"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,196. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Increasing cloudiness today, probably followed by snow; Sunday fair; moderate variable winds, mostly southeast.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

CANADA'S POLICE ARREST SUSPECT IN FIRE PLOT

Take Foreigner Off Train at Windsor in Connection with Burning of Capitol.

DISASTER LAID TO GERMANS

Entire Dominion Is Roused and a Marked Increase in Recruiting Results.

PARTIES RALLY TO BORDEN

Opposition to Continuance of Cabinet Expected to Cease—Fire's Dead Total Seven.

Fire Destroys Ottawa Plant Making Supplies for Militia

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Fire of unknown origin tonight destroyed the plant of Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., which has been manufacturing clothing and haversacks for the militia department.

Eight employes were in the building when the fire started, but all escaped safely.

The loss on the building, a six-story brick structure, is put at $20,000. No estimate has been made of the value of the stock, but a large amount was ready for delivery.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 4.—Colonel Percy Sherwood, Commissioner of the Dominion Police, telephoned instructions this afternoon to Windsor, Ontario, to arrest Charles Strony, who is suspected of complicity in the burning of the Parliament House last night. He was on a Canadian Pacific train and was arrested on his arrival at Windsor. He passes as a Belgian.

Colonel Sherwood declines to discuss Strony's case, but he indicated that there were several arrests in different parts of the country.

Reports to the Militia Department from several points throughout the Dominion, especially Toronto and Winnipeg, show that there has been a noticeable increase in the rate of recruiting today. This is stated to be the direct result of the destruction of the Parliament buildings. Hundreds of telegrams received by Sir Robert Borden and General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, today, indicate that the country is thoroughly aroused.

Whatever the facts may be concerning the origin of the fire, the people of Ottawa, in and out of public life, are convinced that it was the work of "the Huns." The word German is seldom used in Canada now, either in print or in speech. It is always the Huns. "The Huns drop bombs on London and Paris and now the Huns have destroyed the seat of government in the Dominion and killed our citizens." And because of their certainty as to the cause of the fire which destroyed seven lives and $3,000,000 worth of property there is more unanimous feeling in Canada today than there was yesterday, than there had been at any time since the war began.

This touch of disaster has had this remarkable effect upon all the people and it may be of vital political significance so far as the future of the present Dominion Government is concerned. It probably has put an end to the last shred of opposition among the Liberals to the pending movement to continue in the present House of Commons another year, rather than have an election in wartime.

The thing is to come to a test on Tuesday when the resolution to petition the Imperial Parliament to amend the British North America Act is to come to a vote. According to the provisions of that act as it stands today the Canadian House of Commons is elected for five years, and that provision can be changed only by the Parliament in England. The present Conservative Government of Canada, with Sir Robert Borden at its head, came into power in 1911 by virtue of an election that gave the Conservatives a majority of forty-four in the House. Unless the North American Act is amended there must be a general election between now and Oct. 11. The Canadian Senate, although it has a Liberal majority, is willing to petition the Imperial Parliament for an extension of the present Conservative Government's life, and, of course, Sir Robert Borden, with his majority of forty-four, could put the resolution to petition England through the House, but the point is that the resolution should be passed unanimously.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier must say in effect, by his speech or vote and by advice to his minority followers, that with England at war Canada's first duty is to support England and not distract herself with a campaign. It was more than half expected before the fire that the opposition leader would say just that. Now it is almost taken as a foregone conclusion that he will say it and that the Liberals will thus voluntarily refrain from even trying to get back to power at this time.

House Meets in Museum.

That is the real political significance of the disaster of last night. There was a remarkable spirit of harmony and unanimity at today's session of the homeless House of Commons in the Victoria Memorial Museum. It was the impressiveness of the session that saved it from being a very dreary, forlorn affair, suggestive of a Government in exile.

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES there was an affecting picture of the fleeing King of Serbia in an ox cart. That picture was recalled somehow today by the sight of a life-size oil portrait of one of Canada's former Prime Ministers, propped up on a horse-drawn sled on its way from the Parliament House ruins to the Victoria Museum at the other end of Metcalf Street. It was not discovered which Prime Minister it was because the smoke-blackened picture frame was coated with ice that covered the name. And the driver did not know. It was only one of a dozen fine old portraits that had been dug out

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British to Put All Shipping Under Government Control

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In an article concerning the recent remarks made by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, concerning the shipping and freight difficulty, The Nation says it is understood that the Government intends to undertake general control of all shipping.

This control, it adds, will not be on the same lines as the control of railroads and munitions manufacture, but will provide for a central committee empowered, not merely to check the monstrous growth in rates, but to do upon a larger scale for the country as a whole what is done by freight brokers and shipping agents responsible for regulating the destination and use of vessels employed in world trade.

$150,000 TO SHONTS INTERBORO'S BONUS

Thompson Committee Gets the Minutes of Special Directors' Meeting.

SWANN SHOWS INTEREST

Assistant District Attorney at Future Hearings—T. A. Gillespie Takes Sudden Trip to Florida.

Horace M. Fisher, Secretary of the Interborough, told the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday that the company's Board of Directors voted to give $210,000 as compensation for special and extraordinary service in putting the elevated and subway extensions through. Of this sum, President Theodore P. Shonts received $150,000, Richard Reid Rogers, an attorney for the company, $50,000, and E. F. J. Gaynor, an auditor, $10,000. District Attorney Swann's office will be represented at the hearing next Monday and afterward.

The Board of Directors at first voted Mr. Shonts only $125,000 for these special services, and after he had given a receipt for "payment in full" the amount was increased by $25,000 through the interposition of Andrew Freedman. The record of these transactions took up only a few pages of a ponderous minute book of the company, and expert accountants, headed by Miles Dawson, worked last night digging out other items. Bainbridge Colby, chief counsel to the committee, said he was convinced that far larger sums were concealed under innocent looking records of Directors' meetings.

The Interborough officials, it was learned last night, have held hurried meetings, and the company's legal force, headed by James L. Quackenbush, is prepared to fight every step of the Thompson Committee. When Mr. Shonts takes the stand on Monday Mr. Colby expects to find out a lot more about the $210,000 compensation as well as about the $2,000,000 which George W. Young has already testified was to be given to James F. Stevens as profit on the $20,000,000 elevated third-tracking contract in order to pay off "certain commitments and obligations."

Gillespie Goes to Florida.

The committee sent Perley Morse, the expert accountant, to examine the books of the T. A. Gillespie Company, which obtained the elevated tracking contract after Mr. Stevens failed to get it. A lawyer for the company at first refused to allow the accountant to examine all the books, but after Senator Thompson ordered the books to be brought before the committee he changed his mind, and they are now being examined. Subpoena servers attempted to find Mr. Gillespie, but it was discovered late in the afternoon that he he had suddenly departed for Florida. Senator Thompson remarked upon the coincidence of his going away at the same time J. P. Morgan, for whom a subpoena was also issued, sailed for Europe.

The bonus money was paid to the Interborough officials on June 4, 1913, with the exception of the extra $25,000, which went to President Shonts on April 22, 1914.

On May 14, 1913, the Board of Directors held a regular meeting, at which Edward J. Berwind presided. Others present, according to the minute book, were H. M. Fisher, Andrew Freedman, W. Leon Pepperman, secretary to Mr. Shonts; William A. Read, F. de C. Sullivan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and George W. Young. Without discussion this resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, In view of the extraordinary and successful services rendered by the President in connection with the financial needs of the company in the negotiations recently concluded with the city for the elevated and subway extensions covering the last four years, Messrs. Berwind, Freedman, and Vanderbilt be appointed a committee to consider said extraordinary services, and report back to the board as to what recognition should be made."

Secretary Fisher could not recall who offered the resolution, but at a special meeting on June 4, 1913, the committee made its report. E. J. Berwind again presided and the same Directors were present. The minute book has this record:

"The Chairman submitted the report of the committee appointed May 14, 1913, to consider the extraordinary services rendered by the President; after discussion decided: Whereas, Theodore P. Shonts, by negotiating the contract for the company extending the subway system in the City of New York and in financing it has rendered services of an extraordinary character, such services in the interest of efficient administration should be recognized by the Directors by increase of salary or otherwise; therefore, in view of the extraordinary services rendered by Theodore P. Shonts, he be paid the sum of $125,000."

The resolution was adopted, but there was no record of the mover or the seconder or of any discussion.

District Attorney Interested.

District Attorney Swann is watching the developments of the Thompson committee carefully. While he would not discuss the evidence that has so far been produced, it was learned that he will assign an assistant to attend the hearings hereafter. It was said that Assistant District Attorney Tompkins will be on hand on Monday.

Mr. Fisher was an extremely reluctant witness, and did not appear at all sure just what books the committee wanted. He was asked to produce the minute books of the Interborough from July 1,

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9 RAIDERS AT KIEL, 2 GOT OUT TO SEA, REPORT ON APPAM

Passengers Arriving Here Say the Liner's Captor Was a Converted Fruiter.

SUSPECT SHE SOWED MINES

Prisoners Formed a Conspiracy to Overcome Germans, but Feared for Women.

ONE MOURNS PET LEOPARD

Thinks Pompey Will Be Neglected by New Owners—239 Persons from Ship in the City.

Ninety-seven of the passengers from the captured British liner Appam and 130 officers and men from the British steamers Author, Trader, Ariadne, and Farringford, which had been captured and sunk by the German raider Möwe, arrived here last night from Norfolk on the Old Dominion steamer Jefferson, all very thankful to reach the final stage in their eventful journey before starting once more for England.

The travelers were met at the pier at Beach Street, North River, by Daniel Bacon, the agent of the Elder-Dempster Line, who had several taxicabs to convey thm to the Hotels McAlpin, Netherland, and Endicott, where rooms had been reserved for them. Officials from the British Consulate also met the steamer to greet Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Sierra Leone, and the colonial officials who accompanied him.

Two large tugs were waiting at the end of the pier to take the crews of the three steamers around to the landing in the East River for the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, where they will stay until arrangements are made by the Consul to send them back to England as distressed British seamen at 70 cents a head a day for the voyage.

Plot on the Appam.

Sailors and passengers on the Appam formed a conspiracy to take forcible possession of the ship again, according to British subjects who arrived on the Jefferson. It was hinted by some that treachery on the part of one of those who had entered in the plot had put the Germans on their guard and prevented its fulfillment. Other British passengers said that a regard for the women on board put a stop to schemes to wrest control from the prize crew, in view of the fact that large bombs had been placed in different parts of the ship, with electrical connections which would have enabled Lieutenant Berg to blow holes through the sides of the ship at a shout from his men.

Germany has nine converted cruisers, cleverly disguised like the Möwe or Ponga, according to a story which some of the passengers on the Appam had from men of the prize crew. One escaped before the Möwe, it was said, and possibly had been accounted for by the British. Seven others were awaiting their chance to escape when the Möwe left the Kiel Canal on Jan. 1, it is said.

Mrs. Frances S. Fuller, wife of the Governor of Ashanti, said that a German sailor belonging to the Möwe told her the story of the nine armed merchantmen. Another vessel, the same size as the Möwe, left Kiel with her on New Year's Day, he added, but he did not know where she had gone.

Describe the Raider.

Captain J. P. Jones of the Farringford, Captain Evan Jones of the Trader, Captain Barton of the Corbridge, Captain R. T. Yates of the Author, and Captain Robert Reed of the Ariadne, with their officers, who had spent several days on the German raider, were positive that she was a new merchant vessel of 6,000 gross tonnage, with a speed of fourteen knots, that had been fitted out as a commerce destroyer. They said that her hull was painted black over white, that they had seen brass plates on the lower decks inscribed "Ponga," and that the insulation of her holds and heating apparatus proved the vessel had been intended for the fruit trade between Hamburg and the West Indies.

According to Captain Yates, the raider was armed with four six-inch guns aft and one of the same calibre mounted forward on the forecastle head. In addition she had two torpedo tubes fitted on the deck forward. She had one funnel and two masts. Many of the crew had the names of the Roon, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and other ships on their cap ribbons, he said.

Sir Edward Merewether, who went on board the Möwe at midnight on Jan. 15, the day of the capture of the Appam, to see Francis S. James and find out what Lieutenant Berg intended to do with the passengers, said that he was certain the raider was a merchant vessel, and that she had none of the characteristics of a warship in any way except her guns.

British Flag as a Blind.

Chief Engineer F. Liddell of the Ariadne said that the Möwe was flying the British flag when she was first sighted from the Ariadne at 7 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 15. The raider signalled that she was a British examination boat and gave the order to heave to, which was obeyed. Running closer the Möwe ran up the German flag and notified the Ariadne that she was a prize. The crew of the British ship was allowed to put off in small boats, but Captain Reed and Chief Engineer Liddell were kept on board as hostages until the Germans had placed time bombs in the ship's hold. These exploded after the ship had been abandoned, but seemed to do little damage. The Möwe fired several times, setting the steamer on fire, but failing to

Continued on Page 3.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA — "The Land of the Sky." Reached in through sleeping cars New York to Asheville, via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Delightful climate. Elegant hotels. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

Curzon and Haig Will Visit Belgian King on Special Mission

LONDON, Feb. 4.—An official communication, made public tonight, says that Earl Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, and General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British forces on the Continent, are to proceed on a special mission to the King of the Belgians, and that Earl Curzon already has left England for that purpose.

SEE $4,000,000 RISE IN CITY'S COAL BILL

If Mine Wage Advance Costs Public $28,000,000, New Yorkers Will Pay One-seventh.

BURN 6,000,000 TONS A YEAR

Demands Only Tentatively Considered, but Not Likely to be Granted — Union's Statement.

New York City will contribute about $4,000,000 a year of the added cost of anthracite coal if the operators advance the price of domestic sizes by $28,000,000 because of the demands of the miners. Union officials yesterday pointed to the statement by John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to show that the operators and not their employes would be to blame for this, but the mine owners insisted that they already had granted as many concessions as the low margin of profit the business would permit, and that further grants would inevitably put an increased burden on the public.

"If the public is forced to pay a premium on anthracite," President White said in the statement, "the responsibility must be fastened on the operators. Even now, when the news is being heralded broadcast that a labor shortage is affecting the production, hundreds of miners are idle. During the past Summer and Fall miners have worked less than half time. Stocks of the retailers were absorbed by the consumers' demands. While this drain was taking place the producing companies were harboring tremendous surpluses and paying enormous dividends. Had some small part of these surpluses been used to extend coal trade the 170,000 anthracite miners would not have been forced to suffer the lean period that brought many thousands of them face to face with serious want."

On the other hand, the operators reiterated, in full-page advertisements sent to the newspapers yesterday, that the miners had enjoyed greater opportunities for work and greater remuneration than ever before, and that they would be responsible if users of anthracite were forced to pay higher prices. It was also explained that the mine owners in their statement of Thursday night had not rejected the demands of their employes, but had merely interpreted them and their possible effect on the public.

"Conferences on the demands will begin on Feb. 21," said a prominent operator. "Until then nothing final can be determined. All we intended to do in the statement was to point out the effect such concessions as are asked by the miners would have on the anthracite business."

The most recent figures obtainable are that of the 80,000,000 tons of anthracite coal produced in the United States annually 48,000,000 tons are available for domestic uses. The other 32,000,000 tons are steam sizes, which, the operators assert, must be sold for the best prices obtainable in competition with bituminous coal. There being no profit in the sale of steam coal, the operators are forced to look to the householders and other consumers of domestic sizes for their revenue.

The exact figures on how much of this class of domestic coal is consumed in New York City were not available, but experts said it amounted to about 6,000,000 tons a year, for which, at the prevailing prices, the consumers paid something like $42,000,000. The $4,000,000 increase was predicted on the basis furnished by the operators, who asserted the demands of their employes were equivalent to a sixty-cent additional cost per ton for domestic sizes and anthracite.

New York City being an "anthracite city," wide interest in the subject was manifested yesterday. A leading authority in the coal industry asserted the figure might even go above $4,000,000 owing to the great growth of the city since the last figures were compiled and because very little "soft coal" was used by householders.

The consumption of coal, according to this authority, had increased rapidly in New York City, notwithstanding the fact that gas and electricity had entered almost every department of industry and domestic life. Among the increasingly large users of anthracite, he asserted, were apartment houses, department stores, and office buildings, which consume vast amounts annually.

"The kinds of anthracite most generally used in New York City are the egg, stove, and nut sizes," he said. "The wholesale prices for these run from $5.30 and $5.35 to $5.55 and $5.60 a ton, but they generally cost about $7 a ton by the time they reach the consumer."

ALARM IN COAL REGIONS.

Fears of Early Strike Lulled by Promise of Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Feb. 4.—The panic which was felt in the anthracite fields early today over news that the coal operators had rejected the demands of the mine workers, and that an immediate strike was in prospect, was checked late today when the operators denied that the demands had been acted upon.

Through W. W. Parker, head of the Anthracite Bureau of Information, the operators announced that the demands of the miners had neither been accepted nor rejected. The demands will not be formally presented to the operators until Feb. 21, and until then the operators will not be ready to consider them officially.

The meeting of the anthracite operators in New York, the producers say, was merely to arrange to present their case to the public. While the operators discussed the expected demands the discussion was informal.

Mine workers believe that the operators' plan of publicly presenting their case is an indication that they believe that the United Mine Workers are better fortified now than ever before numerically and financially to force concessions.

In the past the companies have asserted that the union men were in the minority and refused to recognize the organization.

GERMANY DELIVERS A NEW NOTE; LUSITANIA CASE HINGES ON 'LEGALITY' WASHINGTON OFFICIALS ARE HOPEFUL

TERMS FINAL, BERLIN HOLDS

Officials Insist Germany Will Never Admit Submarine's Act Was Illegal.

VIEW SITUATION AS GRAVE

Dr. Zimmermann Says We Should Not Press His Government Too Far.

SERIOUS TONE IN THE PRESS

Leading Newspapers Declare Germany Has Yielded the Last Possible Point.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Lusitania dispute has taken a more ominous aspect overnight and there is no mistaking the fact there is a graver note in the air today. The German Government, while still hoping to succeed in the policy of maintaining good relations with America, cannot subscribe to the unconditional admission that the sinking of the Lusitania was illegal. The feeling here is that Germany has gone to the limit of possibility to show her good faith and that the future of German-American relations is now entirely in President Wilson's hands; that the final decision now rests with him and that his is the grave responsibility.

The optimistic feeling engendered yesterday by the semi-official statement that new instructions had been sent to Count von Bernstorff giving hopes of an ultimate settlement has been largely dispelled today by the warning in the German press that the semi-official statement must not be interpreted to mean that Germany and America are on the verge of reaching an agreement in the Lusitania case.

The Tageblatt says: "This statement has been taken in many quarters to indicate that an understanding between Berlin and Washington was almost an accomplished fact. But examining more closely this very reticently written statement, one realizes that it gives no grounds for drawing hasty conclusions in either direction. It is wise to avoid all prophesying."

"Goes Beyond the Limit."

The Lokal-Anzeiger says: "President Wilson now assumes that the German Government will make a retreat in the Lusitania matter which would throw overboard all its declarations so far given. This goes beyond the limit of possibility for even the warmest friend of peace. Never can the German Government admit that an enemy steamer crammed with arms and ammunition has been unjustly sunk by our submarine commanders. Herr Lansing now makes such demands that one is forced to the conclusion that he means at one blow to get out of all the difficulties which England's actions continue to create.

"Perhaps we are unduly suspicious of him, but he now has the opportunity of proving the contrary when the German Government's new instructions to Count von Bernstorff are brought to his attention. Meanwhile we must reckon with these intentions on America's part and shape our measures accordingly. After all, President Wilson is an earnest statesman, but he will not place the peace of the Union at stake merely for bargaining considerations. Therefore we will do well to believe in the possibility of decisions which would be consistent with the attitude of the American Government toward the world war.

"Our Government, in yesterday's statement, still clung to the view that there were hopes of final understanding. Therefore the worst need not as yet be considered unavoidable, but come what may, we can say to ourselves: 'Germany has left nothing untried in order to maintain peace with America.' However, should the high council at Washington decide otherwise, then not the slightest blame for this unhappy turn of events would rest on the German people or their Government."

Bernhard Alarmed.

This grave view is not confined to the Lokal-Anzeiger. George Bernhard, in the Vossiche Zeitung, says:

"The warning of the official statement is not very optimistic. One will, therefore, do well to look the facts squarely in the face. We have given ourselves the greatest trouble to meet American demands in the Lusitania matter and have gone as far as we could possibly go. Many of us have been of the opinion that our concessions went further than was necessary. We have declared our willingness to submit the question of whether the torpedoing of the Lusitania violated international law to The Hague Court, but America demands that we at once admit that we acted illegally.

"Such an admission would rob us of legal foundation for our submarine war. We cannot conceive it as possible that the new instructions to Count von Bernstorff empower him to abandon all our

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BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

Interpretation of the Word "Illegal" Is the Basis of the Present Dispute with Berlin

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The one word "illegal," as differently interpreted in the United States and Germany, protrudes from the tentative draft of the Lusitania agreement perfected by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing, as the stumbling block which has caused Berlin to refer to the negotiations as having reached a crisis and Washington to characterize the situation as grave.

Germany's answer, presented to Secretary Lansing today by Count von Bernstorff, proposes, instead of an out-and-out admission of illegality of the method of submarine warfare used by the German naval authorities in sinking the liner, an acceptance of liability for the loss of neutral lives, which Berlin hopes will satisfy the United States, and still not bind Germany against continuing the submarine campaign.

German officials believe that their previous promise to discontinue sinking unresisting merchantmen without warning brings the submarine campaign within the pale of international law, and that any inclusion of that phase in the Lusitania agreement is unnecessary and humiliating to the Imperial Government.

The word "illegal" in the draft the German Ambassador transmitted to his Government as meeting all the contentions of the United States is taken to have been regarded in Berlin as being susceptible of application not to the Lusitania case alone, but to the entire submarine campaign.

TELLS OF LEAVING L-19 CREW TO DIE

"Remembered What the Huns Have Done," Says British Skipper, Explaining His Act.

'THEY WERE 30; WE WERE 9'

So the Trawler Sailed Away—British Report Minimizes Air Raid Damages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.—The Daily Mail publishes the narrative of William Martin, skipper of the trawler which found the sinking Zeppelin L-19. Captain Martin says that when the trawler approached the Zeppelin's commander offered him $25 if he would send a boat.

"He was a gentleman and behaved as one; he was nice and polite. He spoke good English, too. I thought a bit, and then said:

"'Well, if there wasn't so many of you I would take you off, but there's too many.'

"The officer straightened himself up and said:

"'There is nothing in that.'

"I thought again, and said:

"'But supposing we take you, and you sling us overboard and navigate the trawler to Germany? That will be another decoration for you, but it won't be much for us.'

"He said: 'I pledge you my word we will not do anything of the kind.'

"He took his dying oath he would not interfere with us, and I could have plenty of money if I saved them.

"I took another thought. They were thirty, and we were nine. They were armed, and we had not as much as a pistol aboard, and I would not take the risk. If there had been another ship standing by to help me, I could have chanced it, but there was nothing in sight. Besides, I remembered what the Huns have done, and what they might do again.

"I ought to tell you that I could see three iron crosses painted on the Zeppelin—two on one side and one underneath the wooden nose, which was tilted up. I suppose they were for some daring deed and did not want me and my crew to be part of a fourth.

"As we drew away some of the German crew at first shouted: 'Mercy! Mercy! Save us!' and then shook their fists at us as they saw it was no use.

"In peace time, of course, I would have had all the Germans aboard in two ticks."

BRITISH MINIMIZE AIR RAID DAMAGE

Windows Broken in One Munition Plant; Three Breweries Wrecked.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.—The War Office last night took issue with the German official statement concerning the amount of damage done in the recent Zeppelin raid on England. The damage to industrial or commercial establishments is said by the War Office to have been as follows:

"Serious damage was done to three breweries, three railway sheds, one engine shed, one tube factory, one lamp factory, and one blacksmith shop. Minor damage, such as the shattering of glass and doors, occurred at a munition factory, at an iron works in two places, at a crane factory, at a harness factory, at a railway grain shed, at a colliery, and at a pumping station. No docks and no granaries, munition factories, or industrial establishments of any sort than those mentioned were damaged.

"Some fifteen houses of working class people were demolished, and a large number of small shops and dwelling houses were injured, some seriously, but many slightly.

"The latest returns of casualties show that twenty-six men, twenty-eight women, and seven children were killed,

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PRESIDENT SEES DEFENSE GAINING

Returns Highly Pleased with His Efforts to Advance Preparedness.

MAY AWAKE THE SOUTH

Likely to Build Backfires to Stir Indifferent Congressmen There to Support His Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, returned to Washington today from his speech-making tour of the Central West, greatly pleased over the result of his efforts to arouse that part of the country to the necessity for military preparedness. Members of the President's party showed that they were satisfied with the impression the President's speeches had made, and altogether the feeling is prevalent in Administration circles that the cause of national defense has been strengthened considerably by Mr. Wilson's appeal to his fellow-countrymen.

No plans have been made for another "swing around the circle" by the President, although it is expected that he will make short trips in the South and another part of the West. A continuance of his propaganda for preparedness would depend largely on the condition of public business, it was said at the White House, and the impression was given there that he would be unable to determine when he would go before the people again until the international situation, with particular reference to the Lusitania case, had become clearer.

The belief in the best informed circles is that the President will not continue his speech-making efforts unless he finds it necessary to do so on account of the refusal of a considerable part of Congress to grant adequate appropriations for the land and naval forces, in other words, if his preparedness program is endangered, which does not now seem likely. It probably will be a week before Congressmen will show the effect of the President's personal appeal to the country. Up to this time nothing has developed to indicate to Senators and Representatives whether their constituents have been aroused by the President's utterances. That the President did make an impression in places where there was indifference or actual hostility to his preparedness policy, is very generally acknowledged, but the claim is not yet advanced that he has converted such a sufficiently large number of Westerners to his way of thinking as to produce heavy pressure by them on their representatives at Washington.

Senators and Representatives, not enamored with the defense plans of the Administration, who represent parts of the country visited by the President, are waiting with some anxiety to hear from the folks at home. Letters are already coming in, but not in such number that they can be taken to indicate the general sentiment of the communities where the writers live. It is expected, however, that within a week it will be more clearly demonstrated through this means whether the President has stirred the spirit of preparedness in the people. If his speeches have had the effect intended, a more general interest among Congressmen in the preparedness program will become apparent and the Administration will profit by that condition.

May Make Swing in the South.

When the President left Washington a week ago it was with the idea in mind that his tour to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri would be the first of several similar tours. It seemed at that time especially desirable from an Administration viewpoint that he should visit parts of the South where there was much opposition against national defense measures, judged by the attitude of Congressmen. If the international situation permits, and Southern Congressmen continue to be indifferent, the President is almost certain to make a swing into the South. He could not be accused of being on a vote-getting excursion in that solidly Democratic portion of the country in preparation for the national political campaign this year. The basic reason for the Southward journey would be to build a backfire that would cast its head on Congressmen of the President's own party, and convince them that they were in error in thinking that their constituents were opposed to any greatly increased expenditures for putting the country in a better position to resist invasion.

It is the desire of the President to have his own party make a good showing on the affirmative side when the Congress comes to enact preparedness legislation. That the Administration's program will be adopted in some meas-

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ALL RESTS WITH PRESIDENT

He Weighs German Proposals and May Await House's Return.

BERNSTORFF DELIVERS NOTE

Has Short Conference with Lansing and Document Goes to White House at Once.

NEGOTIATIONS MAY GO ON

Belief at Capital That Grave Talk in Berlin Is for Home Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — President Wilson tonight is considering the latest note from the German Government dealing with the American demands and terms for the settlement of the Lusitania case. The note is said to make concessions and is believed to have brought the two Governments nearer a settlement, but whether it is sufficiently a compliance with the terms submitted by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing cannot be determined until the language of the new German communication has been carefully weighed and analyzed by them.

The understanding tonight is that if the language of the communication is not wholly acceptable to the President, Count von Bernstorff now has full latitude to effect a settlement. In any event, according to a high authority, the danger of a break in diplomatic relations between the two countries over the Lusitania issue has been removed by the concessions now made by the German Government, and there is a prospect of a settlement of the controversy within the next week without further reference of the case to Berlin. Officials, however, continue to refer to the situation as "grave."

The text of the cabled cipher instructions to Count von Bernstorff, indicating the limit to which Germany is willing to go in making concessions, was received at the German Embassy this afternoon. Count von Bernstorff at once asked for an appointment with Secretary Lansing, and as soon as the communication, which left Berlin on Feb. 1, was deciphered, the Ambassador called at the State Department. He was ushered into Secretary Lansing's office at 3:55 o'clock, remaining with the Secretary of State just seven minutes. Secretary Lansing promptly brought the contents of the German communication to the attention of the President, but no official information was forthcoming as to what it contained or the President's attitude.

Rests with the President.

A careful canvass of the situation tonight developed the following points:

First—The Lusitania situation was still considered grave this morning.

Second—As the note had not been carefully weighed and analyzed, it was impossible to obtain from State Department officials any statement to the effect that the situation was less grave than before the note's delivery.

Third—Germany has made concessions to the United States in this new communication, concessions which may even result in a full settlement of the case within less than a week.

Fourth—Whether these concessions fully comply with the terms of settlement offered by President Wilson will depend—from the American viewpoint—on very close study and examination of the note.

Fifth—From the German viewpoint the communication is regarded as granting substantially all that the United States asked in the report recently sent to his Government by Count von Bernstorff after his last conversation with Secretary Lansing.

Sixth—Should President Wilson not find the concessions wholly satisfactory it seems probable that an adjustment to make them acceptable can be reached in informal conferences between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff during the next five days.

Seventh—The concessions made by the German Government are of such a character, it is understood, that if they fall short of satisfying President Wilson, they have so narrowed the margin of difference in the informal negotiations as not to necessitate the abandonment of the informal negotiations.

Eighth—All danger of a break in diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States, it is asserted in a very high quarter, has been averted by the new communication, and the statement is even made in this same responsible quarter that there can now be no break between the two countries over the Lusitania affair.

Ninth—The Associated Press interview in Berlin today with Dr. Albert Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is intended mainly for German consumption, and is regarded, in the light of the character of the note which was delivered today, as making it appear that Germany is fighting against further concessions, and intended to "cover" what was described in one quarter here as "the German retreat" in the Lusitania case.

Tenth—It seems probable that the Lusitania matter may be at issue one way or another in Washington for four, perhaps five, days, and that no announcement may be made until after next Tuesday's Cabinet meeting.

All Centres on Legality.

As the situation stands tonight everything depends on the attitude of President Wilson and whether he feels that the answer made by the German Government can be regarded as acceptable. The whole situation is now pivoting around the question of the legality, or justification, of the right of retaliation that Germany has been pleading in defense of her submarine warfare. The German contention has been that acts of retaliation or reprisal are legal. But the position of President Wilson has been that an act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and that the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The German Government has been arguing that while retaliation is considered legal by Germany, its understanding of the American position has been that a reprisal, or act of retaliation, is not regarded as legal, but that reprisals may be justifiable at times. In this connection it has been pointed out that the instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field, in General Orders No. 100, in the civil war, took this position respecting retaliation:

> The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations, of which it is a breach. Yet civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage. Retaliation will, therefore, never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and moreover cautiously and unavoidably—that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution.

Vital Point a Secret.

Just how the new German answer deals with Germany's former defense of the attack on the Lusitania as an act of reprisal, and whether Germany is still refusing to admit that any phase of the alleged act of reprisal was illegal, could not be learned tonight. Officials flatly refused to discuss this point, and the German Embassy was silent on the matter. It has been hinted that perhaps the German Government may have tried to solve the pivotal point, not by declaring the sinking of the Lusitania as an act of reprisal to have been illegal, but by declaring that "the loss of American lives" through the act of the submarine commander who sank the Lusitania "was not justifiable."

President Wilson returned to Washington at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, almost simultaneously with the arrival of the German note. But it was not only after the Ambassador visited the State Department that the text of the communication was available for perusal by the President. While en route to Washington from his Western tour President Wilson received the cipher copies of confidential reports cabled to him by Colonel E. M. House, his special diplomatic representative, who was sent to Berlin partly to aid in a solution of the Lusitania tangle. But it is understood that these messages from Colonel House could not be deciphered on the Presidential train because the particular cipher book necessary for use in their translation had not been taken along, and that it was not until tonight that the President received copies of translations of Colonel House's dispatches.

House Asks for Delay.

The statement was made tonight that in one of these messages Colonel House, who is understood to be arranging to hurry back to the United States to report to the President in person, urged that no precipitate action be taken by the United States until he had an opportunity to confer with the President. Consequently, it is believed that if no adjustment can be reached in the next week in conferences between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff over the language in which Germany would deal with the pivotal issue of the controversy, that of so-called disavowal or admission of illegality, action will not be taken by the United States before the President has had an opportunity of personal conference with Colonel House.

Before the arrival of the text of the German note it was frankly admitted that the Lusitania situation was considered grave by this Government, and the anxiety caused by this admission was heightened by the interview given in Berlin this afternoon by Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the German Government. According to this interview, which is regarded here as having been inspired for political reasons by the German Government, Berlin refuses to give the United States a disavowal in the Lusitania case, foresees a serious crisis over the word "illegal," and, while meeting all the other demands made by President Wilson, the German officials look upon the new instructions to Count von Bernstorff as the limit of Teutonic concessions in the Lusitania case.

Dr. Zimmermann's forecast of the situation did not correspond with the impressions gained from responsible quarters here. The disposition was to look upon Dr. Zimmermann's interview as having been put out for German consumption. It was suggested that the interview was only part of the game of diplomacy intended to make the situation appear to be "grave" in Berlin, as it has been represented to be in Washington in cables sent to that capital, and that it was also intended to give the German people the impression that their Government was making a stiff fight against the American demands to cover up the retreat made by Germany in the concessions understood to have been made in the new note, or which will be made under the new instructions from Berlin.

Dr. Zimmermann is represented as asserting that in no circumstances will Germany concede "the illegality of her submarine campaign in the war area." It is not understood that President Wilson has been challenging that campaign as illegal, but only that he is challenging as illegal any attack made by a submarine without warning and without safety for passengers and crew except during actual forcible resistance or continued efforts of a steamer to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit. The United States Government is not challenging the failure, wherever it occurs, of a submarine commander to provide first for the safety of the lives of noncombatants on merchantmen in attacks made on enemy merchant vessels.

LONDON KEENLY INTERESTED.

Newspapers, However, Give Little Space to Lusitania Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.—The keenest interest is taken here in the news from Washington with regard to Germany's reply on the Lusitania. Though comparatively little space is given the subject in this morning's papers, this restraint is the outcome of the sad experience which some British papers have had in the treating of matters in which the interests of neutral nations are chiefly involved.

The attitude taken in official quarters is that Great Britain's position in regard to the Lusitania controversy between the United States and Germany is that of a spectator who, however keenly interested and deeply concerned, has no need to express an opinion which can have no direct bearing upon the result.

The latest reports to hand paint the situation in darkest colors. From the German point of view, the relations between the United States and Germany are described as at a breaking point. Until the full text of Germany's reply is made public, however, it is felt that the German refusal to acknowledge the illegality of the attack on the Lusitania is probably hedged around with reservations designed to protract still further the discussion, which has now continued for eight months.

Says Germany Must Fight the Whole World Or Yield a Principle to the United States

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—Discussing the Lusitania negotiations, the Frankfurter Zeitung today argues that Germany has to decide whether it is possible, or desirable, to fight against the whole world for the sake of a principle. At the present moment, it is declared, a breach with America would mean a considerable prolongation of the war, as American intervention would destroy the calculations built on the collapse of Great Britain's economic power. The article concludes with the statement that Secretary Lansing's proposals seem worth considering as a basis for negotiations.

"The great difficulty in the dispute lies in the combination of the specific Lusitania case with the general question of submarine warfare," says the newspaper.

"The danger is that the American Government will bring both matters to a decision simultaneously, clearly with the object that if no arrangement is reached with Germany over the general question of submarine warfare it will act as a cover for weighty decisions that may be reached behind the bitterness which has remained in the minds of the American people since the torpedoing of the Lusitania. The considerations of our rights and the moral ground that supports us will have very little influence on the actions of the United States."

GERMANY DELIVERS NEW LUSITANIA NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

previous views of the question. But if this is not the case we must be prepared for no agreement at all being arrived at, and that the most serious consequences do not lie outside the realm of possibility. We still don't want to assume that the worst will come, but the fate of German-American relations is at this moment theoretically dependent entirely on President Wilson.

"That a decision will be reached in the next few days is highly improbable. Above all, we may assume that President Wilson will await the return of his friend, Colonel House. Should the President entirely reject our new proposals without declaring his willingness to receive further proposals, our Government would be confronted by the necessity of taking all possible consequences or backing down. This backing down would mean giving up our whole submarine war. The possibilities are equally portentous for our future. We can only express the hope that America at the last moment will yet recognize Germany's efforts toward conciliation."

Won't Admit Illegality.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Information reaching The Associated Press today indicates that in no circumstances will Germany admit that the sinking of the Lusitania was an illegal act.

The new instructions forwarded to Ambassador von Bernstorff according to this information, contains simply one phrase of the new formulation of the proposed note of regret for the sinking of the Lusitania. The suggested sentence is short, consisting of only eight words, and does not contain the word "illegal." It represents the extreme limit of Germany's concessions in the Lusitania case.

The view is entertained here that one of the most serious crises of the war has arisen in connection with the Lusitania incident, and that it is impossible to foresee the outcome from any indications here. The result of the negotiations appears to hinge solely on the one word "illegal."

In the way of an agreement between the United States and Germany stand only these seven letters, expressing the conception which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing insist must be embodied in the German formula expressing regret for the loss of American lives aboard the Cunarder. The Associated Press is informed positively and authoritatively that Germany cannot and will not designate as illegal the sinking of a liner by any submarine.

Virtually no other difficulties in the way of settlement remain, and the new instructions forwarded to Ambassador von Bernstorff on Tuesday contain merely the new formula by which it is hoped to satisfy Washington without humiliating this country. Although the suggested sentence, according to a reliable version, consists of only eight words and does not contain the word "illegal" or characterize the sinking of the Lusitania as such, otherwise it goes to the furtherest extent possible toward meeting American desires.

Grave, Says Zimmermann.

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in an interview with The Associated Press, expressed the hope that the new formula forwarded to Ambassador von Bernstorff would offer a possible basis of settlement. However, he made no effort to conceal the gravity of the situation and was most explicit in his statements that Germany had reached the extreme limit of concessions and under no circumstances would concede the illegality of her submarine campaign in the war area.

"The Government is willing to do everything in its power, and has done everything in its power, to meet American wishes," he said, "but there are limits beyond which even friendship snaps.

"I do not understand America's course. We had thought the submarine issue settled and the Lusitania question on the way to arrangement—had agreed to pay indemnity and all that—when the United States suddenly made its new demands, which it is impossible for us to accept. You must not push your demands too far. You must not attempt to humiliate Germany."

Dr. Zimmermann declined to discuss these new demands or the instructions to Count von Bernstorff more precisely, but he left no doubt that the whole crisis centred on Secretary Lansing's demand that Germany disavow the sinking of the Lusitania as an act contrary to international law. The Under-Secretary declared repeatedly that Germany could not possibly admit this procedure was illegal or make concessions which virtually would take the submarine weapon out of her hands. He asserted again and again that if the United States desired to drive matters to a breach Germany could go no further to avoid it, and that the breach, with all its lamentable consequences, must come.

The most regrettable phase of the situation, he asserted, was that there existed no really important reason for a breach, no conflicts of interests between Germany and the United States. Germany, he said, was counting on reciprocal development of trade with America after the war. These hopes would be dashed, or at any rate their development would be hampered greatly, if a breach were to come now; but Germany would do no more.

Dr. Zimmermann evidently believes Germany now has in the submarine a highly effective weapon for use against England. When reminded that even experts had disagreed previously on this point he replied:

"Yes, I used to think that way, but now I have changed my mind."

Says Wilson Is Warlike.

The Kreuz Zeitung interprets "President Wilson's present warlike course" as dictated to some extent by political considerations. It says both the American and European press have regarded the President's attitude throughout the war as being influenced by the approaching campaign, but that no one considered such an interpretation of his utterances as especially unfriendly to him, regarding it as a thing to be expected. Assuming a more serious tone, the Kreuz Zeitung adds:

"At the moment it seems best to emphasize the point on which the German people are most completely agreed; namely, that nobody, of course, would regard a conflict with the United States as a slight matter, but that we are all resolved, nevertheless, to take upon us this new enmity if it cannot be avoided without sacrificing our self respect and dignity, without laying upon ourselves fetters that hinder our freedom of movement in the struggle for our existence."

The Vossische Zeitung and the Tageblatt both hold that the announcement in regard to the latest instructions sent to Ambassador von Bernstorff is not so sweeping as generally supposed. The Tageblatt says the language used was very reserved and could not warrant any hasty or far-reaching conclusion.

Thought the Question Settled.

Theodor Wolff, editor in chief of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a long leading article says:

"Many persons had long believed the Lusitania matter settled, but one must, unfortunately, say that it has become rather critical. Following the long oral and written negotiations, the question is back where it began, namely, in the demands of the first American note that Germany indemnify the Lusitania victims, not voluntarily, but as an admission that the torpedoing of the vessel was illegal."

Herr Wolff refers to the arguments in the case advanced by Berlin and Washington, and then says:

"One gets no further with these juristic arguments, and it is not proper nor, in view of the situation, possible to twist about the circle any longer. Germany must carry out the war to a victorious end and has a right to demand that everything necessary to hasten this end be done. The Chancellor has to decide the course on the basis of information which is unknown to the public. He certainly will not let himself be misled by the cry of those who think that a breach of relations would mean a grave danger.

"He knows better than others whether, despite the peaceful and quiet attitude of a part of the American Congress, the American Government is decided upon hostile actions. We all wish the quickest and most complete victory possible, and a peace in which the German people can heal their wounds and restore their prosperity. If a decisive step is now to be taken in the Lusitania conflict one must consider quietly and dispassionately and to the farthest end of the way where this step can lead us."

German-American tension was again reflected on the Boerse, prices declining moderately in general, but war stocks more sharply. The afternoon newspapers, for the most part, abstain from discussion of the case, one exception being the Lokalanzeiger.

ZURICH, Saturday, Feb. 5, (via London.)—The leading Bavarian newspaper, the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, discussing the situation that exists between Germany and the United States, says:

"The leaders of public affairs in America, President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing, again are attempting to cause strained relations between America and Germany. As no new incidents have occurred they have dug up the old, half-forgotten Lusitania case, which all the world regarded as good as settled. It can no longer be doubted that the American Government really seeks for differences with Germany.

"This effort to cloud the relations between the two countries is due either to internal political motives or to foreign influences. England and the other Entente powers are prepared to make difficulties for Germany. Owing to this clear intention, the situation again has become serious."

U-BOAT UNDER TWO FLAGS.

Displays German Colors After Sinking a British Ship.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The following British official statement was issued today:

"The master of the Harrison Line steamship Commodore, sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Dec. 2, interviewed by the naval authorities, states:

"'The ship was fired on without any colors being shown by the submarine, and after the ship was abandoned the submarine approached the boats with two flags rolled up at the flagstaff and inquired if the ship was British. Being answered in the affirmative, they unrolled one of the flags, which was the German ensign.'

"From this account it is likely that the submarine kept German and Austrian flags bent on, ready to fly either according to the nationality of the ship attacked."

NO MEAT FOR RUSSIANS TWO DAYS A WEEK

Ministry of Agriculture Says Depletion of Cattle Stocks Makes Fasting Imperative.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Ministry of Agriculture announces that it is necessary that two meat fast days weekly be observed throughout the Empire if a ruinous depletion of cattle stocks is to be averted. The Ministry further proposes a reduction of the soldiers' meat ration.

Since the beginning of the war the herds of horned cattle in European Russia, then totaling 40,000,000 head, have decreased by 25 per cent. owing to the abnormal demand arising, not alone from military circumstances, but also from the augmented consumption on the part of the civil population.

MORGENTHAU IN BERLIN.

Ambassador Will Sail for New York in a Few Days.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—(via London.)—Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived in Berlin yesterday on his way to the United States. He was accompanied by his son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Mr. Morgenthau will remain here a day or two before leaving for New York by way of Rotterdam or Copenhagen.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN JAPAN.

$25,000,000 Issue Planned to Pay for Munitions Indebtedness.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.—The Times states that it learns from an authoritative source that Russia is planning to float a loan of $25,000,000 in Tokio in payment for its munitions indebtedness.

CANADA'S POLICE ARREST SUSPECT

Continued from Page 1.

of the snow and ice in front of the ruins and loaded on his sled in the course of the day. The moving procession from Parliament House Hill to the museum went on all day, and still the Government grounds are littered with ice-crusted heaps of the things that were thrown out and saved—pictures, books, office furniture, and the household belongings of such Government officials as had their family living apartments in the Parliament House.

And following the long line of sleds with the Government lares and penates upon them was a procession of the Ministers and members in big robe-filled sleighs with many bells. There are undoubtedly motor trucks and limousines and touring cars in this northern capital, but their owners don't seem to bring them out in Winter. So the tinkling of many bells in all the streets is the most cheerful thing in this city full of people, who are so sure that the incendiary Hun has found them once and will strike again. To return to that first session of the homeless House of Commons after the fire it was held with a borrowed mace to keep alive the tradition that no British Parliament ever did or ever can meet without that emblem upon the table in front of the Speaker.

The Commons' own mace, which had survived a Parliament House fire in Montreal before the federation fifty years ago, was destroyed last night. The mace used today was borrowed from the Senate, whose chamber was in the east end of the building, where there was more time for rescue work.

There was nothing about the session in exile to indicate that there are two political parties in Canada, except the makeshift of a heterogeneous collection of chairs to separate the Government and the Opposition in the traditional fashion. For Sir Robert Borden and his Ministers on one side of the aisle and for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his chief colleagues on the other there were some red upholstered chairs saved from the fire or borrowed from the museum offices. The other members, Conservative and Liberal, sat in unpainted, hard-bottomed chairs, with the gleaming mace between the sections as the only touch of color to relieve the drabness of the meeting place.

The Prime Minister and his chief opponent were the only speakers, and each applauded the other, with all their followers taking their example. But there was little material for applause, because both men spoke with reverence and affection of the old Gothic building on the hill that all Canada loved, and they spoke of the men and women who had lost their lives.

It was when each declared that the business of Government must go on without interruption by disaster that the members enlivened the affair by a little handclapping.

The Premier announced that there would be a searching investigation into the cause of the fire and that the business of the session would be continued without interruption.

"When we gaze upon the ruins upon the hill, while we still trust that it may be the result of accident, we are reminded of the ruins of Louvain and the ruins of Rheims, not caused by accident but by a cruel foe," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "If there is anything which the present calamity should impress upon us it is the duty of resolutely going on with our work and doing everything possible to bring the murderers to justice."

The Premier read many telegrams which he or the Duke of Connaught had received, including one from King George and another from Bonar Law. The message from the King was:

Duke of Connaught, Ottawa, Ont.
London.

I am grieved to hear of the deplorable destruction of the noble pile of buildings which have been for many years the home of the Dominion Parliament and which I know so well. Please convey to your Ministers and to the people of Canada my sincere sympathy with them in their great loss.

(Signed) GEORGE, R. I.

Bonar Law's cablegram read as follows:

"I hasten to express my profound sympathy with your Government and the people of Canada in the grave disaster which they have suffered by the destruction by fire of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. I sincerely trust that there has been no loss of life and am anxious to learn extent of damage."

The House adjourned until Monday, when it will meet in the same place. In the meantime several floors of the big Museum building will be cleared for Government business. A big force of men and women are at work packing geological specimens and other exhibits in boxes to be stored away in the cellar to make room for desks and documents. The fine collection of paintings in the east end of the Museum probably will be undisturbed.

It was after adjournment that the members began to compare notes as to their escape and to assure each other that all Canadians regardless of politics must stand together to help England and her allies and that there should be no election this year. They also talked much about the cause of the fire, with the prevailing opinion that it was not an accident.

There are many rumors and reports upon which to base the theory of incendiarism. Many of them are so vague and shadowy as to be worthless gossip. Nearly everybody seems to remember today that he or she saw a very mysterious foreign-looking person lurking about Parliament House last night. But some of the reports and opinions are tangible and convincing, notably the opinion of Fire Chief Graham and the stories told by Mrs. Alphonse Verville, wife of the member from Maisonneuve, and by Medric Martin, the Mayor of Montreal.

Chief Graham says: "The fire was set and well set. There is no other explanation for the rapidity with which the flames spread from the reading room throughout the building."

Mrs. Verville was alone in the reading room. She had seen a man in the other end of the room a half hour before the fire started. He apparently was examining newspaper files not of recent issues in the reading desks but of old numbers stowed away underneath. It was where this man had been that Mrs. Verville saw the fire begin, not with a trifling blaze, but with a roar of sound and a sheet of flame that shot up to the ceiling. In another instant the whole room was afire, and the woman barely escaped.

Mayor Martin was in the corridor outside the reading room and heard an explosion. The flames and smoke followed on the instant. It was Mayor Martin who first alarmed the House of Commons, which was in session with a very small attendance discussing some fishery measure.

The city is not under martial law, but it has every appearance of being so, for the entire Seventy-seventh Battalion of Infantry is on duty in and about the Goverment Reservation, and there is one entire company on guard duty within the East Block, the building which houses the Prime Minister, the Finance Department, and the Treasury vaults.

This east block and the west block, also full of Federal departments, were far enough from the main building to escape the flames. The Government Library in the rear of Parliament House and connected with it was not burned, but there are six inches of water on the floor, and many thousands of volumes have been ruined by the deluge from the fire hose.

The list of fatalities remains practically as it was last night, with Mrs. H. A. Bray and Mrs. Louis Morin of Quebec, who were guests of Mrs. Savigny, wife of the Speaker, known to have perished, and five men missing, and dead in all probability. These five are B. B. Law of Yarmouth, the only missing Parliament member; J. B. R. La Plante, who had been a House Clerk for twenty years; Alphonse Desjardins, a Dominion policeman; Randolph Fanning, a Postal Department employe, and A. Desjardins, a plumber, and uncle of the missing policeman. The three latter are said positively to have been buried in the ruins by the fall of a roof.

The only official on the list of injured is the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture. He turned the wrong way in the corridor when he ran from his office and was slightly burned before the two men going toward safety took hold of him and guided him to the open.

It was stated last night that Frederick F. Pardee, the Chief Liberal Whip, was missing and was believed to have perished. It appears, however, that he was out of town.

A new Parliament House will be built on the same site.

FIRE SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Musician Taken Off a Canadian Pacific Train at Windsor.

Special to The New York Times.

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 4.—Taken from a Canadian-Pacific train at the Michigan Central Tunnel Depot here late this afternoon by Provincial Officer James H. Smith, a man who described himself as Charles Strony, 28 years old, is being held at police headquarters on suspicion of being implicated in the destruction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

Instructions were received by telephone from Colonel Sherwood, Chief of the Dominion police, ordering Strony's arrest, as he was believed to be a member of a gang responsible for starting the fire. The description given by Colonel Sherwood was incomplete, but the number of the railway ticket held by Strony tallied with that given by the Ottawa authorities.

The prisoners indignantly denied any connection with the disaster. He declared that he was a musician, a subject of Belgium, and had played before the Duke of Connaught and members of the Duke's staff at Ottawa last Thursday afternoon. He speaks with a decided foreign accent and produced a passport issued apparently by a Belgian Consul at a point in Canada in September, 1913. His photograph appears at one corner of it.

According to the message received by the Windsor authorities from Ottawa, Strony left that city Thursday night, two hours after the fire started. He was not suspected until noon today, when certain papers were found, which, it is alleged, implicated him in the plot.

He will be held at Windsor pending further instructions from Ottawa. Colonel Sherwood, head of the Ottawa police, gave orders that the prisoner was not to be interviewed by newspaper men.

BLAMES AMERICAN LAXITY.

London Paper Says German Plots Are Hatched on Our Soil.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.—The morning newspapers today make the Canadian Parliament House fire the text for the discussion of alleged German outrages in America and the means for preventing them. The Chronicle, in a sharply-worded leading article, says:

"Canada will doubtless redouble its efforts to prevent German outrages within its borders. It has hitherto stopped them with much more success than the United States, but it is undeniably handicapped by the laxity of its great neighbor. There is no question but that a long series of criminal plots has been and is being hatched on United States soil. If the American Government fails to protect its own people against them that is its own affair, but when its failure enables outrages of this magnitude to be carried out a discharge of international neighborly obligations arises.

"President Wilson, who is sincerely desirous of checking lawlessness, has publicly intimated that the Government was much hampered by the lack of adequate legal powers which he thinks capable of being remedied. We hope that what has just happened at Ottawa may stimulate the legislators at Washington in the right direction."

The Times says: "So wicked and senseless an outrage can only steel-harden the indomitable determination of the Canadian people to see the war through."

GREGORY DENIES WARNING.

Says He Didn't Hear from Providence Journal—Marshall Was Told.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—An official of the Department of Justice said today that Attorney General Gregory denied the statement made by The Providence Journal that the latter had given the Department of Justice information of a purpose on the part of belligerent plotters to destroy the Canadian Parliament House by burning. Mr. Gregory, it was declared, said that he not only was not in communication with the editor of The Providence Journal, but had not heard from him or seen him for two months.

Several officials of the Department of Justice today said there was no correspondence in the department to substantiate The Providence Journal's assertion.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—The Providence Journal with reference to Attorney General Gregory's statement, will say tomorrow morning:

"It is unfortunate that Mr. Gregory, before questioning the accuracy of The Journal's statement, should not have sought the facts and satisfied himself as he could have done without delay, that its story was correct. When The Journal announced that it had conveyed to the Department of Justice three weeks ago information it had received from a German agent to the effect that the German Embassy officials would in a few weeks, begin the destruction of government buildings in Ottawa its sole desire was to show prior German knowledge of the plot. No criticism of the Department of Justice was suggested or intended. Indeed, it is ridiculous to assume that, with the indefinite character of the information before it, the department could have given any satisfactory or definite information to the Canadian Government.

"It is with much reluctance, and only because it cannot, in justice to itself, rest under the official imputation of falsehood, that The Journal makes public the following facts:

"'Three weeks ago The Journal, through an agent of the German Embassy, learned that orders had been issued by embassy officials that the destruction of munitions plants in this country was to be temporarily suspended, and that the next move to be made would "give the people of Canada a few things to think about." From this same source, The Journal also learned that the Parliament Houses in Ottawa, Rideau Hall, the home of the Governor General, and large munitions plants in Ontario were to be the next objects of German attack on this continent in the order named.

"This information The Journal at once conveyed by word of mouth to Mr. H. Snowden Marshall, the Federal District Attorney of New York and the representative of the Department of Justice in personal charge of the Koenig case. At this conference, which was held in Mr. Marshall's office in New York City, the District Attorney was also informed that from the same source The Journal had received the information that the destruction of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa had been planned for the day and the hour when the first Canadian regiment left Montreal for England, and that explosive fire bombs were actually in place under the main tower of the building on that day. For some unknown reason, however, orders were sent out from Washington at the last moment, it was stated, notifying agents in Ottawa to withdraw.

"Both Mr. Marshall and A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, are well acquainted with the source of The Journal's information, and have positive knowledge that the man in question was a highly paid employe of the German Embassy, and that he had been in daily and almost hourly communication with Captain Boy-Ed for months before that officer's departure from America.

"The Journal had positive knowledge also that this man is well known to Paul Koenig, to whom he was introduced by Julius P. Meyer, Vice President and General Manager of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company in New York."

District Attorney Marshall said last night that about three weeks ago the editor of The Providence Journal called upon him, and in the course of a conversation on other matters Mr. Marshall understood him to say that he had notified the Department of Justice that he had information there would be some sort of German attacks on Canada in the course of two weeks. Mr. Marshall said that as this did not concern the Southern District of New York he paid no further attention to it, the editor having alread done about it all that he himself could have done.

TELLS OF LEAVING L-19 CREW TO DIE

Continued from Page 1.

and that forty-eight men, forty-six women, and seven children were injured.

"It is not purposed in future to issue detailed statements of this character, as it is inadvisable to give information to the enemy as to the results of their air attacks. On the occasion of this raid, however, in which the largest number so far of airships have been employed, this statement of the damage done is given in order to show how unfounded is the claim that the economic life of Great Britain or its military preparations can be appreciably affected by promiscuous bomb-dropping from airships wandering over the country in the dark.

"In the twenty-nine raids, great and small, that have taken place over Great Britain since the war began, 33 men, of whom 17 were soldiers, 90 women and 48 children have been killed. But when it is remembered that in the Lusitania alone 1,198 persons were drowned, Zeppelin raids as a means of murdering innocent civilians must be comparatively disappointing to their promoters."

German Boasts of Damage Done.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Detailed reports of the latest Zeppelin raid on England have been received through Amsterdam," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"According to these reports the raid caused a panic among the people of Manchester, Nottingham, and Sheffield. The warnings which had preceded the coming of the Zeppelins were not heeded by the people, as it was believed the airships could not reach so far.

"An incendiary bomb was droppd into an ammunition factory in Nottingham. The bomb created a panic, and work had to be stopped. Two sheds used for military purposes were burned down in Sheffield. The batteries on the Humber caused extensive damage, and many persons were injured, shells from the batteries dropping on groups of workingmen who were watching the Zeppelins.

"The worst damage was worked on the Humber. At all places where bombs were dropped the public was not admitted, and all reports regarding the damage done were forbidden circulation."

ZEPPELIN L-19 MISSING, BERLIN OFFICIALS SAY

Diligent Search by British Naval Ships Fails to Locate the Wreck.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (via London.)—An official communication issued today admits that Zeppelin L-19 has not returned from a reconnoitering flight, and that inquiries concerning the airship have been without result.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—No trace has been found of the Zeppelin wrecked in the North Sea. British naval vessels have made a thorough search and have returned to port with the report that they had seen nothing of the dirigible.

Considerable mystery attaches to the fate of the Zeppelin and her crew, but the statement by British naval officers of lack of success in the search made for her by British craft might lead to the assumption that the Zeppelin had sunk with all on board, since it seems impossible that she could be still afloat and undiscovered after the long search made.

George Denny, mate of the trawler King Stephen, which sighted the Zeppelin, stated today that he believed there was no chance of the airship being saved. The wind was rapidly freshening to a gale when the trawler left the wreck, and, as the car and its machinery were wholly submerged, the swell of the sea would cause a terrific drag on the envelope, which apparently must eventually have been pulled under the water.

Mate Denny said that all the men on the Zeppelin wore life lines which were fastened above the hatchway.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says the wrecked Zeppelin L-19 was well known along the west coast. It was formerly stationed at Hamburg and Pondern, and was frequently mentioned in newspaper reports received from Captains of North Sea vessels. For some time the airship patroled the area around Horn Reef, and relieved the wrecked Zeppelin L-18 at Pondern.

The L-19 was first mentioned about two months ago, when, accompanied by the L-7 and L-8, it stopped a Swedish steamer in the middle of the North Sea and sent a party aboard to inspect the steamer's papers. On this occasion the airship descended to within a few yards of the surface of the water and launched a boat containing the inspecting officers, who bought some provisions on board the steamer.

WANT DETERRENT REPRISALS.

London Editors Insist That They Should Have Military Value.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.—Public feeling in the controversy raging over the Zeppelin raid, and particularly those aspects of it concerned with British measures of defense and the question of reprisals are summed up in this comment of The Westminster Gazette:

"The story of the Zeppelin found in the North Sea will be read with very real satisfaction. As yet we have only the trawler's story, and we look for an addendum to that in the capture of the crew of the airship by one of our naval units. In their raids to this country the Zeppelins, we feel, have had less than their natural share of disaster, considering the risks they take with the weather and the delicacy of their structure.

"To wish for reprisals against the Germans for their air raids is wholly human and natural. We have no prejudice against reprisals provided they serve their purpose of deterring, but we have a decided leaning toward reprisals of military value. If we are sure our reprisals are serving a military end, let us have them by all means; but let us keep a clear mind as to what we are meaning to do."

The Saturday Review severely censures The Daily Mail, which, it says, leads a double campaign of denunciation of the authorities for failure to prevent raids and of demand for reprisals.

Commenting on the German wireless messages to America concerning the Zeppelin raid and the claims that the alleged bomb-dropping on Birkenhead and the other towns specified had a military justification, The Star says:

"These are very Prussian reasons for butchering women and children in other towns: 'Manchester contains sheds of cotton, which, according to the British, is contraband'; therefore, Zeppelins are entitled to murder women and children somewhere else that is not Manchester. 'Nottingham manufactures ammunition and barbed wire'; therefore it is lawful to butcher babes in Lincolnshire. Sheffield makes cannon and ammunition; therefore it is lawful to blow a church to pieces and butcher a lady preacher with a Bible in her hand in a town which does not happen to be Sheffield. But what is the crime of Yarmouth which justifies the murder of women and children somewhere else? Yarmouth, says the Hun, contains a great number of small craft armed and destined for the chase of submarines.

"A second telegram is sent to the United Press for American edification. The excuses put forward in it are quite different from those addressed to the German Embassy. The Zeppelin murders are justified by the plea that they were committed at Liverpool during an attack on grain elevators. Americans are told that the raid is only the beginning of an air campaign which has as its object the destruction of anything of military importance or of food value so long as England continues her policy of starving Germany. But the Zeppelins did not attack military points of food supplies; they butchered blindly in the dark, neither knowing nor caring where their bombs fell.

"All these clumsy excuses are proofs of guilt. War as it is waged by the Germans, if it be tolerated by humanity, will turn this earth into a hell. America is on this earth."

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.—Admiral Lord Beresford, retired, in an interview printed this morning, is quoted as having said:

"For every air raid here I would have three in Germany. We have arrived at a moment when Zeppelins become the most serious menace to our population, though their activities will have no effect whatever on the war."

BRYCE OPPOSES REPRISALS.

Says Germans Would Always Win in a Cruelty Competition.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, speaking at Bedford College, London, tonight, condemned the policy of reprisals against Germany which since the last Zeppelin raid has gained many advocates.

"We stand in this war for justice and right," Viscount Bryce said. "We stand for humanity, and from that position we must not depart. I don't myself believe for a moment that we shall gain anything by departing from it.

"If it came to cruelty against cruelty, the enemy would always win. I see no reason to think that any recourse to inhuman practices that are shocking to philosophy and morals, which the enemy has adopted, would have the slightest effect on him, or promote in any way our military success. We would not gain, and we should certainly lose, because there is nothing that has won us more approval and sympathy of all that is best in the neutral nations than that we have championed the cause of justice and humanity. That is what has nerved our arm and has created a unity never paralleled in any previous crisis of our history."

SAYS KAISER HELPED PLAN ZEPPELIN RAID

Berlin Report States Emperor Has Been With von Tirpitz on the Western Front.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A report from Berlin, via Copenhagen, states that Emperor William has been on the western front for some time, and was in the neighborhood of the Belgian frontier when the attacks on Loos took place.

Admiral von Tirpitz and Prince Henry accompanied him, according to the report, and the three were present at a headquarters council, where the details of the Zeppelin raid on England were planned.

DURAZZO AND AVLONA RAIDED BY AEROPLANES

Crew of Crippled Air Craft Rescued from Sea by Another Flyer Under Fire.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty, in a statement issued at Vienna today, reports that three airship raids were made on the Albanian port of Durazzo from Jan. 27 to Feb. 1.

The statement also announces that bombs were dropped by Austrian aeroplanes on the port of Avlona, which is occupied by Italian troops.

The War Office reports that the troops advancing from Montenegro toward Avlona have occupied Kurya, while their vanguards have reached the Ishni River, (about twenty miles from Durazzo.)

The text of the Admiralty statement follows:

> On Jan. 25 the port of Durazzo was attacked by five Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes. On Jan. 27 a raid was made by two machines, and on Feb. 1 another attack was made by three aeroplanes. Bombs were dropped on the tents of the camp, which is near the city, with destructive success. All the machines returned in spite of a heavy fire from the land batteries and warships.
>
> On Feb. 2 Avlona was shelled by three areoplanes. One of our aeroplanes was hit in the motor twice and forced to land on the sea. The commander of the aerial squadron, Naval Lieutenant Konyovio, went down on the water to assist the aviators in the damaged machine. Although the sea was rough, the Lieutenant succeeded in taking both officers from the stricken aeroplane. This was done in the face of a violent fire from the batteries at Saseno and while two destroyers were approaching at full speed.
>
> The aeroplane then rose from the water with the rescued officers and returned safely, after a flight of 136 miles, to the Gulf of Cattaro.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The following appears in today's official communication:

> Two enemy aviators threw bombs on Gorgo Island, in Lagune di Grado, (at the head of the Adriatic Sea). Only slight damage resulted.

Bulgars Checked in Albania.

ATHENS, Feb. 4.—The Patris says it learns that Bulgarian troops operating in Southern Albania have suffered a number of checks owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies, and have been compelled to fall back toward the Drin River.

"A fresh Bulgarian expedition in Albania," says the newspaper, "seems difficult, Essad Pasha, the Provisional President of Albania, having occupied all the strategic positions with a part of the Serbian troops reformed at Durazzo. The total number of Serbians landed at Corfu up to the present is 40,000."

$5,000 FOR A ZEPPELIN.

Offer Made to Any Aviator Who Drops One Within French Lines.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The French newspapers announce an offer of 25,000 francs ($5,000) to any aviator who succeeds in bringing down a Zeppelin within the French lines and an offer of 10,000 francs to any gunner in the anti-aircraft batteries who obtains the same result with shells.

AIRMEN BUSY IN RUSSIA.

Both Sides Chronicle Exploits in Attacking Hostile Forces.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.—The War Office statement issued tonight says:

> In the region of Plakanen and the East Mitava Road parties of our scouts dispersed the Germans with the aid of hand grenades, and returned without loss. South of Ikskul the enemy attempted during the night to carry our works on the Dvina, but were dispersed by our fire.
>
> During the course of aerial reconnoissances north of Lake Norozc our aeroplanes, despite violent artillery fire, bombarded the enemy's lines and convoys on the Vidzy Road. They escaped the enemy's artillery fire without damage.
>
> South of Doubno the Austrians, to repulse attacks, employed an apparatus throwing flames thirty to forty meters.
>
> On the middle Strypa front one of our aeroplanes threw bombs on the stations at Erzna and the rolling stock near by.
>
> On the Dniester the enemy continues to bombard our intrenchments with heavy and light artillery. Northeast of Czernowitz our heavy artillery, with the aid of aeroplanes, shelled the enemy batteries in the region of the villages of Toporovtze and Rarantche.
>
> Northwest of Boyane some of our scouts reached a mine crater occupied by the enemy and bombed the Austrians therein, dislodging them, and then blew up two mine galleries which they discovered running under our lines.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement given out yesterday by the Austrian War Office reads as follows:

> A Russian raid against our advanced positions, northeast of Boyon, failed.
>
> In East Galicia and Volhynia there was pronounced activity on both sides by aeroplanes. A Russian squadron threw six bombs on Buezacz, killing two inhabitants and wounding several others. Another Russian aeroplane dropped a bomb northeast of Luckdrei, which wounded Russian prisoners.
>
> An Austro-Hungarian air squadron successfully bombarded the districts west of Courthov and north of Zharaz.
>
> An air squadron has bombarded east of Kremenetz the Russian halting place of Shumsk. Numerous houses there are burning.

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Does Relieve Indigestion
For 20 years its use has grown on merit alone.
Get it to-day. 25c all druggists
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$56 from New York
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Two weeks in Florida
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February 21; March 9, 23; April 6, 17, 25; May 4 & 18
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Itineraries and details from O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York (Telephone, Madison Square 7900), or nearest Ticket Agent.
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YOU'D feel best being the *least-dressed* instead of the *best-dressed* boy at school.

(Not just *now*, but most other times.)

Mother feels the opposite way—but we can suit you *both*.

Best's clothes for boys are snug enough to suit the most active of boys, and smart enough to suit the most critical of mothers.

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Lively 1916 models, in sturdy gray, tan or brown-mixture cheviots; full of style and service. Two pairs of knickerbockers with each suit. Sizes 7 to 16 years. Specially strong assortments at **9.75** and **10.50**

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And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

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GERMANY WELCOMES OUR AID IN POLAND

American Investigators Report That the Civilian Population Is Menaced by Famine.

MILLIONS REQUIRE RELIEF

Berlin Gives Assurances That No Supplies for the Starving Will Be Requisitioned.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Germany has granted permission for the carrying on of relief work in Poland, provided adequate funds are raised and the Entente Allies consent to the importation of food supplies.

An announcement to this effect was made here today by Frederick O. Walcott, European representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Caspar Whitney, of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, who have just returned from a fortnight's trip through Poland. Mr. Walcott and Mr. Whitney made the following statement today:

"At the request of the German Government we visited Poland to inspect the devastated districts and study the general food situation. We made the trip by train and automobile, visiting the Kobrin, Brest-Litovsk, Warsaw, Vilna and Kovno districts, and making a very thorough investigation. We inspected refugee camps, destroyed villages and the poorer sections of the cities.

"In every case we found food conditions extremely grave. In fact, they are so serious that the civilian population everywhere faces the prospect of famine unless prompt relief is obtained. Everywhere the poorer classes are subsisting on the most meager rations on which life can possibly be sustained. The ration in many thousands of cases consists of a single bowl of meatless soup and a small piece of bread daily. Often thousands have soup without bread.

"In Vilna the poorer classes have neither coal nor wood for heating purposes. Only the providential mildness of the Winter thus far has saved them from freezing.

"Roughly, 40 per cent. of the population in the occupied territory is dependent upon the scanty rations derived from charity. In consequence of malnutrition and exposure various diseases are prevalent, especially typhoid, of which there are 30 new cases daily at Warsaw alone. Many refugees, collected in camps, are being fed entirely by the Germans.

"Throughout our trip every facility for making a thorough and undirected investigation was accorded us. We were permitted to mingle with the natives, unattended by German officials, so that the results of the investigation may be regarded as an absolutely correct picture of existing conditions.

"Throughout these districts many factories have been destroyed. The wheels of industry in Poland are generally at a standstill.

"We were able to obtain from the German authorities all guarantees requisite for carrying out relief work under proper conditions, providing the Entente Allies give consent for the bringing in of food, and provided adequate funds are raised. These guarantees include an agreement that no food now in Poland or imported into Poland will be requisitioned by Germany. The authorities have promised absolute control by the American representatives of food supplies imported by the Relief Commission. The authorities also have promised to use their best endeavors to finance a substantial portion of this relief work.

"To bring relief to this region, inhabited by 7,500,000 persons, of whom 40 per cent. are absolutely dependent on relief, will necessitate a minimum expenditure of $2,000,000 monthly. A full report on conditions will be made to Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, in London."

EAST PRUSSIA'S BIG LOSSES.

Total War Damage Now Estimated at $375,000,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Detailed estimates of what East Prussia has suffered by the war—with its two invasions by the Russians—have been compiled, and they surpass even the guesses that, earlier, were thought to be wild and sensational and were discounted even by the East Prussians themselves. In the briefest form, the East Prussian damage as quoted from the German statistics is:

Entirely or partly destroyed, 24 cities, 600 villages, 300 estates, and 34,000 buildings.
Plundered, 100,000 residences.
Killed or seriously injured, 2,000 civilians.
Carried off to Russia, 10,700 persons.
Fugitives who had to leave home, 350,000 to 400,000.
Killed or carried off by Russians, 135,000 horses, 250,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, 50,000 sheep, 10,000 goats, 600,000 chickens, and 50,000 geese.

The investigators who have compiled these statistics made it clear that "only a portion of this damage may be laid directly to the Russians' vandalism" and that a part of it is chargeable to the inevitable ravages of war. This is particularly true of that portion of East Prussia which was the scene of the first invasion. Practically all are agreed that the Russian forces the first invasion were soldierly and orderly, and that most of the acts of violence, plundering, murder and wilful arson and destruction occurred in the second and longer invasion.

The total damage caused, both by legitimate war losses and by devastation, the statisticians estimate at $375,000,000. They place this as the lowest figure and believe that eventually it will have to be revised upward. The $100,000,000 voted by the Prussian Diet for the relief of the provinces is melting away fast, and the work of rehabilitation has really only just begun.

To meet the lack of farm animals with which to carry out agricultural rehabilitation, oxen have been imported and captured Russian horses not available for military purposes, and German military horses unfit for further service, are being used. Efforts are being made to restore the thoroughbred horse breeding industry to its former high standard.

TIRED OF WAR AND ROYALTY

Prince Peter of Montenegro Wants to Emigrate to America.

ATHENS, Feb. 2, (via London, Feb. 4.)—Miss Marie Lemos of Irving Park, Chicago, one of the American Red Cross nurses who survived the sinking of the Italian steamship Brindisi and afterward took part in the Serbian and Montenegrin retreat to the coast, says in an interview:

"King Nicholas of Montenegro fetched us to Scutari in his boat. He is a kindly and democratic old man who seems to understand, but Prince Peter says he wants to give up the struggle and again begin life as a private citizen, preferably in America."

Miss Lemos and Dr. George Gucha, another survivor of the Brindisi, have sent a cablegram to the American Red Cross asking for instructions.

Fail to Find Cargo Fraud.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Suspicion of British authorities that some fraud was intended by an alteration of the manifest of the steamer Stockholm, detained at Kirkwall and then at Liverpool while on her way from New York to Sweden, seems likely to be cleared away, the Foreign Office stated today. It appears from a subsequent examination that, while certain consignments stated to have been shipped were not in fact shipped, certain other consignments were shipped which did not appear on the manifest.

ALLIED GUNS BUSY AND GERMANS' REPLY

Artillery Fire Especially Heavy in the Argonne—British Blow Up Germans.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Activity of artillery on both sides is the sole feature of importance in the fighting on the western front except at one point in Flanders where the British blew up a mine crater which had been seized by the Germans.

The German Army Headquarters bulletin today emphasizes the increase of the allied gunfire along the front, especially in the Argonne. Paris, however, does not indicate that any serious operations are in progress and even says that "the day has been comparatively quiet." The British report tells, however, of considerable artillery work along the front.

This is the bulletin issued in Berlin:

> North of Hulluch one of the mine craters which was occupied by us has been destroyed by another mine, exploded by the English.
>
> Near Loos and Neuville there has been lively hand grenade fighting.
>
> The enemy artillery has been increasingly active at various places along the front, especially in the Argonne.
>
> West of Marie a French fighting biplane, the pilot of which had lost his way, fell, undamaged, into our hands.

The French War Office communication, issued tonight, says:

> The day has been comparatively quiet.
>
> Our heavy artillery shelled a column of infantry and some enemy convoys entering the town of Roye.
>
> We have bombarded German organizations in Champagne, in the region of Tahure and Mount Tetu, in the Argonne in the sector of La Harazée and in Lorraine on the front of Nomeny Morville.
>
> There is nothing important to report from the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement reads:

> There were no important events last night except in the Vosges, where the artillery on both sides was rather active near Fraunkopf, in the Valley of the Fecht, and at Altmatt, northwest of Metzeral.

The British official communication, issued this evening, says:

> Our artillery today has been active against hostile trenches on the front between the Rivers Ancre and Somme.
>
> Our trenches about Elverdinghe (northwest of Ypres) were heavily shelled today.

PLAN CLEARING HOUSE OF PARIS FASHIONS

Directors Hope to Mediate Between French Sellers and American Buyers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Crédit Français, an important Paris bank, has established an American clearing house of fashion to settle difficulties which continue to hamper the Franco-American dressmaking trade. This clearing house will undertake the double task of handling package transport and models for American buyers, which was formerly in the hands of commissionaires, and acting as the intermediary and supporter of buyers in their dealings with the Paris firms.

It has large premises, formerly the town house of the Duc de Rohan, near the Opéra; a capital of 1,000,000 francs, and a strong Board of Directors entirely unconnected with any dressmakers or buyers. It will be independent of either party and will serve the interests of both.

The root of the whole trouble has been the unfair copying of models, which the Paris houses blamed on the buyers, but which was really done by certain commissionaires, who bribed dressmakers to copy models given into their charge for shipment. The clearing house will preclude the possibility of such copying by a system of transport models under a double seal—its own and the seller's—from Paris to New York. One article of its statutes is that no commission shall be accepted from the seller, and it guarantees fairness to the buyer.

The clearing house will also use its influence to obtain a reduction of the American tariff on imported dresses, and will have a staff of expert buyers at the service of American merchants who do not wish to cross the Atlantic.

Buyers will be assured that no details regarding their models can leak to their rivals who also use the clearing house. This will be done by the adoption of a system of a separate compartment for every client, who will have a private key.

The plan will be submitted to Americans here at the beginning of next week. It has already received promises of support from prominent houses in America. Its New York representative is T. Tileston Wells, President of the Alliance Française. Other agents will be appointed later in the principal American cities.

YUSUF FEARED MURDER.

Galli Says There Was Bitter Enmity Between Him and Enver.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Dispatches to the Paris newspapers contain insistent suggestions that Prince Yusuf Izzedin, heir to the Turkish throne, whose death by suicide was reported on Feb. 2, was assassinated. Emile Galli, formerly editor of the Levant Herald, and a friend of the Prince, writes as follows to the Journal:

"Prince Yusuf Izzedin foresaw that he would be assassinated. Last January he gave an envelope sealed with his own private seal to a number of persons, with instructions that it should be opened only in case he was murdered.

"Yusuf detested Enver Pasha on account of his deeds and of his attitude toward the Germans. He often repeated: 'Enver has let the wolf into the fold.' Violent scenes occurred between him and Enver Pasha, especially after the warships which were formerly the German vessels Goeben and Breslau had attacked the Russian fleet in October, 1914. At the instance of Yusuf the Sultan also strongly protested to Enver against this action which had been taken at his orders. Enver then threatened the Sultan and an angry altercation followed between Yusuf and Enver."

BATTLE ON COL DI LANA.

Italians Repulse Night Attack Led by Hand Grenades.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The following official communication was issued today:

> Tuesday night the enemy, having by hand grenades damaged our positions on the Col di Lana, made a violent attack, which was successfully repulsed. The following morning our reconnoitering detachments left the lines without the enemy venturing to interfere with them, and reported having seen evidence on the ground of the heavy losses the enemy sustained in his night attack.
>
> In the Tofano zone the effective firing of our artillery dispersed enemy groups, inflicting losses.
>
> On the Isonzo front the enemy's artillery activity has been especially directed toward inhabited places. Our artillery replied by a curtain of fire behind the enemy's lines.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austro-Hungarian official communication, as received here today, says:

> On the Italian coastal front there are lively artillery duels, which also extend to several places on the Carinthian-Tyrol frontier. Duino Castle (in Gorizia) has been partially destroyed by the Italian artillery.
>
> On the Tolmino bridgehead the Italians, after the last Austro-Hungarian enterprise, withdrew to the slopes west of the road to Ciginy Flo.

Austria to Coin Iron Money.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—According to a wireless message from Vienna received here, the Treasury office at Vienna has decided to follow the precedent set by Germany and emit iron currency for circulation.

RAIDERS AT KIEL GOT OUT TO SEA

Continued from Page 1.

make her list. A torpedo was sent into her side and the Ariadne soon sank.

"It cost them more than a thousand pounds to sink her," said Liddell proudly.

M. C. Watson, who was a passenger on the Appam, but volunteered to act as third officer because of the shortage of officers, said that after the capture of the liner an elaborate plan had been laid by British subjects and others on board to recapture her. He would not discuss the reason why the plan had failed beyond saying mysteriously:

"There are reasons why I cannot talk about that. The whole matter will be told in a report to the British Consul at this port."

When asked if any one who had learned of the conspiracy had betrayed the plotters, the acting third officer refused to tell.

"The Germans realized that the smallness of their number, even though they were armed and backed up by the electrically connected bombs, would make it difficult to retain control in case of trouble," he said. "They carefully avoided occasions to see where the balance of strength lay. The German officers were all under orders to be courteous and not to take offense. Five or six times insults were offered them by passengers. This usually took the form of calling them 'swine.' The German officers made no retort beyond giving angry looks. Harsh treatment of any kind certainly would have resulted in a mutiny, and this the Germans evidently recognized.

"All British subjects were forced to sign a parole not to fight against Germany or her allies. There was no direct threat behind this, except that those who refused would be placed as prisoners of war on board the Möwe or Ponga. The papers were not passed out to be signed until some of the prisoners on the Ponga had been transferred to the Appam to tell of the confinement, harsh treatment, and poor food they had to put up with as prisoners of war on the German converted cruiser.

Disguise Fell Away.

"The Ponga had no flag raised at all when she first came in sight. When she approached us the German flag was raised. At the same time parts of the ship fell away, revealing the guns. What appeared to be a wheelhouse on the poop deck collapsed and a six-inch gun looked out of it. Four portions of the forward deck dropped out of sight in the same way, showing mounted guns behind them. The warlike qualities of the ship had certainly been cleverly disguised.

"In the fight that night between the so-called Möwe and the Clan MacTavish, the latter put up a plucky battle with her one gun. We learned the next day from prisoners transferred to the Appam that two shots of the MacTavish had taken effect and that one had killed three German sailors. The MacTavish was badly shot up and took fire. The captain of the MacTavish said when he met Lieutenant Berge:

"'If I had one more gun you would not have got me so easily.'

"The capture of the Appam was exceedingly lucky for one man. That was one of the eight German soldiers captured in Kamerun, who had been courtmartialed and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for using soft-nosed bullets. He was afterward one of the sentries and looked exceedingly happy."

Wilfred Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Author, told of the sea battle ending in the capture of the Clan MacTavish, and said that the Captain of the Clan MacTavish had been placed in confinement by himself and held on the Möwe with his crew, all as prisoners of war, to be held for trial by a court-martial for resisting capture.

"Below decks we were constantly guarded by men with rifles," said Mr. Roberts, "and not allowed to go on deck. We had nothing to eat but black bread and butter and tea. There was but one tub of water made by sawing a cask in two, and this was drinking water for 200 men. The ventilation was poor. The death rate would have been high among us because of the food and other conditions had we remained on the Möwe. The raider was almost identical with the older type of Fyffe steamers which plied to Jamaica before the war.

"I had a good talk with Lieutenant Kohler, one of the officers of the Möwe, who told me that they had eaten their Christmas dinner in Kiel and had come out disguised as a Swedish trader, flying the Swedish flag and with big Swedish flags painted on the bows. These were painted out later. There were rails placed along the sides of the forehold which led us to believe that the vessel had sowed mines as she came around the Irish coast into the Atlantic, and certainly she was doing something to use up the time that elapsed since she left Kiel and the day of her first attack on shipping. The ship went out under sealed orders, and even the crew did not know where she was going."

Acted as If in Distress.

"We on the Appam first caught sight of the Ponga between 1 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 15," said Alfred Osborne of Plymouth, England, who was on his way to England from the Gold Coast, where he is a mine operator.

"She was flying the British flag and distress signals. To make her distress seem more real, she would go forward a few hundred yards, then turn to the side, come to a stop, and then repeat an erratic course, as if there was trouble in the engine room or with the steering. She looked like an ordinary tramp in distress, nad we went toward her.

"When we got within easy range, the plates which concealed her guns were lowered, the German flag was run up, signals to come to an immediate stop were flown, and a shot was sent across our bow. Our engines were stopped at once, but before we had come to a standstill a second shot was fired at us.

"Immediately the crew of the single gun on our bow began to open the breech of the gun, to take out springs and other parts of the mechanism to render the gun useless. The Germans saw this and began firing with rifles at the gun crew. One of the gunners' hats was carried off by a bullet. In spite of the fire the gun crew kept at it until they had lifted out some of the chief parts of the gun and thrown them overboard.

"At 6 o'clock we saw the Möwe, or the Ponga, steam toward the Clan MacTavish and finally open fire. The Clan MacTavish was taken unawares and did not have a fair opportunity to find the range, but she fought with her one gun until she was in flames.

"Plans were laid by many of the passengers on our board to overpower the prize crew, and such an attempt would have been made, except for the women on board. When the twenty-two Germans forming the prize crew came on board they took pains to advertise that they were placing bombs on the ship and would blow her up if there were any attempt to mutiny. Three large bombs were placed on the ship with electric wiring which would have enabled Berg from the bridge to send them all off by touching a button. We were told by Germans that if an English cruiser tried to capture us the Appam would never be surrendered, but the bombs would be blown off after those on board had been placed in parts of the ship where they could be rescued by the English before the ship sank.

Feared for Women Aboard.

"Even with this peril, it was difficult for the passengers, who outnumbered the Germans many times over, to submit quietly. Plans were arranged to overpower the sentries so that the alarm could not be given at once and to seize the Captain before he could set off the explosives. There were thirty-five Germans acting as sentries. In addition to the twenty-two members of the prize crew, eight German soldiers and ten civilians, who were being taken to England on the Appam for prison and internment, were released, equipped with white bands and German eagles on their arms by way of a uniform, and put on sentry duty. The danger that a plot might miscarry and cause the death of some of the women on board resulted in dropping the plan to get back control of the ship."

Mrs. E. A. Tipper, wife of Dr. Tipper, who also was on board, said that the passengers had been through a lifeboat drill on the morning the Appam was captured and when the gunshot was heard they all thought it was a submarine attack and put on their lifebelts.

"We wore them for an hour or more," she added, "and this annoyed Lieutenant Berg very much and he wanted to know what made us imagine that he would drown a number of innocent people in that cold-blooded manner. The Germans treated us very well, except that we did not have enough to eat, but that it was not their fault, as the provisions ran low with so many extra people on board.

Mrs. J. F. Fitzpatrick and Miss L. M. Benson of Sierra Leone said there was no panic at all when the Appam was captured.

"The chief officer of the Appam went on board the German vessel soon after we were captured and afterwards told me that he saw a plate on the lower deck on which the name 'Ponga' had been painted out," Mrs. Fitzgerald said.

John Griffin, of Senegambia, seemed to be very concerned over the fate of Pompey, his pet leopard, which he had left on board the Appam.

"I am afraid that the German sailors are not giving the animal proper attention and the right kind of food," he said. "The last report before leaving Norfolk was that Pompey was moping and that his temperature was above normal. I hope that he will be well taken care of.

"I looked at the German raider through my glasses, and feel sure she was a merchant steamer that had been fitted with guns for her cruise. I judged her to be a 5,000-ton steamer, with a speed of fifteen knots.

"There were forty-eight colonial officials on the Appam, on their way home, and fifteen women, I think, and it was her thirteenth voyage."

Complains of Censorship.

Mr. Griffin said that the only complaint he made was against the censorship exercised by Lieutenant Berg after the steamer arrived at Norfolk.

"He not only opened all letters and telegrams that were sent to us from relatives and friends, but insisted upon reading all communications that we sent ashore," Mr. Griffin asserted.

Sub-Lieutenant J. H. Howell, R. N. R., who walked down the gangway on an improvised crutch, suffering from a wound that he had received in the Kameruns, said that the travelers had been treated with great kindness by the people at Norfolk, who went to the pier after the passengers landed from the Appam, took them for drives in automobiles, and afterward entertained them at tea.

Sir Edward Merewether said that he wished to contradict a statement sent from Norfolk to the New York newspapers that he was hurrying to England to confer with Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in regard to making important changes in the naval blockade.

"I am simply going home on leave from Sierra Leone, where I have been Governor, and I have nothing whatever to say to Mr. Balfour," Sir Edward explained.

Captain Harrison and the crew of the Appam will arrive tonight on the Old Dominion steamer Hamilton from Norfolk, the agents said.

TELLS OF A SCOUT SHIP.

Appam Passenger Saw Vessel Supposedly Aiding the Raider.

Twelve of the passengers of the Appam did not wait for the Old Dominion steamer from Norfolk, which arrived in New York yesterday evening with most of the passengers of the captured steamer, but reached New York by train in the morning. G. J. Lethem, G. A. James, R. T. Simpson, W. A. R. Styles, W. R. Chadwick, and L. B. Shaw, went to the Hotel McAlpin; Dr. J. M. Crichton, Dr. B. J. Courtney, C. E. Boyd, O. W. Firth, and E. W. Gilman to the Prince George, and F. S. James, C. M. G., to the Hotel Biltmore.

Members of the party at the McAlpin said that one of the prize crew told them that the armed ship which captured the Appam was one of nine ships which Germany had fitted up for the purpose of slipping through the British lines. Their informant told them that the Möwe was the second of the nine to slip through the lines, and that another commerce raider had got out before.

"At 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 15," said one of the party, "we steamed past the armed cruiser which we took to be a merchantman. We thought her an ordinary tramp, and paid no special attention to her. She was flying the British merchant flag, but as we passed, this was suddenly run down from the mast and the German naval ensign was hoisted. Simultaneously, patches in the steel plating of her forecastle, on each side of the ship, were dropped down, disclosing guns. There were two guns so concealed in the bows.

"Besides the two concealed guns in the bows there were four in the well of the fore deck, which were covered with canvas so as to appear to be deck cargo, and two more in the well of the after-deck concealed in the same way. There was also a small gun in the poop, cleverly concealed. We also noticed two torpedo tubes in the fore part of the ship.

"Earlier in the day we passed a small ship which appeared at a considerable distance. It was suggested by some on board, after the capture of our ship, that she was a scout of the cruiser which took us. The Germans sent about twenty men aboard us first. They at once seized the ship's papers and demanded our signal code, but I was told that this had been thrown overboard before they arrived.

"The Germans trans-shipped to their own vessel all of the British naval and military men on board the Appam, and held them as prisoners of war. There were about fifty of them. All the next day, Sunday, and until Monday evening they steamed along with us, about three ship's lengths behind us. Before they left us they gave us back the officers of the Appam, whom they had taken with the military and naval men. They took most of the ship's crockery, because most of their own had been smashed. They also took a large part of our provisions and what gold bullion we were carrying from Africa.

"The stories which have come out that we were confined to our staterooms is not true. We were given the freedom of the ship, of course, under guard, with the exception of the boat deck, which was reserved for the German men and women. I think that we could hardly have expected them to give up that. We all understood that they were prepared to blow up the ship if we came across a British cruiser.

"We steamed along very slowly all of the time, except when a ship was seen upon the horizon. Then we would put on speed and change our course. All of our fire-arms, large pocket knives, cameras, field glasses, and telescopes were taken away from us until we reached America. Even our golf clubs were confiscated. I think that the word 'club' annoyed them. I think that they didn't know exactly what they were, and thought that they were weapons of offense.

"The rations were very short, indeed. We were continually hungry, really very hungry. The lights were all put out at 6 o'clock. Dinner was served at about 6:30 and finished half an hour later. There were three long hours every night, from 7 to 10, which we had to fill in one way or another. I am told that one of the men knitted. I won't tell you his name, but they call him the champion knitter of Algeria.

"During the day several of the passengers were able to roughly estimate the latitude and longitude of the ship, and so tell where we were sailing, just by observing the sun without instruments. All of the instruments of our officers had been taken away from them. Another pastime of some of the passengers was washing their socks and handkerchiefs.

"I cannot praise too much the way in which Daniel Bacon, the New York agent of the Elder-Dempster Company, has taken care of us. All of the first cabin passengers are to be put up at the Hotel McAlpin, and all of the second cabin passengers at the Hotel Endicott until Monday morning, when we expect to sail on the Holland-America liner Noordam. All of our expenses are to be paid until we reach England."

BRITAIN DEMANDS THE APPAM.

But Lansing Is Firm in Holding Prussian Treaty Binding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, presented a note today to the State Department in which he made a demand on behalf of his Government that instructions be issued for the release of the liner Appam.

The Ambassador asserts in his note that no circumstances have been disclosed which would, in the opinion of the British Government, justify the treatment of the Appam in a manner other than that prescribed in Article 21 of The Hague convention of 1907. He contends that the Appam should be released to the British owners without delay.

Notice also was served that it would be in violation of international law if the United States permitted the German commander of the Appam to increase the efficiency of that ship, add to her offensive power, or recruit his crew. Lieutenant Berg has only twenty-two men in his prize crew, a number insufficient to navigate a ship as large as the Appam. A compliance with the British suggestion on the latter point would prevent the departure of the Appam from Newport News.

Secretary Lansing indicated today that the Government had decided that the nineteenth article of the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, as revived by the treaty of 1828, governed the case of the Appam, and that all that remained was for the United States to lay down the rules under which the Appam would be treated. One point involved is how long the Germans will be permitted to keep the Appam in American waters. The British contention is that the Prussian treaty of 1828 is obsolete.

In his note of March 13, 1915, to the British Ambassador dealing with the case of the captured British collier Farn, Secretary Lansing, then Counselor of the State Department, held that Article 21 of The Hague Convention, which was invoked in that case, was not binding between the United States and Great Britain, because the British Government had not ratified this convention.

It is held on the British side that, although Great Britain did not finally ratify The Hague treaty governing the conduct of neutrals in maritime warfare, most of that convention, and especially the article under which the release of the Appam is demanded, is only a crystallization of principles of international law which were in existence before the conventions were drawn and have been generally accepted since.

SAW CLAN MacTAVISH SUNK.

Appam Passenger Kept a Diary, but Erred as a Photographer.

A passenger's diary of the circumstances surrounding the capture of the Appam on Jan. 15 by a German raider was given to THE TIMES yesterday by S. L. Terrell, a mining engineer of West Africa, who was returning to his home in England. Mr. Terrell, who was one of the first of the Appam's passengers to arrive in New York, kept his diary of the trip from the time the steamer left Lagos, Nigeria, until she reached Newport News, Va. He also took photographs of the German raider, with the guns showing, when she was within fifty yards of the English liner, but in his excitement neglected to turn the film.

"On the morning of the 15th," said Mr. Terrell, who is stopping at the Hotel Markwell, "we had a boat drill, and to each passenger was given the number of the lifeboat he should take in case of eventualities. When we went down to lunch all the passengers were laughing at the various appliances on the belts."

The smoke of another steamer was appearing over the horizon when we went to luncheon, he continued. After luncheon, following the custom of most of the passengers, he took a nap. Suddenly he was awakened by a terrific roar of cannon.

"Every one ran on deck," Mr. Terrell said. "I saw what appeared to be the most disreputable tramp which ever rode the seas. I was informed that she had fired the shot, but the general opinion was that she was a British boat. But as she came so close as almost to touch us, it was seen that she was flying the German ensign. As soon as this was known, a young naval officer threw the springs of our cannon overboard, rendering it useless."

Mr. Terrell said that there was no panic among the passengers. The German officers came on board and demanded the ship's papers and the naval code book, but the last named had been thrown overboard by the crew. He informed the passengers that there was no danger, Mr. Terrell continued, but he set a guard over them, consisting of German prisoners who had been placed on board the Appam in Nigeria for transportation to England. Sir E. Merewether and F. S. James, two of the passengers, were afterward removed to the raider.

"The commander ordered us to be in readiness for a quick transfer to another ship," Mr. Terrell continued. "The general opinion was that it was his intention to capture a small boat of little value, transfer us to it, and then sink the Appam. This seemed about to be realized, for on Sunday, about 4 P. M., smoke was sighted on the horizon. The German raider manoeuvred about the approaching boat. It became dark, but with the assistance of the moon we could see the ships silhouetted against the sky line. Both vessels were signaling each other with Morse lamps, when suddenly there was a flash from the German boat. This was followed by a flash from the British boat, and we all knew that the career of the British boat was at an end, although she was dying gamely and gloriously. Twelve flashes we counted before the vessel took fire."

Boats were lowered and the wounded were taken over to the Appam, Mr. Terrell said, and the passengers learned that the ship was the Clan MacTavish, bound for England. The Germans then proceeded to sink the steamer. On Monday the commander ordered all of the passengers to give up all arms, knives, golf clubs, and cameras, Mr. Terrell said. In addition, each man was compelled to sign a statement that he would not fight Germany during the remainder of the war, he asserted.

There was a great deal of speculation as to where the Appam was bound, but it was the consensus that the Germans were trying to make an American port. The bill of fare in the dining hall became smaller and smaller as time went on, but the methodical Germans continued to print a daily menu. The ordinary dinner before consisted of eight courses. The day following the capture the menu comprised cream of asparagus, roast beef, boiled potatoes, mashed turnips, and golden pudding. Four days later the dishes consisted of barley broth, curry and rice, and cheese. The menu for Jan. 27, printed in approved style, offered only pea soup and curried vegetables and rice. There was only enough of the second dish to serve half the passengers.

"On Friday night the Germans were terribly frightened by a boat which was sighted," Mr. Terrell said. "All of us were called out of bed to prepare for emergencies. They were able, however, to shake off the boat during the night and the following day. Sunday and Monday we passed several boats, one of which came close and asked the commander who we were. Getting no answer, the boat put out lights and made off."

QUOTES TREATY OF 1828.

British Writer Contends It Applies to the Appam Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Discussing the latest report from Washington that Secretary Lansing has decided in favor of the German contention that the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 governs the Appam case, Hugh H. L. Bellot, D. C. L., writes in The Chronicle:

"Examination of the provisions of the Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828 is of interest. By Article 19 of the earlier treaty, warships of either power were empowered to bring their prizes captured from their respective enemies freely into the ports of the other and at any time carry them out to their own respective countries. This privilege, however, was subject to one very important qualification. In consequence of her conventional relations with Great Britain the United States stipulated that no Prussian vessel should bring to any American port a prize captured from British subjects unless 'forced therein by tempests or any other danger or accident of the sea.'

"This treaty having expired in 1809, Article 19 was renewed by the treaty of 1828, with the exception of the last paragraph relating to the exemption of prizes captured from British subjects. It was, however, provided that omission of this paragraph should 'in no manner affect treaties or conventions concluded by either party with powers during the interval between the expiration of the treaty of 1799 and the commencement of that of 1828.'

"As it happens, a treaty of commerce had been concluded between the United States and Great Britain in 1815 whereby reciprocal liberty of commerce between those two powers was agreed. Under Article 1, subjects of either power were to enjoy 'the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes' to all ports, &c., of the other, and there 'to enjoy most complete protection and security for their commerce,' subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

"For the United States Government to allow German captors to carry into American ports prizes captured from British subjects would, it appears to me, be inconsistent both with the letter and with the spirit of the treaty of 1815. In making this demand Count von Bernstorff apparently overlooked this treaty, and also failed to appreciate the qualification of the treaty of 1799."

GERMANS SUBMIT PETITION.

Thirteen on Appam Make Plea for Their Disposition.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 4.—Thirteen of the twenty Germans who aided Lieutenant Berg's German prize crew of twenty-two men in bringing the captured British liner Appam across the Atlantic and into Hampton Roads, presented a written statement to Collector Hamilton today, outlining their wishes as to what disposition should be made of them and asking for a ruling by American officials.

The statement was held as confidential by the Collector and will be forwarded to Washington. It is understood that it contains information on whether their service with the prize crew was voluntary, a point which may have an important bearing on the decision of officials.

The seven Germans who did not join in the statement made to Mr. Hamilton were military prisoners aboard the British vessels captured by the raider which took the Appam, while the thirteen others were civilian prisoners on their way to detention camps. Three of the thirteen are women.

Lieutenant Berg also presented to the Collector a written argument containing his contentions regarding the disposition of the Appam herself, and it was sent on to Washington.

Officials announced today that the Appam's first-class mail would be landed at noon tomorrow, and transshipped to New York for forwarding to England. No decision has been reached regarding the parcel post matter aboard.

The British crew of the Appam left for New York tonight. They were liberated last night with all the other persons aboard, except the prize crew and those who served with them.

A cruiser, supposed to be French, was reported off the Virginia Capes some little distance out, shortly after noon today.

SEES $5,000,000,000 LOSS TO ENGLAND BY WAR

Paish Says British Aren't Too Clever But Face the Test With Courage.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In a lecture tonight at the London School of Economics, Sir George Paish, editor of the Statist, said that the economic and financial strength of Great Britain would be subjected this year to the severest possible test, as she proposed to provide her allies and colonies with loans of at least £400,000,000 ($2,000,000,000) and possibly £600,000,000 ($3,000,000,000,) and to support a bigger navy than ever and 4,000,000 men in the field.

The speaker expressed the belief that nobody could accuse the British nation of any superabundance of brain power, adding that her very mediocrity in this respect was probably the cause of her strength. The really clever man or nation, he said, frequently became a public danger, but the British nation never made the mistake of being too clever. The greatest qualities of the British people, he said, were common sense and courage, combined with lack of imagination.

At the end of the war, he went on, Great Britain would stand about where she stood at the beginning, except that she would have lost her new savings. He asserted that the loss already amounted to £600,000,000 ($3,000,000,000,) and expressed the belief that if the war lasted another year the loss would reach £1,000,000,000 ($5,000,000,000). But, he said in conclusion that the entire nation was learning to work more efficiently and skillfully than before and that after the war her productive power would be greater than ever.

REPORTS ERZERUM EVACUATED BY TURKS

Petrograd Paper Says Caucasus Stronghold Has Been Left to Russians.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4, (via London.)—The Novoe Vremya asserts that it has received from a trustworthy source information to the effect that the Turks have evacuated Erzerum, one of their principal strongholds on the Caucasian front.

The War Office bulletin of war operations, issued tonight, contained the following:

> On the Caucasus front, despite deep defiles, rocks and snowstorms, and the absence of roads, we continue to pursue the enemy.

Reports reaching Amsterdam from German sources on Thursday stated that the failure of the Turks in the Caucasus was admitted. Heavy fighting was said to have taken place ten miles south of Erzerum between the Russians and a Turkish relief force approaching from Trebizond. The Turks were said to have been defeated with heavy losses, 5,000 wounded having been brought in Trebizond.

It had been previously reported that 80,000 Turks had been cooped up in Erzerum. According to one story, Field Marshal von der Goltz was in command there. Another report stated that Field Marshal Liman von Sanders had been put in complete command on the Caucasian front.

CHECK ON DANISH TRADE.

British Will Detain Shipments Suspected of a German Destination.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.—For some time past British authorities have been allowing vessels carrying goods suspected of German destination to proceed to Danish ports under a guaranty to return suspected parts of their cargo later. This arrangement has now been stopped, according to Copenhagen dispatches, owing to the fact that the steamship Kiev, which was permitted to continue her voyage under these conditions, was seized by a German warship and taken to Swinemunde, where she was compelled to discharge shipments of coffee, cocoa, and figs destined for Germany.

The British authorities will now demand that all such goods be immediately unloaded at British ports. The Danish steamers Dagmar and California are new being detained in accordance with this decision. The former carries shipments of figs and the latter coffee.

PRESIDENT SEES DEFENSE GAINING

Continued from Page 1.

ure now seems assured, but the character and scope of the legislation are still problematical. Generally, however, the view prevails at the Capitol that the appropriations for the army and the navy will be increased to a substantial degree.

The President, however, wants to make certain that the appropriations will be adequate for all present purposes, and he is credited with being very much in earnest in the intention to have his recommendations carried out in spirit, at least. He is on record as saying that he was not so much concerned over the details of the national defense plans as he was over the matter of making the preparedness program adequate. In that statement he was in accord with the disposition in the Senate and the House to change the proposal for a Continental Army to a considerable degree and even to the point of substituting a Federalized militia for this suggested force of 400,000 citizen volunteers. That the President is willing to compromise is gratifying to his supporters on Capitol Hill, and the feeling prevails there that the complex situation will be straightened out in a way that will insure the nation better means of protection from hostile invasion.

Studying Revenue Problems.

It has become apparent, however, that the difficulties that lie in the way of carrying out the Administration's policy do not concern so much the amounts to be appropriated as they do the methods for raising the revenue to pay for the increase in armaments and men. Some Congressmen take the view that it is a matter of indifference to them how greatly the army and navy are augmented if the accompanying revenue-raising measures are satisfactory. In his annual address to Congress the President suggested imposing direct internal taxes on gasoline and crude and refined oils, the horse power of automobiles and other internal combustion engines, pig iron, fabricated iron and steel, and bank checks. There is so much opposition to this program that it is regarded as having been definitely abandoned. All present indications are that the Ways and Means Committee will bring in a bill that will aim to provide most of the additional revenue by increasing the income tax rates on large incomes. Congressmen opposed to the national defense program and their Democratic associates who dislike more Federal taxes, however, are said to be in sufficient number to make trouble when the revenue-raising measure is brought into the House.

The great difficulty of the situation lies in the fact that Republican Congressmen who very generally are in favor of the preparedness plan of the President are not inclined to help the President's party supporters when it comes to providing the means of paying the heavy bill for the army and the navy. The Democratic majority in the House is less than thirty, and a comparatively small number of dissatisfied Democrats could block the revenue legislation by joining with the Republicans.

Small Navy Men Unconverted Yet.

The President's speeches apparently have made no converts among the "small navy" members of the House. The leaders in the opposition to the President's defense program were just as vigorous as ever today in asserting that there was no need for the Administration program, and they predicted that the country would not demand large expenditures for the army and navy.

Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania, one of the anti-preparedness members, said today that "only one letter out of ten received by me is for preparedness. The President's speechmaking tour has but strengthened the backs of the opposition."

Representative Quin of Mississippi said his mail averaged two letters for preparedness and ten against.

Minority Leader Mann, who is upholding the President's program, explained that he did not expect any immediate radical change in sentiment as the result of the President's utterances, but he thought that the country was realizing gradually the necessity of preparedness.

Representative Saunders of Virginia, who led the one-battleship members of the last House, said:

"The President has not told us of any specific danger in which the country is found. On the contrary, the newspapers quote the President as saying there will never be again such a war as this one and this war will do more than anything else to bring about universal peace. There is no reason, then, why this country should rush to provide itself with the most expensive and extensive military system it has ever known.

"So far as the President's statement that we should have the greatest navy in the world is concerned, it will result in the abandonment of the billion-dollar defense program and result in the substitution of a much more reasonable program. No reasons have been advanced by experts that I have heard as to why we should have a navy equal to that of the United Kingdom."

It was said by one in touch with the Texas delegation that no converts had been made among Texans. The Texas Democrats, it was said, would vote almost solidly against the present defense program, although a compromise might be supported by certain of the Democratic members from that State.

DEFENDS ORDNANCE PLANS.

Strauss's Recommendations Only Slightly Reduced, Daniels Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — Secretary Daniels, in a statement today, said that, although he had reduced the estimate of Rear Admiral Strauss for ordnance, he still had asked Congress for approximately $15,000,000 more than was recommended for ordnance last year. He explained also that an analysis of his estimate and those of the Admiral would show that only a small reduction had been made in the Admiral's recommendations.

Secretary Daniels, in explaining today why Rear Admiral Stanford, former chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was assigned to the Mare Island Navy Yard and then suddenly transferred to Philadelphia, said that it was due to a general feeling prevailing on the Pacific Coast that the Admiral was opposed to development of the Mare Island yard.

"The Admiral had made statements that the yard could not be developed advantageously," the Secretary said. "Those interested in the station felt that the department ought not to send a man there who held such an opinion and were opposed to him for that reason. The department did not want to provoke a feeling of dissatisfaction there, so Admiral Stanford was assigned to Philadelphia and another officer will be sent to Mare Island."

PREPAREDNESS FOE IN WEST

"Alfalfa Bill's" Friend Puts Seven Hearses in His Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Representative William (Alfalfa Bill) Murray of Oklahoma today received an unusual contribution to the literature of anti-preparedness from that Southwestern State. Gun-play disaster and seven hearses figure in this serio-comic warning against excessive armament.

The letter received by Representative Murray is signed by W. F. Brain, editor of Brain's Gladiator, which claims to be published "semi-occasionally in all languages except the Dutch." He wrote Mr. Murray from Atoka, Okla.

"I was downtown recently and everything was lovely and the goose hung high. I went home and armed myself with two big guns, the ones I had cast at the first Legislature. They weighed thirty-five pounds each and, believing I was then 'cock of the walk,' I went back to town and gave a Tecumseh warhoop. In a few seconds I was surrounded by the Sheriff's force, city police, and many citizens. They all wanted to know what I meant; I said I was prepared and they said they were prepared also, and the thing came off.

"This morning, the day after the battle, seven hearses stand in front of the best homes in town and I am in jail with one eye shot out, a broken leg and my skull crushed. So much for being 'prepared.'"

HISTORY CITED BY HARMON.

Former Official Sees Preparedness Lesson in Rome's Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Representative Alfred G. Allen of Ohio read to the House today a letter received from former Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, who was Attorney General in President Cleveland's second Cabinet.

"I hope the opposition to preparedness is subsiding," wrote Mr. Harmon. "The more I think of it, the more indignant I become to think that anybody with pretensions to the rank of patriot should oppose the President's policies in this respect.

"I have been reading, for the third time in my life, Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' The other night I came to the fall of Constantinople before Mohammed II.—the wiping out of the Eastern Empire. I was struck by the part that wealth and unpreparedness together played in it.

"When Constantine asked the people for contributions for defense, Gibbon says, they preferred to keep their wealth for the Turks, who took it all, rather than give a part of it to defend the country."

FALSE, INSISTS DR. HALE.

Denies Reiterated Charges That He Is in Germany's Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"William Bayard Hale yesterday denied that he had ever done any work for the German Embassy of Count von Bernstorff, as charged in The Providence Journal, and furthermore declared that he had been made President of the American Embargo Conference without his knowledge and that as soon as he discovered the fact he had insisted on his name being withdrawn.

"MacDonald, the man who poses as Secretary of the American Embargo Conference in Chicago, stated to a Journal representative in that city last night that Hale had full knowledge of his selection at the time he was chosen and that the only reason why he asked to be allowed to drop out several months after he had permitted his name to be used was because he declared he wanted to work in secret for the embargo on arms.

"With regard to Hale's denial that he had ever done any work for German propagandists, it is sufficient to state that he has been employed and now is employed almost exclusively on German propaganda work, that he is getting his regular monthly pay from German Government officials in this country, and that when he was hired to do this work his selection almost brought a break in the entire German propaganda publicity organization."

In reference to The Providence Journal's charges, Dr. Hale at his home, 362 Riverside Drive, said last night:

"Every word they say is entirely false. I think that my statement this morning showed my position in the matter. The charges do not say anything that I have not already denied. I do not think that I can make any further denial other than to say that the whole thing is entirely false."

Egyptian
DEITIES
The Utmost in Cigarettes
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Anargyros
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

A DAILY DELIGHT
POSLAM SOAP
Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.
At All Druggists'. 25 cents and 15 cents.

$5.75 For Evening Waistcoats That Were $7.50 To $10

Black or White Silks in fine fabrics cut to fit perfectly.

$3.75 for Evening Waistcoats (Black Silks or White Piques) that were $5 to $6.

$2.75 for Evening Waistcoats (White Piques) that were $3.50.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Weber and Heilbroner

Still present very satisfactory selections in their annual clearance sale, embracing every suit and overcoat in their regular Winter stock, except dress clothes. No charge for alterations.

Five Clothing Stores
27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

TELLS OF 'FABULOUS' WAR PRICE FOR SHIPS

Morgan Line Could Have Made 100 Per Cent. by Abandoning Gulf Trade, Says Official.

REFUSED MANY BIG OFFERS

Business Men Plead for the Transcontinental Service of the Southern Pacific.

Lewis J. Spence, Director of Traffic for the Southern Pacific Company, asserted at a hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner B. H. Meyer in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association yesterday that the railroad had been offered "fabulous sums" to sell its ships in the Morgan Line for use in the war trade, but had refused the offers because of a disinclination to disturb the traffic between New York City and the Gulf ports.

The hearing was held on the application of the Southern Pacific Company to be permitted to continue the ownership and operation of the Morgan Line to New Orleans and Galveston. The railroad's right to do this was brought into question by the Panama Canal act which forbade steamships owned by railroad companies to operate through the canal "or elsewhere."

Shippers and heads of large corporations from all parts of the United States, as well as many lawyers representing the railroad and other interests, attended the session which was prolonged until late last night.

"We could have taken three or four of these steamships out of the service and put them into the European trade at great profit, and without disturbing our transcontinental traffic," said Dr. Spence in his testimony. "The Southern Pacific has refused offer after offer, some of fabulous size, for the ships. Had we desired to divert the vessels of the Morgan Line to the European war trade we could have earned 100 per cent. on cost of the fleet in a short while, but we had no intention or desire to do this.

Would Go Into European Service.

"If the Morgan Line should dispose of its fleet to some other company I am positive that these steamships would not be used in the transcontinental service. They would at once be placed in the European service, where the greatest profits are possible, but this would cripple the service from the Gulf ports. It is not to be assumed that any other company would make the same sacrifices."

Mr. Spence related the method of joint operation, and gave figures to prove that in New Orleans and elsewhere better service at better figures was given than could be had under a system of divided ownership. He said the Southern Pacific Company had spent large sums to perfect this service.

J. C. Lincoln, traffic manager of the Merchants Association of New York City, appeared in favor of the application of the Southern Pacific Company. Fred H. Woods, counsel for the railroad company, read resolutions from Chambers of Commerce in California taking a similar attitude. He also offered favorable messages from cities in Arizona, Texas, Oregon, and other regions served by his company.

It was contended in behalf of the railroad that rates given by it between Galveston and New York by water were less than one-half the rail rates between Chicago and New York, and that if the ownership of the steamships and the road were divided it would be impossible for the Southern Pacific to compete with other rail lines.

Would Ruin New Orleans Business.

Samuel T. Alcus of New Orleans, a box manufacturer, said the withdrawal of the Morgan Line of steamships would ruin his business.

"What would you do with the Morgan Line if you owned it?" he was asked by Mr. Woods, and his answer was that he would "put them in the European trade, where there is money in ships."

Mr. Spence, upon being recalled to the stand, said the Eastern Trunk lines always had opposed the low rates of the Gulf lines, and consistently declined to join in the tariffs even when their local charges were offered to them, thus putting all the obstacles they could in the way of lower rates. He said the steamships Yale and Harvard were operated between Los Angeles and San Francisco in direct competition with the Southern Pacific, and that these boats were commonly understood to be owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. This, in his estimation, was in direct violation of the law, he asserted.

The witness gave figures to show the difference in speed between the steamships of the Morgan Line and those of the Mallory Line, asserting that there was no regularity in the service of the Mallory Line, whereas the Morgan Line traveled on schedule.

"The Mallory-Santa Fé route never has been and is not today a factor in transcontinental business," said the witness. "The Mallory Line has subordinated transcontinental business. It is only a side venture with it."

Praise from San Francisco.

Charles Bentley of San Francisco, connected with the California Fruit Canners' Association, testified in favor of the "Sunset Route" of the Southern Pacific, because it was expeditious and kept rates steady. He said it took the Mallory-Santa Fé Line at least a week longer to make deliveries.

Among others present were H. H. Haines of the Chamber of Commerce of Galveston, H. O. Black of the Hardware Jobbers' Association of Galveston, W. M. Barrow of the Joint Traffic Bureau of New Orleans, William A. Sproull of the Commission of Transportation of Philadelphia, Seth Hanna of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, Edgar Stern of the Cotton Exchange, New Orleans; W. H. Chandler of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, A. E. Beck of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, and D. P. Chandblorn of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester.

The hearings will probably last through today, and perhaps extend over until Monday.

DR. RICHMOND SUSPENDED.

Philadelphia Rector, Defiant, Says Soldiers Must Dislodge Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Bishop Rhinelander of the Diocese of Pennsylvania of the Protestant Episcopal Church today formally suspended the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, from the ministry for one year.

Dr. Richmond has no intention of surrendering charge of the church. Last June the Rev. H. M. G. Huff was appointed as minister in charge, but he was barred out of the church when he undertook to conduct services. It is understood that the diocesan authorities plan to install Mr. Huff as minister in charge, but definite arrangements have not yet been made. When he was informed this afternoon that Mr. Huff might undertake to conduct services on Sunday, Dr. Richmond said that he did not propose to permit Mr. Huff to take charge, and that he himself would preach both in the morning and evening. Then he laughed heartily and said:

"Poor Mr. Huff. So he's coming back. Well, you know what happened last June. If he wants to come to the church, let him come, but he won't preach. You can say positively that I shall preach, and the only way they could prevent me from preaching would be to have a guard of soldiers stationed there to shoot me down. And they'd have to shoot me down, too."

Late in the afternoon a statement was issued on behalf of Bishop Rhinelander, which said that Mr. Huff would not go to St. John's on Sunday.

BANKER'S RICH SON SUES ACTRESS WIFE

R. W. Bowdoin, 19 Years Old, Who Got Fortune from a Morgan Partner, Wants Divorce.

BESSIE MALONEY HIS BRIDE

Couple Ran Away to Weehawken After Broadway Dance—Stage Ambition Start of Row.

Raymond W. Bowdoin, the 19-year-old son of J. S. Bowdoin, who is associated with J. P. Morgan & Co., and Elizabeth Maloney, 20 years old, a member of the "Around the Map" theatrical company, were married in Weehawken, N. J., on Dec. 2, 1914. By the appointment yesterday by Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court of Anna R. Maloney, a sister of the bride, as her guardian, it came out that on Jan. 28 Mr. Bowdoin began an action against his wife for an absolute divorce.

Mr. Bowdoin is rich, having inherited considerable money under the will of his relative, Temple Bowdoin, who was a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. He is only recently out of school and is still a new figure in the life of the city. He was a still newer figure a year and a half ago when he met Miss Maloney at a dance. Then Miss Maloney was not on the stage, but was living with her people and was known as Bessie to her friends. On the night she and Mr. Bowdoin were married they were together at a dance on Broadway, and rather late at night they resolved to get married. A taxi carried them to Weehawken, where the ceremony was performed.

A search of the record yesterday revealed that the witnesses to the marriage were Sinclair McGrath of 87 West Eighty-fifth Street and Lawrence T. Darrin of 300 West 109th Street. The bride gave her age as 23 years, and the bridegroom said he was 19. Mr. Bowdoin told the truth, but it is clear that the bride added at least three years to her age, or it would not have been necessary for her to have a guardian appointed to represent her in the suit.

Meets Her Father-in-Law.

The morning after the wedding Mr. Bowdoin and his bride went together to the home of the elder Mr. Bowdoin at 405 West End Avenue, and the bride was introduced to the bridegroom's father. They lived in the house for three days.

Then, deciding to go housekeeping on their own account, the young couple set up a home in a small apartment and lived happily, so far as discovered, until June. Then Mr. Bowdoin went back to his father's home with the news that he had left his wife. Enough was learned yesterday to make it appear that friction grew between the couple because Mrs. Bowdoin wanted to go on the stage. She knew people who acted and they offered to get her a chance before the footlights. Mr. Bowdoin didn't relish the outlook and put his foot down upon it. But he had to give in, it was said, or have a row, and he chose the row. They did not live together again.

Mrs. Bowdoin did go upon the stage and finally became a member of the "Round the Map" company, which was formerly playing at the New Amsterdam Theatre but was in Philadelphia last night. Mrs. Bowdoin made no attempt to conceal her identity when she became an actress and used the name of Bessie Maloney Bowdoin. It was said that this candor widened the breach between her and her husband.

The guardian acting for Mr. Bowdoin is a Mr. Bayne, who is connected with the law firm of which Joseph H. Choate is a member. Joseph A. Shay is the attorney for Mrs. Bowdoin.

Mr. Bowdoin, the father of the plaintiff in the suit, said:

"The whole affair is very unfortunate, and of course you understand that I cannot discuss it. There is absolutely nothing that I can say."

"Is your son living with you now?"

"Oh, dear no. He is not here, and it is impossible for you to see him or get any word to him."

MRS. BOWDOIN TALKS GAYLY.

Tells of Halted Honeymoon and Shock to Mother-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Bessie Maloney Bowdoin talked about her marital affairs at the Forrest Theatre tonight.

"The trouble all came," said Mrs. Bowdoin, "when Raymond's mother found that I came from poor but honest parents and had worked as an artist's model."

After describing their difficulties in finding a parson to marry them and their final success, she said:

"My husband telephoned to a friend in New York that we had been married, and to meet us in Jack's restaurant. He met us and had twenty-four Princeton students with him. We had a wedding breakfast of ham and eggs and champagne, and invited the cabmen in Sixth Avenue to join our celebration.

"At 8 o'clock in the morning we took a special car for this city, accompanied by the twenty-four Princeton men. We had some day of it. Finally, at 10 o'clock that night, and when hubby and I and the students were having the time of our lives at the Adelphi Hotel, in walked Raymond's father. He bundled Raymond and me into a private car and took us back to New York and to the West End Avenue home. There I was warmly greeted by Raymond's mother, who said she liked me very much.

"Soon our happiness began to wane. Mrs. Bowdoin asked me about my people and went to call on my mother at our humble home at 164 East Eighty-second Street. Mother is not one who would be a howling success in smart society, but she is the best mother there ever was, just the same. Then Mrs. Bowdoin questioned me and found that I had worked as an artist's model and posed. This was shocking, and she decided that we couldn't live at her house.

"An apartment was fitted up for us at 119th Street and Morningside Avenue, and we went to live there. Then Raymond was sent out West, his people telling me he was going to take a good position. I learned he was in Reno to establish a residence and sue me on the grounds of desertion. I had some one go to Reno and submit an affidavit denying this, and that brought Raymond back.

"My income or allowance then stopped, and I had to go to work. That is how I became a show girl. When I met Raymond I was working as a millinery model in a Fifth Avenue shop.

"Of course I will contest the suit. I have brought a countersuit against Raymond."

DRUG MERGER HELD UP.

Friendly Suit Delays Riker-Hegeman Union with the United Co.

A meeting of stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Company yesterday, called for the purpose of voting on a proposal to merge the concern with the United Drug Company of Massachusetts, came to an abrupt halt when an injunction was served upon the Directors to suspend proceedings. Frederick A. Pouch, former Treasurer of the company, and the owner of about $500,000 worth of the stock, obtained the injunction in a Brooklyn court.

Mr. Pouch, it appeared, wanted fuller information than he possessed about the resources and earnings of the United Drug Company before he voted on the merger plan. The Riker & Hegeman Company some time ago sent to its shareholders a statement of its position and information regarding the New England corporation has appeared from time to time, but Mr. Pouch desired details.

H. S. Collins, Vice President of the Riker & Hegeman Company, said after the meeting adjourned that the action was entirely friendly, and that the desired information would be prepared at once. He announced that a special meeting of stockholders would be held next Monday.

"There is no doubt about a favorable vote upon the plan," he said, "as 95 per cent. of the share owners have already let it be known that they favor the consolidation."

Mayor Mitchel Reviews Cadets.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel reviewed the cadets of the Clason Point Military Academy at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last night. Major James M. Hutchinson of the Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. N. Y., after a competitive drill, awarded a medal to Company E, Captain Raymond L. Fleck. Mayor Mitchel declared it to be his earnest desire to have military drills in the public schools.

RATE FIXERS SEEN AS RAILWAY BLIGHT

Heads of Electric Systems, in Conference, Assail Commissions' Power.

WILLIAMS HITS REGULATORS

B. R. T. President Declares Doubt as to Integrity Is Thus Engendered Here.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Alarmed at the increasing difficulty in obtaining new capital for electric railway extension and improvements, as reflected in a decrease of more than 36 per cent. in the amount so invested during the last five years, as compared to the previous five years, the executives of the principal street and interurban railway systems of the United States, represented in the American Electric Railway Association, met here today to discuss means for improving the situation. It was stated that 37,066 miles of electric railways, with annual receipts of more than half a billion dollars, were represented.

Practically all the utilities represented are under the control of State or city commissions with powers to fix rates. That the manner in which this power has been exercised has had much to do with bringing about the present state of their financial affairs was the opinion of practically all the speakers.

Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system of New York, said:

"The hesitating attitude of investors toward public utility securities has been due not merely to the imposition of restrictive and sometimes retaliatory legislation affecting returns in the shape of interest or dividend, but to doubt as to the integrity of the investment itself, owing to the uncertainty of valuation and to fear that the power of valuation for rate purposes may be used to depreciate the value of property for governmental acquisition.

"They have naturally followed the transfer by legislatures to commissions of broad powers of regulation, supervision, and rate-making. The commissions, as a rule, are not composed of men of special knowledge, and skeptical of suggestions from practical persons they have surrounded themselves with inexperienced helpers and advisers schooled in theory, even hostile to property rights."

Unequal Fight for Capital.

James B. Mortimer, President of the North American Company of New York, which controls the traction systems of both Milwaukee and St. Louis, in pointing out the difficulties experienced by electric railways in obtaining new capital, said that public commissions were disinclined to allow utilities to earn above 6 to 8 per cent., with no guarantee that such a rate will be earned. He added that under these restrictions the utilities must bid for money to provide extensions and improvements prescribed by regulatory commissions against industrial concerns averaging returns of 19.3 per cent. on their capital.

N. T. Guernsey of New York, general counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, led the discussion on "Valuation," pleading for practical rather than theoretical methods in determining for rate-making and other purposes the value of public utility properties.

H. D. McGrath of the Research Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave the results of the Massachusetts system whereby the Public Utilities Commission has for many years controlled the issuance of electric railway securities.

Other speakers included Arthur W. Brady, President of the Union Traction Company of Indiana; M. C. Brush, Vice President Boston Elevated Railway Company; C. Loomis Allen, receiver of the Empire United Railways of Syracuse, N. Y., and O. B. Willcox, a New York banker.

Too much adverse legislation and unreasonable regulations, coupled with heavy taxes, prevented electric railway lines from earning enough to pay operating expenses and a fair return on the investment, declared Charles L. Henry, President of the association, tonight at a dinner given by the association.

"Congress, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, the State, through the Public Service Commission, and the city, through its Council, all tell us what we must and must not do," asserted Mr. Henry.

System Assailed by Underwood.

"Taken as a whole, the transportation system of the United States, so far as performing its proper functions in the transportation of our freights to their ultimate markets and the carrying of passengers to their destination with safety and economy, is breaking down," said Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama in an address delivered at the dinner.

If there were no improvement he said the country would demand Government ownership, but such a result he thought would be unfortunate, and he favored the "golden mean" along the lines of private ownership and Government regulation.

"We must consider," he said, "the wisdom of Government supervision of the issuance of all securities by our transportation companies with the assurance to the public that new capital will be invested to secure proper facilities and used for legitimate purposes—not for speculation.

"We must consider the wisdom of substituting one master for the forty-nine masters that regulate our commerce today. The main trouble with the regulation of our railway system is that corporate law has been destructive, not constructive; has been piecemeal, not comprehensive."

MITCHEL TELLS OF PLANS.

Gives Closing Lecture of Series at the New Era Club.

Mayor Mitchel described the administration of the system of economizing in the financing of the city's government of which he has been the organizer, at a meeting of the New Era Club last night. The Mayor's address came as the concluding lecture of a series, which has been held under the auspices of the club, and which has been delivered by the various heads of the city departments.

Mayor Mitchel took occasion to praise the work of all the city's Commissioners, mentioning in particular Miss Katharine Davis and Dr. Goldwater for the splendid work done in their departments. He characterized the attempts of the Board of Education to get more money from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with the alternative of closing the night schools, as the dishonest efforts of some of its members to spend their appropriation without submitting to the control and supervision that every other department underwent.

The Mayor closed with describing his program which he has sent to the Legislature in the attempt to have some of the abuses of the State system of finance which particularly injure New York City rectified. If the program is passed, he told the New Era Club, it will mean a direct saving to the city of $25,000,000.

BABY FALLS INTO SEWER.

Policeman Jumps After, and Both Are Drawn Up Unhurt.

While playing with other children yesterday afternoon at 100th Street and Park Avenue, Ella Keller, 4 years old, of 72 East 100th Street, fell through a sewer manhole which had been opened for the disposal of snow. The child fell sixteen feet to the sewer, but landed on a pile of snow and was not badly injured.

Policeman Connor threw off his heavy overcoat and jumped into the sewer. Snow shovelers dropped a rope to him and hauled him with the little girl to the surface. An ambulance was summoned from Harlem Hospital, but the surgeon found Ella had suffered only from shock. Her mother, Mrs. Helen Keller, refused to permit her removal to the hospital.

$150,000 TO SHONTS INTERBORO'S BONUS

Continued from Page 1.

1907, the time of the appointment of the Public Service Commission, up to date.

"You'll need a wagon to carry them all," remarked Mr. Quackenbush.

"We'll get them all, just the same," retorted Senator Thompson. Very soon clerks began to carry in several bulky volumes. Mr. Fisher explained that the books contained full records of the minutes of Directors' meetings, payments, bonuses, &c.

"Anything there about commitments?" asked Senator Thompson. Mr. Fisher did not reply. Mr. Colby turned at once to the index for 1913, the year of the Stevens contract.

"I see nothing about bonuses," he remarked.

"Probably there were none in that year, then," suggested the witness, dryly.

"How would resolutions for extra compensation be indexed, then?"

"You might look under 'Services,'" suggested Mr. Fisher.

"I see two entries under that title," said Mr. Colby. "They state that Richard Reid Rogers was paid $50,000 for extra compensation in connection with subway and elevated extensions, and that T. P. Shonts, President, received an unspecified sum for services, also in connection with the subway and elevated extensions."

Turning to the record of the minutes of the meeting at which Mr. Shonts's extra compensation was authorized, Mr. Colby read the list of Directors who were present and the resolution that was passed.

"Now," he asked, "can you recall anything of the discussion that attended that matter?"

The witness said he couldn't.

Q.—Haven't you a recollection of anything more than that resolution? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who wrote it? A.—I did, according to my duties as secretary.

Q.—Who suggested it? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Who told you to write it? A.—Nobody that I can remember.

Q.—Was there no discussion of it at all? A.—I do not remember now.

Q.—Was it moved by some one and passed? A.—I have no recollection of the matter.

Fisher's Memory Faulty.

Senator Thompson asked the witness impatiently what his best recollection on the subject was.

"I have none at all," replied Mr. Fisher calmly.

With the help of Accountant Dawson, Mr. Colby searched further and discovered the report of the special meeting on June 4, 1913.

"Do you recall whether this resolution was the subject of any discussion?" Mr. Colby wanted to know.

"I do not," replied the witness.

Q.—Where is the report delivered by the special committee? A.—The report was a verbal one, and its conclusions are incorporated in the minutes you have just read.

Q.—Do you recall who made the report? A.—I think it was Mr. Berwind.

Q.—Do you recall what he said? A.—No, Sir, except in a general way.

Q.—Did he state what were the extra services? A.—I can't say.

Mr. Fisher's memory was so faulty that Senator Thompson made several sarcastic remarks, and, still digging Mr. Colby discovered that under the list of Directors present and signing the record were written in long hand the names of August Belmont and Gardiner M. Lane, with the word "approved."

"What does this mean?" Mr. Colby inquired.

"Why, when Mr. Lane and Mr. Belmont heard about the action we had taken at that meeting they asked to be allowed to approve it."

"Didn't you ask them to approve it?"

"No, sir. They heard about it at the next meeting, I think."

Mr. Colby then turned to the minutes of the next regular meeting and remarked that he found no notation that the minutes of the special meeting at which the compensation was voted to Mr. Shonts had been read. Neither did it appear that Mr. Lane or Mr. Belmont were present. Mr. Fisher examined the book minutely and remarked that it must have been an oversight.

"That was the time Mr. Lane and Mr. Belmont asked to be permitted to give their approval?" asked Mr. Colby.

"I can't say."

"But you said so before. Isn't it a fact that they were asked to approve the minutes?"

"No."

Mr. Fisher said he might be mistaken as to just when Mr. Belmont and Mr. Lane had heard of the action taken at the special meeting, but he was sure they had heard of it, and had voluntarily asked to be allowed to express their approval of it.

"It is ridiculous to expect me to remember everything," he remarked.

"If your memory could carry an average load we could get along easier," said Senator Thompson.

"My memory is ample for my purpose," snapped Mr. Fisher.

Interborough Lawyer Objects.

Mr. Quackenbush jumped up and objected to the Chairman's remarks. It was discovered from a further inspection of the minutes that the special meeting at which the compensation was mentioned had followed by a few hours a regular meeting of the Directors at which Mr. Belmont was present. Mr. Colby thought it peculiar that a special meeting should have been called to compensate Mr. Shonts.

"Was any additional compensation under this heading ever voted Mr. Shonts?" he asked.

"I think there was—$25,000," said Mr. Fisher.

"Before or after the voting of the $125,000?"

"I couldn't say."

Further search of the minute book revealed the fact that at a regular meeting of the board held on April 22, 1914, the Chairman brought up the subject of the report of the special committee, and made the statement that the committee had recommended that Mr. Shonts be paid $150,000—not $125,000, as the minutes of the previous meeting recorded. It was voted at this meeting to pay Mr. Shonts the $25,000 additional. Mr. Shonts was present, but did not vote on the resolution. The Directors present were Edward R. Bacon, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Freedman, Edward S. Marston, Mr. Pepperman, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Belmont presided.

"I call your attention," continued Mr. Colby, "to the discrepancy between the minutes of the two meetings. Are the minutes incorrect?"

"As I recollect," replied Mr. Fisher, "some one—I think Mr. Freedman—brought up the subject and said he thought that the compensation Mr. Shonts had received was not enough. As near as I can recollect, he said he thought Mr. Shonts should have been voted $200,000 or $250,000. The board then decided to vote $25,000 additional."

Q.—Had Mr. Freedman conferred with his colleagues of the special committee on the matter? A.—I think he had.

Q.—Was he Chairman of the special committee? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Did this special committee make a report recommending a compensation of $150,000? A.—Yes, at the second meeting in 1914.

Q.—But Mr. Berwind, the Chairman, was not present at the 1914 meeting? A.—No.

Q.—How long does a special committee exist? A.—Until it has completed the work it was appointed to do.

Q.—Then this special committee had no reason for existing at the time of the 1914 meeting?

Admits It Was Unusual.

The witness admitted there was something unusual about the transaction. Then Mr. Colby asked:

"What other officers of the company at any time received honoraria?"

"E. F. J. Gaynor, the auditor, received $10,000, and Mr. Rogers received $50,000 for his legal services."

The minutes showed that Mr. Rogers received his compensation at a meeting on Sept. 17, 1913. Mr. Shonts at the meeting stated that Mr. Rogers had been of great value to the company by his conduct of the legal matters connected with the negotiation of the Interborough's share of the dual transit system, and recommended that he be paid $50,000, "the same to be charged to the proper construction account."

"I wonder if they have any improper construction accounts," remarked Senator Thompson in aside.

"No, but we have many construction accounts," retorted Mr. Fisher.

"When does the Gaynor payment appear?"

"I think that was in 1912."

There was a squabble between Mr. Colby and Mr. Quackenbush over the method of examining the company's books, and it was agreed that the company should have a man on hand to see what became of the books.

Senator Thompson pointed out that the city's interest in the special bonuses lay in the fact that under the dual contracts, before the city profits by the partnership, 6 per cent. may be charged upon money used for construction. This would mean, he said, that the city might be just so much longer delayed in getting its return from its investment.

At the afternoon session, John H. Campbell, Treasurer of the Interborough, took the stand and was asked to explain the compensation amounts. He produced canceled checks of the amounts paid to Mr. Shonts, drawn on the Guaranty Trust Company. Vouchers attached to the frist check, for $125,000, showed that the money had been paid for "services rendered in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on June 4, 1913," and that Mr. Shonts had accepted it as "payment in full of the above account." The second check for $25,000 was drawn on the National Bank of Commerce, and on the voucher was written: "For special services rendered in connection with negotiations and securing for the company the contracts for the recent subway and elevated extension." The check to Mr. Rogers was drawn on the National Park Bank, and the voucher explained that it was for "extra services in connection with the contract for the construction and equipment of the new subway and elevated lines."

Stevens Contract Examined.

Mr. Colby wanted to know why Mr. Shonts had been paid the extra $25,000 when he had accepted the $125,000 as "payment in full" for his account. Mr. Campbell said this simply meant that Mr. Shonts had been paid in full so far as the $125,000 was concerned.

Mr. Fisher was then recalled and asked about the special Directors' meeting at which the Stevens contract was discussed. He remembered very little about it, beyond the fact that it had been discussed. Mr. Colby called upon Mr. Quackenbush to produce the contract, and he sent a messenger to Mr. Shonts's office for it. The messenger soon returned with the document, and Mr. Colby continued to examine the witness about the special Directors' meeting. Mr. Quackenbush objected to the examination as an unnecessary waste of time.

"Why so hot, my hasty friend?" asked Colby.

The witness said the special committee appointed to consider the contract had never reported back.

"Was the committee ever discharged?" Mr. Colby asked.

"No."

"It just evaporated?"

"That is all."

Senator Thompson then excused all the witnesses until Monday. The committee will hold an executive meeting today.

Our Financial Statement

Condition at close of business on December 31, 1915, as reported to State Banking Department:

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and Banks	$ 6,403,668.20
Loans and Bills Discounted	16,234,733.36
State, City and Other Securities	11,111,954.50
Accrued Interest Receivable	268,207.36
	$34,018,563.42

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 1,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,541,086.20
Accrued Interest Payable	93,657.18
Deposits	31,133,820.04
	$34,018,563.42

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled 5th Avenue at 40th Street *Telephone Murray Hill 5000*

Special Today—Saturday

MEN'S PURE SILK SHIRTS

Choicest of 1916 New Patterns

CREPE DE CHINE SILK SHIRTS—Choice of the newest and best grades of these most popular and always hard to find genuine Crepe de Chine shirts of exquisite patterns. Assortments complete, fast colors, all sizes—graduated sleeve lengths. Finest making throughout. 3 for $15.00 *Values are $7.50* 5.50

TUB SILK SHIRTS—Good, firmly woven silks in complete assortments of the most advance patterns shown in the six leading cravat colorings—stripes of Black, Navy, Green, Purple, Brown and Pink on clear white grounds. Finest possible making in every detail. 3 for $10.00 *Values are $5.00* 3.50

NOTE.—*Sleeves shortened and other slight alterations free of charge on all our shirts.*

MEN'S GABARDINE RAIN COATS

The Non-Rubberized Odorless Coat

Made of a superior quality Priestley's genuine "*Cravenette*" Heather Mixture—in Gray, Green and Brown effects. A perfect fitting and stylish Slip-on Utility Model. Real Value $25.00 18.50

WHEN you want sympathy an' consolation without any "I told you so," you'll find it in a pipe of VELVET.

Velvet Joe

PERHAPS you don't know what "friendliness" means as applied to pipe tobacco. The genial mellowness in every pipeful of VELVET will show you.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

How to Live

A list of modern scientific works on right thinking and living. The following figures demonstrate our policy of selling "books of the hour" and standard editions below list prices:

Art of Living in Good Health.	*D. S. Sager*	$1.21
How to Live. Rules for healthful living, based on modern science.	*E. Fisher and E. L. Fisk*	89c
Scientific Nutrition, Simplified.	*Goodwin Brown*	68c
Health Through Self-Control in Thinking, Breathing and Eating.	*Wm. A. Spinney*	$1.08
Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention.	*Sanford Bennett*	$1.08
How to Live Quietly,	*A. P. Call*	89c
Arteriosclerosis: A Consideration of the Prolongation of Life and Efficiency After Forty,	*L. F. Bishop*	$3.14
Habits That Handicap.	*Charles B. Towns*	$1.08
Dr. Voak's Pocket Doctor for the Home,		34c
A Fleshless Diet,	*J. L. Buttner*	$1.21
Nutrition of Man,	*Prof. R. H. Chittenden*	$2.69
Fletcherism.	*Horace Fletcher*	$1.08
A B Z of Our Own Nutrition,	*Horace Fletcher*	$1.08
Eat and Grow Thin.	*Vance Thompson*	89c
Food and Feeding,	*Sir Henry Thompson*	$1.21
Not by Bread Alone,	*Harvey W. Wiley*	$1.79
Meatless Cookery,	*M. McI. Gillmore*	$1.79
Chemistry of Food and Nutrition,	*H. C. Sherman*	$1.34
The Fasting Cure.	*Upton Sinclair*	89c
Efficient Life,	*Luther Gulick*	$1.08
Efficient Living.	*E. E. Purinton*	$1.12
Vitality Supreme,	*B. MacFadden*	89c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS

on all WINTER STYLES

for FINAL CLEARANCE

THE BALANCE OF THE CHOICEST AND VERY LATEST WINTER MODELS—OF THE MOST EXQUISITE MATERIALS—MUST BE CLOSED OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR IMPORTATIONS NOW ARRIVING.

DRESSES—For Afternoon, Dinner and Dance Wear —Formerly $95 to $145 .... $50

WRAPS—Velvets and brocades; richest fur-trimmed styles—Formerly $145 to $350.. $75 to $145

SUITS—Cloth or velvet, with or without fur —Formerly $65 to $125 .... $25, $35

COATS—A few odd garments— Formerly $45 to $75—to close $15

HATS—Balance of the Winter styles— Including Imported models $5, $10

WAISTS—A small group of odds and ends in Georgette crepe, formerly $12 & $18—at $7

Groups are small; but prices are accordingly low—sizes are broken, but those who find suitable selections will be well recompensed by the character of the garments offered.

CHARITIES CHARITIES

THÉ DANSANT
at the
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916,
4-6 o'clock P. M.
Under the Auspices of the Greater New York Committee for Relief of Women and Children in Belgium
$2.00—including Tea

WIRES IN TAG HOME CAUSED FATAL FIRE

Officials Start Rigid Investigation Into Blaze in Which Six Persons Died.

ONLY ONE ESCAPES FLAMES

Fiance of Girl Who Gave Her Life for Sister Is Summoned from Ohio by Partner.

An early morning fire, which started yesterday while all members of the family were asleep, caused the death of six persons in the home of Mrs. Hannah E. Tag, at 243 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. The fire spread through the building so rapidly that Mrs. Tag was the only one that escaped. Her daughter Caroline, who was to have been married within a short time, gave up her life in an attempt to save that of her sister Helen, who also perished. A cousin of Mrs. Tag, a trained nurse, and two maids employed by the family were the other victims.

After an investigation which lasted all day, and was still unfinished, officials of the Fire Department declared that the fire was of "electrical origin." This term was used because, while the officials were satisfied that the blaze was caused by electric wiring between the partitions of the hallway and front parlor of the second floor, they also believed that the electric system had been properly installed.

The dead are:

HELEN TAG, 35, daughter of Mrs. Tag.
CAROLINE TAG, 25, daughter of Mrs. Tag.
Mrs. HANNAH E. SNEVELEY, 68, a cousin of Mrs. Tag.
ISABELLA FRANCES STEDMAN, 22, trained nurse.
ANNA CAIN, 52, maid.
LIZZIE CAIN, 45, maid.

Mrs. Tag is the widow of Casimir Tag, a banker, who died in 1913, and left an estate valued at nearly $2,000,000. The building was of brownstone, four stories in height, and was considered one of the finest in a section noted for its handsome residences.

Since the death of Mr. Tag the house had been occupied by the widow, her daughters and servants. Mrs. Sneveley came from New Jersey only two weeks ago to visit her cousin, and was taken ill. Miss Stedman arrived at noon on Thursday to care for her. Mrs. Tag, her daughters, Mrs. Sneveley, and the nurse occupied rooms on the third floor. The two maids slept on the fourth floor.

Miss Caroline Tag was engaged to be married to Carl Harrison Zinn of 365 Jefferson Avenue on Feb. 16. Before retiring the two sisters talked of the approaching wedding, and spent some time examining the portions of the trousseau which they had prepared, and also looking over the many wedding gifts which had already arrived.

About 3 o'clock, according to the story told by Mrs. Tag, Caroline was awakened by an odor. She rose and, finding the room already filled with smoke, rushed to the telephone and called up her brother, Dr. Charles H. Tag, a well-known surgeon, attached to the Eastern District Hospital. He lives at 284 Jefferson Avenue, directly in the rear of the home of his mother and sisters. She then called up Police Headquarters, and as the operator answered the call, he heard her saying:

"Come quick. There is a fire here. It is terrible. I am suffocating."

The Engines Delayed.

Before the operator could inquire as to the location of the house the voice was gone. He located the house through the telephone company, and turned in an alarm at Fire Headquarters. There was some delay in the arrival of the apparatus because of ice and snow in the streets.

The fire had started on the second floor, gone up the stairway, and spread to the top floor. When Deputy Chief Lally arrived he found the building a mass of flame and ordered a second alarm.

Miss Caroline Tag, unable to stand the suffocating smoke any longer, ran to the room occupied by her mother, whom she assisted, clad only in her night clothes, to the roof of an extension at the rear of the house. Several neighbors witnessed the mother's rescue.

The back of the house from top to bottom was aflame, but mother and daughter, on the extension, were safe from the fire. Evidently, however, Miss Caroline thought of her sister Helen, who was slightly lame, and, despite the fact that the building was by that time a great furnace, she stepped through the open window facing on the extension and made her way to the sister's room. The girls were found by the firemen later, almost within reach of the window, clasped in each other's arms and burned so badly it was impossible to identify them with certainty.

The precautions taken by the women against possible attacks by burglars greatly hindered the firemen in their work. When they tried to break in the front door they found it of solid oak and barred by three patent burglar locks. Much time was lost in breaking through this, and then the fire fighters found that the vestibule door and all the doors leading to the rooms inside the house were of the same material and also protected by locks and bolts.

Dr. Tag ran from his house when he received the call and watched the efforts of the men to chop through the door. He called to Policemen Friel and Genninger and the three men entered the home of James H. Tregarthen at 241 Hancock Street. They made their way to the third floor, where a window overlooked the extension, and saw Mrs. Tag shivering on the extension roof. Friel jumped from the window, over a gap of several feet, to the roof of the extension. The other men took off a shutter from the window and made a bridge of it over which Mrs. Tag was carried into the Tregarthen home. She was suffering from hysteria and exposure and was attended by her son. Her condition is said to be critical because of her advanced age.

Fiance Summoned Home.

Carl Harrison Zinn, the young man to whom Miss Caroline Tag was engaged, is a member of the firm of Ficken & Zinn, wholesale butter merchants of 168 Duane Street, Manhattan. He is in Ohio on business. Mr. Ficken wired him to return, but gave no reason for the summons. Mr. Zinn is well known in Brooklyn and is a graduate of Polytechnic Institute.

Miss Isabel Frances Steadman, the nurse who lost her life, was graduated from the Eastern District Hospital for Nurses last April. She lived at 100 Penn Street, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Steadman, who are prostrated with grief, said she accepted the call to the Tag home with great reluctance, as she had a premonition that something would happen.

The burned building was valued at $50,000. The furnishings, including tapestries and paintings, were valued at $15,000. The police estimate the damage to be about $25,000.

SEEKING HOSPITAL SITE.

Mrs. Rice May Erect Memorial for Husband at Ardsley.

It was learned yesterday that one of the sites under consideration for the Isaac L. Rice Hospital for Convalescents, for which Mr. Rice's widow donated $1,000,000 on behalf of herself and children, is 30 acres in Ardsley, known as the Bellevue Hotel property, now held by the Ardsley Park Company, in which Joseph Ullman, of 20 West Twentieth Street, has a large interest.

George Purdy of Yorktown Heights is carrying on the negotiations for Mrs. Rice. A representative of Mr. Ullman and his associates said yesterday that they had been dealing with Mr. Purdy, but that they did not know that Mrs. Rice was back of him. Mrs. Rice's secretary said the Ardsley property was only one of several plots being considered.

DECIDES FOR PHONOGRAPH.

Magistrate Sustains Machine That Silenced Baby's Cries.

Magistrate Simms, in the West Side Court, was called upon to decide yesterday as to the respective merits of a baby's voice, well trained through frequent and continuous exercise, and a modern, high-powered phonograph. The Magistrate held the phonograph was the least objectionable.

The contest started two weeks ago, when the dwellers in the apartments at 306 West Ninety-fourth Street, first noticed the voice owned and operated by the 2-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Blaney of that address. As came out in the testimony, Mrs. Martin White, who lived in the same house, wrote her husband that her nerves were being wrecked by the yells. Mr. Martin, a traveling salesman, said so himself under oath. Various other persons testified as to the strength of the baby's voice, and one and all indicated a preference for the phonograph.

The phonograph was the inspiration of Mrs. Kathleen Robinson, who lived nearest to the Blaney apartment. When the baby's voice was heard the phonograph was started. The people listening below heard a strange discord, but it had a soothing quality. The baby heard the phonograph and, in astonishment, redoubled his efforts. Then the machine began to draw ahead and finally completely dominated the situation.

Mrs. Blaney now noticed a change in her child. He was growing ill and she blamed the machine. Therefore, she summoned Mrs. Robinson before Magistrate Simms. Mrs. Robinson pleaded guilty with extenuating circumstances, and her neighbors agreed unanimously that her phonograph had saved them.

Magistrate Simms, in dismissing the case, declared that he was going to bring the matter to the attention of the Children's Society to ascertain whether the Blaneys had neglected their duty in any way in caring for the child. Mr. Blaney said the boy had been ailing lately, but only cried as any normal child might do.

Lamar Inherited Gems Left to Wife.

In settling the estate of Thomas L. Lamar, a clerk in the offices of the Adams Express Company, who died of stab wounds believed to have been self-inflicted, leaving $12,000 in securities and jewelry in a safety box last December, it was stated yesterday by his widow, Mrs. Julia Lamar of 2,581 Madison Street, Ridgewood, that she had married Lamar on Sept. 8, 1900. Mrs. Lamar further stated that the jewelry and securities which were found after her husband's death had been left to him by relatives.

3 DIE IN HOTEL FIRE IN ATLANTIC CITY

Search Ruins of the Overbrook for Bodies of Three Others Who Are Missing.

MAN MISSES THE LIFE NET

Women and Children Forced to Leap from Flaming Windows—Four Badly Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The bodies of three persons, two of them probably from New York, who were killed early this morning in a fire that destroyed the Hotel Overbrook, have been recovered, and the authorities believe that there are three other bodies buried in the débris. The third body was dragged from the wreckage late this evening, and an all-night search under electric lights is being made for the missing.

Four more victims of the fire are in the Atlantic City Hospital, one being in such serious condition that it is considered doubtful whether he will live until morning. The dead are:

The Dead.

KELLY, Mrs. CHARLES, of New York, proprietress of the Maison De Paris shop at Tennessee Avenue and the Board Walk.
MOTT, THOMAS, 60 years old, retired, father of Richard Mott, proprietor of the Hotel Overbrook.
ONE MAN, not positively identified, but believed to be Edward Phillipson, 52 years old, of White Plains, N. Y.

Missing, and believed to be in the ruins: Mrs. Thomas Mott, mother of the proprietor; Paul V. Hendricks, 26 years old, of Chambersburg, Penn., publicity agent for the Hotel Traymore, and Mrs. Josephine Garsed, 40 years old, of Philadelphia.

The Injured.

ANDREWS, ALEXANDER, 6,145 Christian Street, Philadelphia; suffering from shock and contusions.
ANDREWS, Mrs. ALEXANDER; shock and contusions.
BENCKER, GEORGE, 38 years old, of 5,226 Chew Street, Philadelphia; shock and lacerations.
McCOY, JOHN E., 40 years old, 411 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.; suffering from punctured right lung and contusions; not expected to live.

In addition to these there are a dozen persons, guests and persons who went to their rescue, who are suffering from the shock of their experiences and some from minor injuries.

The Hotel Overbrook was built in two sections, one of which was entirely frame, and it was in this section that the fire started. The frame part of the building burned like tinder, and when the first fire engines arrived about half an hour after the flames had been discovered, both this and the brick section of the building was completely enveloped in flames.

Escape Is Cut Off.

Thirty-two guests were in the hotel at the time of the fire. The flames had spread throughout the lower part of the frame section of the building before most of them were awake. This cut them off from escape by means of the two fire escapes of the building. Nearly all of those who escaped with their lives had to jump from the windows or were carried to the street by the firemen.

An alarm was turned in at a firebox near the hotel soon after Miss Catharine Stokes, a telephone operator in the exchange opposite the hotel, who saw the flames, had notified the firemen by telephone, and a second alarm followed this in short order, the two bringing eight fire companies. Fire Chief Black, who arrived on the first alarm, told of seeing Mr. Mott plunge to his death from the fourth floor.

"When we got to the fire," the Chief said, "I saw an old man at a window on the fourth floor of the brick part of the building. He spread a life net for him and yelled to him to jump. He hesitated so long that the life net, which was of canvas, filled with the water that was running off the building from the fire hoses. Then we took away the net and backed a truck up beneath the window, and were just starting to run a ladder up to rescue the old man when the flames reached him and he jumped to the street."

Mr. Mott was dead when picked up. He jumped out of a window on the Mount Vernon Avenue side. At the same time firemen were carrying Mrs. J. J. Lenhart and her daughter, Mrs. George A. Johnston, and Mrs. Johnston's two small children, out of a fourth floor window on Pacific Avenue. Those rescued were dressed only in their nightgowns.

Mrs. Kelly, who conducted a Boardwalk shop under the name of Mrs. Marie Johnson, was seen at a hall window on the third floor on the Mount Vernon Avenue side soon after Mr. Mott had leaped to death. The window was screened with a sheet of flame, and Mrs. Kelly plunged through it and to the street. She was picked up dying. Just then some one shouted that there was another man at the fourth floor window. He was preparing to jump. Firemen below shouted that they had the life net ready. Then the man sagged down on the sill of the window as flames and smoke curled about him, and it could be seen that his scanty garments were blazing. The sill of the window burned away quickly, and the body fell from view. It is believed that the man was Edward Phillipson of White Plains.

FIREBUG STARTS 4 BLAZES.

All in Bundles of Paper in the Cellars of Harlem Tenements.

The firebug who has been setting fires in Harlem for the last six weeks started four more last evening. Two were in the cellar of the five-story tenement at 499 West 124th Street, on the corner of Amsterdam Avenue, and, while firemen were putting them out, some one ran from 1,305 Amsterdam Avenue, three houses away, to say there was a fire in the cellar there. This also was put out readily, as all three fires were in bundles of papers.

Soon afterward there was a fire in the cellar of a third tenement at 2,200 Eighth Avenue, near 118th Street, and like the others it was put out without damage.

No trace of the firebug was found, though Detectives Connors and Kelly of the Second Branch thought for a time they had him when they arrested Thomas Murray of 2,477 Eighth Avenue, after watching him enter many cellarways in Columbus Avenue.

At the Detective Bureau they found an ice saw in his possession belonging to Angelo Caperino, an ice and coal dealer at 945 Columbus Avenue, and after questioning Murray at length decided he was no firebug, but probably had entered the cellars to steal so they sent him to Night Court.

ARMED LINER CAN DEPART.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department today notified Collector Malone at New York to allow the Italian steamship Caserta to sail with the guns which she carried when she arrived there recently. The Italian Ambassador assured the State Department that the guns were mounted purely for defensive purposes. Officials here understood that the Caserta will sail tomorrow.

$20 FOR WORK OF YEARS.

Damage Verdict for Miss De Rochemont's Manuscript Upheld.

The Appellate Division, by a vote of 3 to 2, yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower court in awarding only $20 damages to Ruth de Rochemont for the loss of a box of sketches, drawings, notes, and material for the history of art and notes in bibliography for works on Indian and Persian art and literature. There was also a manuscript book of selections of literature of the various countries, all the result of ten years' work in India, Europe, and the United States.

Miss de Rochemont, a former school teacher and now a litterateur, sued for $7,225, the value of the contents of the box, which, together with five other boxes, had been shipped from her father's home at Portsmouth, N. H., to her residence in New York. The five other boxes were delivered, but the box sued for has never been found.

The prevailing opinion, written by Justice McLaughlin and concurred in by Justices Clarke and Scott, declared that the interstate commerce law rules in the matter and that only the specific sum named in the bill of lading can be obtained from the railroad company. This law, the record shows, awarded only $10 for each 100 pounds of the lost articles, which in this instance weighed 200 pounds.

Justice Page, in a dissenting opinion concurred in by Justice Laughlin, holds that the failure of the railroad company to deliver to Miss De Rochemont all the boxes delivered to the company for shipment is prima facie evidence that what was not delivered was lost through the carelessness of the company. Therefore, the dissenting opinion says, the railroad company was subject to a common law liability to pay the value of the contents of the box.

MRS. CORBIN FEARS WANT.

Tells of Life in Attic—Says Detectives Pursue Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Lillian Blakeslee Corbin, who, five years ago, divorced Charles Corbin, the son of Philip Corbin, founder of the American Hardware Company, returned to this city today and accused private detectives of following her everywhere.

On two occasions it has been reported that Mrs. Corbin was engaged to be married again to wealthy men. Mrs. Corbin said that the detectives had caused the breaking of both these engagements. She and her 88-year-old mother, she said, were compelled to live "in the hall room of an attic in New York."

Charles Corbin has married again, and he and his wife live in this city. At the time of the divorce, no alimony was granted, but Philip Corbin gave her $10,000, which was deposited with a Hartford trust company.

Mrs. Corbin is seeking to have her divorce action reopened because of alleged fraudulent representations.

"For seventeen years Mr. Corbin and I lived apart," Mrs. Corbin said tonight. "I brought up both our children. I am afraid I shall be forced to apply to the Charity Department for assistance."

SWITCHMEN TO STRIKE.

Wabash Employes Demand Union Recognition Separate from Brotherhood.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—A strike of switchmen throughout the Wabash Railroad system to begin at 6 o'clock tomorrow night was ordered here tonight by S. E. Heberling of Buffalo, N. Y., President of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

This organization demands recognition as a union separate from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

THE OLDEST AND THE STRONGEST

This Company is not only the oldest in this line of business in this country, but it has the largest Capital and Surplus.

Since its organization in 1892 it has guaranteed mortgages aggregating

$590,000,000.

There have been repaid to the investors, who did not lose a dollar of their principal and who never had to wait for their interest, mortgages totalling

$335,000,000

There are now outstanding guarantees aggregating

$255,000,000

Our Guaranteed Mortgages are the best investment for those who cannot afford to lose their principal and who wish to receive their income regularly without any delay.

Any amount can be invested with the protection of our guarantee.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

MEN'S OVERCOATS

EXCEPTIONALLY PRICED

Men's Imported Storm Coats

of a fine-quality gabardine in gray or tan, with plain or raglan sleeves; yoke and sleeves silk-lined; will be marked for to-day (Saturday) at

$14.50

(sizes incomplete)

Men's Winter Overcoats

are now on Special Sale, for immediate disposal, at the greatly reduced prices of

$22.00 & $27.50

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

All Our Men's Suits and Overcoats

HAVE BEEN REPRICED IN TWO GROUPS FOR TO-DAY, TO EFFECT IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE.

at $15.00

Heretofore $20.00 to 25.00

THE $15.00 SUITS provide the season's newest styles in single-breasted two and three button Sack Coat models, in checks, plaids, plain blue and black, quarter, half and full lined; sizes 34 to 46 chest.

THE $15.00 OVERCOATS present the season's newest models in style and fabric, including greys, browns, green and Oxford mixtures; also rough effects; self and velvet collars; some quarter silk lined; 34 to 42.

at $21.50

Heretofore $30.00 to 35.00

THE $21.50 SUITS offer a wide selection of our finest materials in two and three button Sack Coat models; neat mixtures, checks, plaids and plain blue and black; some quarter, some half and some full lined; 34 to 46.

THE $21.50 OVERCOATS present a wide assortment in black and Oxford, Chesterfield models, full silk lined, self or velvet collars, fancy mixtures in brown, green and grey, quarter silk lined; sizes 34 to 46 chest.

Broadway at 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30
Closes 6

An Exceptional, but Limited Sale

Men's Suits and Overcoats

From the Holtz-Joseph Co., 114 Fifth Avenue

At $18.50

Suits and Overcoats that were $30 to $35.

At $13.50

Suits and Overcoats that were $20 to $25

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Of Extreme Importance to Book Lovers

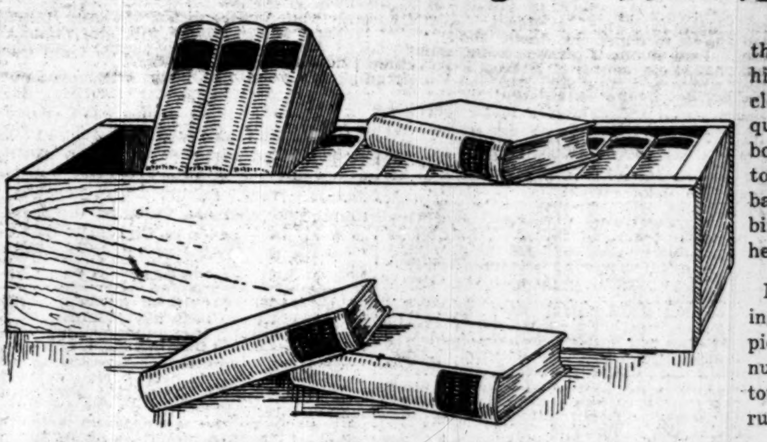
A Colossal Sale of Fine Books

From Dana, Estes Co., Boston—Savings of ¼ to ½—and MORE

We have just consummated one of the largest transactions in book literature ever offered to the book-loving public.

An old and well-known firm of Boston publishers (Dana, Estes Co.) having recently changed hands, their stocks of standard sets and miscellaneous books have been placed on the market at ridiculous prices.

We were one of the largest purchasers, and therefore can offer these well-known publications at prices never before placed on books of this standard quality



The standard sets offered in this sale are of exceptionally high-grade printing from good clear type, on a very good quality of paper, and strongly bound in buckram cloth, gilt top, gold titles, with head bands. Also in half leather binding, gilt back and top, with head bands.

Each volume contains an etching or photogravure frontispiece, together with a large number of wood-cut and half-tone illustrations, as well as rubricated title pages.

Standard Authors—in sets—50% to 70% under Publishers' Prices

$45 Sets of Balzac, 18 Vols., $12.95

Complete library edition, edited by George Saintsbury, with an introduction to each volume. Large 12mo., bound in ¾ leather.

$22.50 Sets of Dickens, 15 Vols., $10.95

Fine library edition, superbly printed, and bound in ¾ leather.

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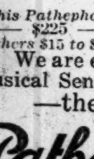

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GEN. SCOTT INSISTS ON MORE REGIMENTS

Chief of Staff Opposes Chairman Hay's Plan for Army Increase.

NAVY'S NEEDS DESCRIBED

Vital Weakness, Bureau Chief Says, Is Lack of Officers—Gunners' Great Records Exhibited.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, protested to the House Military Committee today that Chairman Hay's bill to increase the regular army enlistments without creating additional regiments was not approved by army officers, because it was desirable from every military point of view to organize the army on the basis of tactical divisions. To do that, he said, additional regiments should be authorized to give proper proportions of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Revised drafts of the War Department plan were submitted to carry out recommendations of the War College.

General Scott reiterated his opinion that the best military policy was universal training. He urged the Continental Army as an essential feature of preparedness.

"Is it true," asked Representative Littlepage, Democrat, of West Virginia, "that certain army officers are drawing pay from the United States Government, and at the same time are financially interested in private munitions plants in this country?"

"I imagine so," replied the General, "though there is nothing on file to show it. Probably several retired officers are employed by munitions companies. There are not many. The law contemplates that a retired officer can go into any business. I know no reason why a retired officer should not be interested in the manufacture of munitions of war, or clothing, or anything else."

"Do you know of a single case where a retired army officer is selling munitions to the United States?" asked Representative Kahn, Republican, of California.

"I do not," said the General. He saw objections to that.

General Scott said he favored having the pending bill authorize "a draft" if need be in case of war.

Tells of Navy's Needs.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, told the House Naval Committee today that while the American Navy is "better off today than it was three years ago, and better off today than it ever has been, the most vital weakness is shortage of officers."

When Secretary Daniels took office, the Admiral said, he was faced by that situation and by the further fact that the number under training at Annapolis was reduced one-half that year, from natural causes. Every effort to fill the academy had failed, he said, and it was necessary for Congress to act.

Admiral Blue was questioned by the committee about the reports that more than 200 midshipmen at Annapolis had failed at the half yearly examinations. He said that no official report to that effect had been received, but, as the department's bill asking a large increase in the force at the academy will be up in the House for debate Monday, he promised to furnish the committee all possible information.

Admiral Blue, in reply to a question by Representative Callaway, said that he did not believe the investigation at the academy last year and the new regulations safeguarding examination papers had anything to do with the reported failures.

Continuing, Admiral Blue said that Admiral Fletcher's statement that the fleet was short 5,000 enlisted men was misleading because the present complements for the ships were established years ago. He presented tables to show that American ships carried more men but fewer officers than foreign vessels of the same type.

What Admiral Fletcher meant, Admiral Blue said, was that the ships were short 5,000 men of the number he thought they ought to have, although the complements of the ships were within 1,000 of being filled. The enlisted personnel had been increased more than 6,000 men since Secretary Daniels took office, Admiral Blue said.

Navy Gunners "Put on Speed."

Confidential marksmanship records of the navy were shown to the committee behind closed doors by Captain C. C. Plunkett, gunnery officer of the department. Later in open session he discussed the subject in general terms and said that the appropriation made last year to provide prizes for gun pointers would have been insufficient if the qualifications under which they were to be earned had not been raised by the department.

"They got a burst of speed," said Captain Plunkett, referring to the gun pointers, "and would have swamped us."

Captain Plunkett said that approximately 75 per cent. of the enlisted force of the navy, from ships' cooks to chief petty officers, had qualified as marksmen in rifle practice. He defined a marksman, the lowest rifle rating, as a man "able to nail anything at 200 yards."

About 30 per cent., he said, were sharpshooters, or 500-yard range men. The department has asked for $15,000 for rifle trophies.

SILENT ON CANAL OPENING.

Gen. Goethals Tells House Members He Can't Forecast Date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations was told by Major Gen. George W. Goethals today that he could not forecast the date upon which the canal will be re-opened to traffic following the removal of slides. General Goethals said, however, that he wished to correct the impression that the slides were caused by the premature turning-in of water. The builder of the canal asserted that the investigation of geologists has disposed of this theory.

General Goethals said that about 9,000,000 cubic yards of earth remain to be removed. This is being dredged out, he said, at the rate of at least 1,000,000 cubic yards a month and if the movement which caused the slides is checked, he said better progress might be made. The committee was told by the canal builder that geologists who recently have investigated the slides have decided they were not caused by water seeping in under the banks and causing the bottom of the canal to bulge.

The geologists agree, according to General Goethals, that if plans for opening the canal had been modified, the slides would have been unavoidable. He pointed out that the Gold Hill slides could not have been caused by turning-in water prematurely because that portion of the canal had been completed "in the dry," or before water was turned in.

'SPOON' IN SENATE GALLERY

Loving Pair, with Arm Entwining Woman's Waist, Hear Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A loving pair in the gallery reserved for families of Senators caused amusement to the other galleries this afternoon during a dull period in the debate on the Philippine bill. They sat together placidly enough, watching the proceedings on the floor, but for a quarter of an hour the man had one arm encircling the woman's waist. They appeared unaware of the attention they attracted.

REBELS IN CHINA ROUTED.

Reinforced Government Troops Kill or Disperse Disturbers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Victories by Chinese Government troops over the rebels operating near Suichowfu and arrival of additional Government forces to cope with the situation in Yunnan were announced in a dispatch from the Peking Foreign Office today to the Chinese Legation here.

"The Government troops have routed the rebels in a skirmish near Suichowfu, having killed half their numbers," says the dispatch. "Six thousand picket guards from Peking have reached Chungking, and are assigned the work of preserving order in that locality.

"With the arrival of the Kwangtung troops under Commander Lung Chi-Kuang at Mentze, and the Kweichow troops on the provincial border, rebels in Yunnan have been surrounded.

"Upon seeing the approach of Government troops 1,000 disbanded soldiers, who were committing depredations at Paotauchen and its neighboring villages in Outer Mongolia, have fled, leaving a large quantity of booty. In the hot pursuit made by the Government soldiers some of these depredators were killed or captured while the rest fled. Peace now reigns in Outer Mongolia."

HOSPITAL ASSAILED AS MENACE TO CITY

Deputy Commissioner Doherty Says Washington Heights Institution Is a Firetrap.

JEWISH ASYLUMS PRAISED

Governor's Charities Investigator Hears City Paid $4,000 to School Caring for One Pupil.

Describing the Washington Heights Hospital, housed in two three-story brick buildings at 552 and 554 West 165th Street, as a "firetrap and a menace to the community," W. J. Doherty, Second Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, yesterday told Charles H. Strong, the Commissioner appointed by Governor Whitman to conduct the inquiry into the State's charities, held at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, that he had recommended its abandonment, "the sooner the better," not only because of the danger from fire, but because it was no fit place to treat human patients.

Persons who have been attending the hearings every day said that Mr. Doherty's account disclosed conditions in this hospital worse than in any institution investigated, and "some of them were not fit for a self-respecting animal." Mr. Doherty said that when he made his report the Board of Ambulance gave the institution thirty days to improve its condition. Failure to do this was to cause the loss of its ambulance district and its yearly revenue from the city of $4,800 for the care of poor patients. Mr. Doherty added that it was still treating patients, however.

Mr. Doherty first described the male medical ward, where he said three beds were jammed into a space hardly large enough for one, let alone two. He described the place as uncleanly. A bathroom with a leaking gas jet, a hall with unplastered walls, and a garbage can, led off this ward. While the Commissioner and his investigators were going through this place attendants were preparing to remove an Italian who had died from a fractured skull. One of the men flipped off the bedclothes and threw them on a chair, at the same time throwing dust from the bed to the faces of the other patients in the room.

A porter who shovels snow and does other odd jobs, and an ambulance driver who is subject to call during twenty-four hours of the day, were summoned to help carry the man to the mortuary in the basement. The floor was damp, and rubbish was scattered all over the place, Mr. Doherty said. He told how the man had been placed in an open metal box a few feet from the furnace. Not until he and other investigators protested did a porter put a piece of ice in the box. The clothes of the patients were in a bin near this place, he said.

Found Dispensary Crowded.

A dispensary has a room in the basement, too, Mr. Doherty said, and it was crowded with twenty patients the day he was there. He said the treatment room, used as a bedroom by the porter, had a rusty sink, but no other sanitary equipment.

In the kitchen, which was said to be unsanitary, the Inspectors found a "slim supply of food" and an open can of milk. The icebox, its usefulness spoiled by age, was falling to pieces in a mass of rubbish in the back yard. Mr. Doherty said he had found that the hospital had only six bushels of coal in its bins. All the food cooked in the kitchen was served through converted bathrooms called "dietary kitchens."

Going through the laboratory Abraham Oseroff, a member of the Deputy Commissioner's Advisory Committee, found a small and dusty tin tub under a table. An attendant explained that it was the baby tub. When the Inspectors protested that, judging from the amount of dust in the tub, baths for babies must be few, the attendant said that it was the custom to sponge the babies, using a small basin. Two infants were in one crib in the baby's ward, and a woman was in another.

Telling of the fire risks, the witness said a laundress who was washing clothes insisted on hanging clothes over the gas burners to dry.

When the Directors heard of the adverse report the investigator had made most of them resigned, Mr. Doherty said. The only one remaining, he asserted, was Dr. C. C. Sichel, head of the Medical Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Edna Goodman of 512 West 158th Street, who wrote Mr. Doherty that she had something to tell about the hospital after she had been compelled by conditions to remove her mother to another institution, will be called as a witness.

No Industrial Training Given.

Although the city had only one charge in the Cherry Industrial Farm and School of the Salvation Army at Spring Valley, Rockland County, Mr. Doherty said that institution had received $4,000 from the city in 1915. He said that the sixty-eight inmates received no industrial training and little schooling, and that they worked on the farm for pittances ranging from 60 cents to $2 a month. There was little fire protection; twenty-two boys used one towel and no toothbrushes, and children were bathed in pairs. Mr. Doherty said that he "found the elements of decency lacking" at the school. He said that the department had ceased placing children in this school, although the State Board had made no adverse report upon the place.

Mr. Oseroff told of conditions in the St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children at Rye, in Westchester County, a branch of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children. Conditions in some of the sleeping apartments were "shocking," he said. There were no vocational training and no fire drills, he said. He spoke of the management of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital at 396-410 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, where no child older than three years is received, as "lax and generally inefficient."

W. H. Hotchkiss, counsel for John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities for the City of New York, said that of three Jewish institutions inspected the conditions in two were almost ideal. In the other only small faults could be found.

In his cross-examination by John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, Mr. Doherty spoke of the efficiency of the Massachusetts plan in caring for orphans and dependents, as contrasted with the New York system. There the orphan child is placed in a home, where it is either adopted by the family or boarded at the expense of the State. He said that his aim as a worker was to have the institution create as much of the home and parental influence as possible.

Praise for Asylum Heads.

He spoke of the orphan asylum of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York at Pleasantville, in Westchester County, and that of the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York as the nearly perfect types of institutions of their kind and praised their Superintendents, Dr. L. B. Bernstein and Dr. R. R. Reeder. He told how those men had enabled some of their charges to enter college and were giving higher education in their institutions, and "a third of Dr. Bernstein's inmates come from the lower east side," he added.

"If we are going to prevent inherent dependency, we must help the dependents now by educating them to fare for themselves when they get out into the world," Mr. Doherty said. "That is the only way we can prevent the dependency."

"Yes, and prevent an increase in the number of delinquents and defectives," interposed Commissioner Strong.

A clash between Mr. Bowers and Mr. Doherty was threatened for a moment when the counsel for the State Board asked if it was not true that the Deputy Commissioner had entered an orphan asylum himself at the age of 8. Commissioner Strong interrupted to tell Mr. Doherty that his rise in life and the work he had done reflected nothing but credit upon him.

To prove that the city saves money by committing its orphans to private institutions, Mr. Bowers introduced several tables to show savings. Adding all interest and maintenance charges of homes it was computed that the yearly expenses were $5,403,745.30, or $208.61 a child. At this rate the 23,162 children cared for by the city would cause an expenditure of $4,831,824.82. The city pays $3,262,224.36, thus saving $1,569,600.46, according to the figures submitted by Mr. Bowers.

A colloquy between Mr. Bowers and Commissioner Strong, and his assistant, John K. Clark, ex-assistant to the Attorney General of the State, on the obligation of the State Board to inspect institutions followed in the afternoon session. Mr. Bowers admitted that it was the duty of the board to inspect, but said that its staff was not large enough to do the work properly.

The inquiry will be resumed on Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock. Reports on six institutions are yet to be made.

PROTESTS MEXICAN DECREE

United States Objects to Ruling on Land Purchasers.

Special to The New York Times.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Feb. 4.—The decree lately issued by Governor Candido Aguilar of the State of Vera Cruz, declaring that Mexican nationality would be automatically adopted by all foreigners purchasing land in that State, became the subject of international discussion yesterday.

The State Department at Washington notified the Carranza Government that it considered Governor Aguilar's decree a violation of international law and of existing treaties between Mexico and the United States. The Department of Foreign Relations has taken the United States' protests under consideration.

JAPANESE LINER SUNK IN COLLISION, 160 LOST

The Daijin Maru Goes Down After Crash With the Linan Off Swatow.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 4.—The Japanese liner Daijin Maru was sunk on Wednesday night in a collision with the steamship Linan and 160 lives were lost. Twenty-one persons were saved. The Linan, badly damaged, is returning to Hongkong.

The collision occurred at night, eighty miles from Swatow.

The Daijin Maru, of 1,576 tons gross, and 243 feet long, was built at Kobe in 1900. She was owned in Osaka. The Linan is owned by the China Navigation Company of London. She is 300 feet long, of 2,211 tons gross, and was built at Greenock in 1903.

CAPTURED IN HOTEL ROOM.

Manager of the Majestic Subdues Man in His Apartment.

After attempting to ransack two rooms in the Hotel Majestic last night, a well-dressed, prosperous-looking young man wandered into the apartments of the manager of the hotel, John W. Heath. Before he reached Mr. Heath's room, however, the clerk at the desk was informed by telephone from the upper floors that a strange man was prowling about the place with anything but proper intentions. The information came from two maids, Miss Bessie Ludwig and Miss Elizabeth Werner. A bellboy immediately conveyed the warning to the manager.

When Mr. Heath reached the floor on which his apartments are situated he saw several maids in a flurry of excitement, and they pointed to his door. He entered to find the intruder rifling a bureau drawer. He jumped at the man and for several moments they grappled to and fro, and finally tumbled across the threshold into the hall. With a desperate effort Heath finally succeeded in dragging the stranger into his office and subduing him.

Then while the police were being summoned, the man collected himself, straightened out his collar and lighted a cigarette. He maintained it was an outrage that he should be handled so roughly. He said he was a man of means and good family and would convince the police that there had been some mistake.

He was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he said he was Walter Farley, a salesman, of 147 West Twenty-first Street. In his possession were found several articles, including a silver vanity case and several silver hair brushes, which were identified as property taken from the hotel. Farley was locked up on a charge of burglary.

RULES ON DELAYED IMPORTS

British Foreign Office to Grant Releases Only Through Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Announcement was made by the State Department today, apropos of the proposed visit of W. W. Bride and other American attorneys to the British Foreign Office to secure permits for shipments of American goods of German origin to the United States, that the British Foreign Office has given the State Department assurances that it will not consider individual applications made to individual importers or attorneys representing them, and that all such applications must be submitted through the Foreign Trade Adviser's Office of the State Department at Washington to the British Embassy here.

According to the State Department's announcement, the situation is as follows:

"The Department of State announces today, in reference to the proposed visit of Mr. Bride and other American attorneys to the British Foreign Office in London for the purpose of securing permits for the uninterrupted shipment to the United States of goods of German and Austrian origin ordered after March 1, that none of the attorneys in question has received the indorsement of the State Department."

George M. Reynolds Critically Ill.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 4.—George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, is critically ill at a hotel here. Members of his family left Chicago tonight for Los Angeles on a special train. Mr. Reynolds was stricken with the grip Monday, and subsequently asthma and bronchitis developed.

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Edward J. O'Brien, in The Boston Evening Transcript January 8, 1916
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CHARGES A DEAL TO SAVE MRS. MOHR

Prosecutor Tells Jury Negroes Are Being Sacrificed So That Widow Will Be Freed.

ARRAIGNS HER SEVERELY

Accused Woman Weeps While State Asks for a Conviction—Jury Will Get Case Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—The fate of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr tomorrow morning will be in the hands of the jury which, for the last four weeks, has been hearing the evidence in her trial on the charge of instigating and promising to pay for the murder of her husband, Dr. Charles Franklin Mohr, who was shot to death in his automobile on the Newport Road on Aug. 31, 1915. The same jury will also decide the guilt or innocence of Victor Brown and Henry Spellman, the two negroes who are accused of the actual killing and who have been on trial with her.

The morning session of the trial today was occupied by John J. Fitzgerald, of counsel for Mrs. Mohr, in summing up her case, and Attorney General Herbert A. Rice spoke for three hours this afternoon arguing the case for the prosecution. Judge Charles F. Stearns is expected to deliver a short charge to the jury tomorrow morning and give the case to the jury. There is no capital punishment in Rhode Island, so that if the prisoners are convicted they will probably be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Fitzgerald's argument and plea for the freedom of his client was made before a crowd that packed the Superior Court room, and Mr. Rice spoke before as large a crowd this afternoon. Both lawyers seemed at their best, and men of long court experience, who heard them, said after today's adjournment that they had never listened to more able summations of a case.

An unexpected development came late in the afternoon, near the end of Mr. Rice's address, when he charged that William H. Lewis, the negro lawyer of Boston, who has appeared in the case as unpaid counsel for Brown, was really co-operating with counsel for Mrs. Mohr to save the woman.

"Are these two negro boys being sacrificed so that Mrs. Mohr may go free?" exclaimed Mr. Rice to the jury. "The whole estate of Dr. Mohr is back of this defense."

At this point Mr. Lewis rose to his feet and said: "It is not back of this part of the defense."

Mr. Rice ignored the interruption and continued, "Mr. Lewis has told you that he is getting nothing out of this case. Does the ablest lawyer of his race come here and give four weeks of his time for nothing? I tell you that the estate of Dr. Mohr is now being expended to defeat justice and defend those who took his life."

After Mr. Rice had finished Mr. Lewis told the court that he was not receiving any compensation from Mrs. Mohr or from any one acting in her behalf.

Both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Fitzgerald expressed indignation after court adjourned, Mr. Fitzgerald going to the extent of issuing a strong statement characterizing the charge of the Attorney General as "highly unfair." Legal objections to Mr. Rice's statement were taken by both lawyers, which will base an appeal to the Supreme Court should the jury decide against the defendants.

In his summing up Mr. Fitzgerald assailed the testimony of George W. Rooks, Miss Burger's brother-in-law, saying that he had injected Mrs. Mohr into the case through spite. Mr. Fitzgerald also declared that the State had attempted to trade George W. Healis, Dr. Mohr's negro chauffeur, who turned State's evidence, for Mrs. Mohr.

Much of Mr. Fitzgerald's oration was an indirect plea for sympathy in Mrs. Mohr's behalf. He pictured her as a poor, helpless little woman who, having suffered throughout the life of her husband, was now being made to suffer more keenly because enemies, policemen and the prosecuting officers of the State, wanted "a woman in the case." He pleaded with the jury, in the name of Charlie Mohr, the 10-year-old son of Mrs. Mohr, who testified for her, not to let Healis send the mother to jail that he might go free.

Mr. Rice began his address by saying that it was his duty to point out the "fountain heads of truth." He gave the jury the undisputed facts of the actual shooting and ridiculed the theory that robbery was the motive for the shooting. From this he proceeded to declare that the motive must have been simply to kill, and he asked who, then, could have done the killing and who could have inspired it.

Answering the first questions for himself, he fixed the actual crime on Brown and Spellman, recalling the State's evidence to support this. Having outlined his accumulation of evidence against Brown and Spellman, Mr. Rice launched forth into an arraignment of Mrs. Mohr that fairly startled his audience. Mrs. Mohr had cried while Mr. Fitzgerald was describing her sufferings, but she sobbed bitterly while the Attorney General condemned her.

Mr. Rice described the married life of Dr. and Mrs. Mohr from what he conceived to be the husband's point of view. He dilated upon the sufferings of Dr. Mohr at the mercy of a vicious wife, and then accused Mrs. Mohr of desiring her husband's death, because her persecution of him in the courts had been balked and she could obtain his property only by his death. Summing up Mrs. Mohr's feelings after all that her husband had made her suffer and she had made him suffer, Mr. Rice said:

"Envy, malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness must have turned her heart to stone. After her separation she chose to live in a house directly opposite his, where she sat and spied upon him all day, where she ate morning, noon, and night out of the plate of envy, out of the plate of malice, out of the plate of hatred."

Mr. Rice said that the prosecution's story of the crime was the only story that fitted all of the facts, and that it did so because it was the truth. He reached the climax of his address when he told of Mrs. Mohr's activities following her receipt of the news that her husband had been shot.

"A policeman knocked at her door," he said, "and told her that Dr. Mohr had been shot. She did not make any inquiries, she did not ask how it happened. She knew. She says that she was prostrated at the receipt of the news, but before she left for the hospital, although it was after midnight, she telephoned to her lawyer. She went through the hospital and went through the form of trying to see her husband, but did she see him? Did she break down bolts and bars to get to the side of the man she loved? No; she went away without seeing him.

"And did she see him the next day? No, she telephoned to her lawyer again. There is no evidence that she ever looked upon her husband's face. Could she look at it? I don't know. But I do know that Dr. Mohr died at 9:40 o'clock in the morning, and that within half an hour Mrs. Mohr had signed a legal document that would make her custodian of his estate, and that within an hour she was in his office and had taken charge of it.

Mr. Rice pleaded with the jury not to let the "efforts of counsel and the lying tongue of a woman" defeat justice, and, after asking the jurymen not to be influenced by sympathy for a woman, he said: "If we have men without flabby backbones, if the switch of a woman's skirt and the crooked glance of a woman's eyes cannot turn us from our stern duty, we can have truth and justice in Rhode Island. Truth and justice, gentlemen, come before sympathy."

Court will open at 9:45 tomorrow morning.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD TO BE REAPPOINTED

Gov. Whitman Acquits the Commissioners Assailed for the Diamond Factory Fire.

ACCEPTS COUNCIL'S REPORT

Brooklyn Senators Threaten Opposition, but the Republican Caucus May Compel Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Governor Whitman announced today that on Monday night he would send to the Senate for confirmation the names of the members of the State Industrial Commission, who are recess appointees. The Governor based his belated action on the findings of the State Industrial Council, which investigated the work of the commission following charges made against it after the Diamond factory fire, and gave it a clean bill of health. The findings of the council went to the Governor on Jan. 12, and THE NEW YORK TIMES announced two weeks ago what the Governor's action would be.

It was supposed that the Governor would take action immediately, but he has been in a state of seeming hesitancy for several weeks. On the one hand, the Governor faced the opposition of Brooklyn Senators, led by Senator Robert R. Lawson, and on the other hand he faced the attitude of organized labor, which would not have countenanced action injurious to James M. Lynch and John Mitchell, members of the Industrial Commission. It being a Gubernatorial year, the wrath of organized labor was not courted in the Executive Chamber.

The members of the Industrial Commission, who received salaries of $8,000 a year, are: John Mitchell, Chairman, Democrat, Mount Vernon; James M. Lynch, Democrat, Syracuse; Louis P. Wiard, Republican, Batavia; Edward P. Lyon, Republican, Brooklyn, and William H. Rodgers, Republican, Rochester.

In announcing that he would send in the names on Monday night, Governor Whitman, before his departure for Boston this afternoon, gave out the report of the Industrial Council. In its report the council was very free in criticism of the way the commission conducted its affairs, but concluded that the best interests of the State would be served by their confirmation.

After reviewing the testimony taken by the Coroner's Jury, which investigated the Diamond factory fire in which fourteen persons lost their lives, the report says:

"Personal contact with the members of the Industrial Commission has convinced the council of their earnest desire to properly fill the high office intrusted to them, and although they may have made mistakes, and it is clear that the organization of some of the bureaus under their direction leaves much to be desired, the lack of organization and the mistakes have been largely due to the confusion attendant upon the consolidation of the two great State departments into one.

"Until conditions are completely corrected," the report continues, "danger exists and will continue to exist, no matter who may compose the commission. The council deprecates the criticism which has been passed upon the commission especially in view of the immense and unavoidable confusion, lack of power in some particulars and possibly inadequate inspection force."

In conclusion the report says:

"Whereas it would be unfortunate to replace the present Commissioners and lose all the benefit derived from their experience, with the resultant delay and confusion incidental to the appointment of a new commission,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the council recommend to the Governor that he submit all the names of the present Industrial Commission to the Senate for confirmation, believing that the best interests of the State will be served thereby."

There is much speculation as to what Senator Lawson and the other Brooklyn Senators who have opposed Messrs. Lynch, Wiard, and Lyon are going to do about the Governor's action. Senator Lawson has threatened to fight the confirmation of the three and read in the Senate the findings of the Coroner's Jury, which accused the commission of inefficiency and negligence. He has also threatened to prefer charges in the Senate. On the other hand, the Governor may persuade the Senate leaders to employ the time-honored caucus and obtain confirmation "for the sake of the party."

The Governor will also send to the Senate on Monday night the appointments as Public Service Commissioners of the First District of Travis H. Whitney, Republican, and Charles S. Hervey, Democrat, and of Frank Irvine, Democrat, to succeed himself in the Second District Commission. There is opposition to Mr. Whitney on the part of Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, which has been investigating the Public Service Commission and Senator Lawson, a member of the committee. The committee also does not look favorably upon Mr. Irvine.

FORESEES UNITED NATIONS.

Peary Tells Bowdoin Alumni Pan-American Federation Is Coming.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, in a speech at a dinner of the New York Bowdoin College Alumni Association at the Hotel Manhattan last night, predicted the formation of a Pan-American federation, composed of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere, within the next fifty years. Dr. Lucien Howe presided at the dinner and the speakers included Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Major George Haven Putnam, Dean Sills of Bowdoin College, and Dr. Fred H. Albee.

"The day of a small nation is at an end," Admiral Peary declared. "If we as a nation fulfill our part, the next great step will be an American federation—a great federation of peaceful, prosperous States, occupying a whole hemisphere. Three inventions of Americans, the telephone, wireless, and the flying machine, will serve to bring the States of those nations into close touch with each other."

Admiral Peary suggested two plans by which a system of preparedness might be furthered. They were an aerial coast patrol system and the adoption of the Swiss military system.

Dean Sills said the Faculty at Bowdoin had decided to offer regular courses in military science and in branches of mathematics and physics, especially essential to the science of war, for which men would be given credit toward a degree. Major Putnam and Dr. Albee spoke briefly in favor of preparedness. Mr. Curtis referred to his associations with Bowdoin and Portland, which he said had given him the right to claim Bowdoin as his own college.

AUTO FEES NEAR $2,000,000.

Last Year Showed 36 Per Cent Increase in Cars Registered.

Returns from the last automobile year, which closed Monday, were made public yesterday by the Secretary of State at Albany. They show an increase over the preceding license year of 36 per cent. in the number of motor cars registered, 21 per cent. in licenses issued to chauffeurs, and 24 per cent. in the amount of money paid by motorists. With the money from fines included, the total from the operation of motor vehicles to be set apart in 1916 for the maintenance of improved highways will be close to $2,000,000.

All told, motoring credentials were issued to 316,185 persons. Of this number 231,831 were owners, representing 208,421 pleasure cars and 23,411 commercial cars; 82,153 chauffeurs were licensed and 2,201 dealers received certificates. The fees aggregated $1,913,175. In 1914 credentials totaled 235,602; pleasure cars, 151,030; commercial cars, 17,193; chauffeurs, 66,636; dealers, 1,743. The fees amounted to $1,529,852.

Saks & Company
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Beginning today, a Sale of

Men's Fur-Lined Coats

Men's Burberry Fur-Lined Coats, made of famous English Burberry cloth, in fancy heather mixtures, lined with natural dark muskrat fur lining. Embellished with beautiful beaver collar. *Regularly $125. Reduced to* **$89.50**

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Today we shall continue the

Clearance Sale of Men's Shoes at $3.95

Regularly $5 and $6

THE selection comprises seven hundred pairs of lace and button vici kid, tan Russia calf and gun metal shoes from our regular stock, to which has been added about three hundred pairs of dark mahogany calf lace shoes.

¶ Every shoe offered is absolutely perfect, the dark mahogany calf shoes being modeled over a very attractive new Spring last.

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At $1.45—*Regularly $2.00 and $2.50*—Men's Wool Shirts and Drawers, made by prominent manufacturers. Broken sizes; in gray only.

At 95c—*Regularly $1.50*—Men's Wool Shirts and Drawers. Good quality garments; broken sizes; in gray only.

Also for today—

12,000 Pairs of Fancy Silk Half Hose at 35c

3 Pairs for $1.00

Slightly imperfect, but not in a way that is likely to affect the wearing quality of the hose. Plain colors and fancy stripe effects. All Sizes.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

For Final Clearance

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$17.50

Our Former Prices $22.50, $25.00 & $30.00

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Smart 2, 3 and 4 button models in fancy mixtures, Oxford grays and blue cheviots. The range of sizes and quantities follows:

Sizes,	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44
Quantity	54	39	17	18	18	6	21	18	16

A few in stout sizes

The Overcoats

Single and double breasted models, in form fitting, slip-on and dignified Chesterfield styles. Some finely silk lined; others with silk lined yoke and sleeves. A number of shower-proof knit Overcoats included in the assortment.

No Charge for Alterations.

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Try RYZON the next time *you* bake.

If you fail to see any improvement, your grocer will return your money.

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Many other numbers from the February Bulletin of "Q. R. S." Autograph Player-Piano Music Rolls are on sale here, but space does not permit listing them in this advertisement.

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198 Winter Overcoats *Today at* $3.95

First of all we ask that you do not judge these overcoats by the price.

Secondly: we mention sizes and quantities:

THE SIZES	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
THE QUANTITIES	9	13	40	47	42	43	4

Thirdly: IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT YOU COME EARLY. As you can see for yourself, the quantities are limited.

OTHER FINE OVERCOATS formerly priced at $8.95 to $25. Sale Today at $5.95, $7.95, $8.95, $9.95, $11.95, $13.95 and $16.75.

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Plain Blacks, Plain Blues, Plain Greys, Plain Browns, and a most attractive variety o neat silk mixtures, Cheviots and Worsteds. All sizes.

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Will Gather Here Today to Attend This

SALE OF FINE WORKS

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This is the period of the year when publishers are anxious to unload accumulated volumes which found no sale at the holiday season.

THAT'S YOUR CHANCE. Odd lots or big quantities must be disposed of. To us comes the opportunity, and we pass it on to you.

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3	Dumas	15 (¾ Leather)	37.50	13.25
3	Fielding	7 (Cloth)	8.75	3.98
4	Holmes	14 (Cloth)	21.00	8.49
5	Hugo	10 (Cloth)	12.50	5.49
3	Hugo	10 (¾ Leather)	25.00	8.50
2	Marryatt	12 (Cloth)	$15.00	$6.25
3	Poe	6 (¾ Leather)	15.00	5.25
2	Reade	12 (Cloth)	15.00	6.25
3	Scott	12 (Cloth)	15.00	6.25
3	Scott	12 (¾ Leather)	30.00	10.80
3	Thackeray	10 (Cloth)	12.50	5.25
3	Thackeray	10 (¾ Leather)	25.00	8.95
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American Lyrics.
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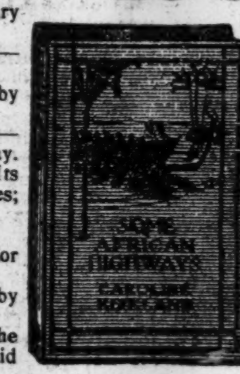

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Louisiana at the Fair—"odd" volumes; bound in full leather; hand-colored plates; published at $5; sale price 59c

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Anthracite Operators Explain Effect of Demands of Employes

Miners' Demand No. 1

We demand the next contract be for a period of two years, commencing April 1, 1916, and ending March 31, 1918, and that the making of individual agreements and contracts in the mining of coal shall be prohibited.

The anthracite miners ask for a two-year agreement, beginning and ending simultaneously with the agreements in the bituminous field—a business arrangement that is shown by actual experience in the bituminous field to threaten a bi-yearly disturbance of the peace and prosperity of the miners, operators, and general public.

The United States Government reports show that the time lost by strikes and suspensions, due to expiration of wage agreements in the bituminous coal field, between 1900 and 1912, in the years in which new agreements were negotiated, was 81,362,264 working days—**a loss in earning capacity approaching the labor cost of digging another Panama Canal.** The loss of time in those years in which no wage agreements were negotiated was less than one-tenth (1-10) as great.

In 1902, after a strike of six months' duration, the President of the United States appointed a commission, consisting of Judge George Gray as chairman, with Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor; the Right Rev. John L. Spaulding, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Edgar E. Clark, then head of the Railway Conductors; Thomas H. Watkins, a coal operator, and Edward W. Parker, Statistician of the U. S. Geological Survey, and instructed them as follows:—

White House,
Washington, October 23, 1902.

To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

Gentlemen:—

At the request both of the operators and the miners, I have appointed you a Commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region, and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage earners in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrences of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle. I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators, following which I named you as members of the Commission. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

This Commission made a thorough investigation of labor conditions lasting four months, and its award, except as modified in the additional concessions given to the miners from time to time, is still in effect. It has produced prosperity and reasonable industrial peace throughout the anthracite region. The anthracite operators believe that **the industrial disturbances incident to bi-yearly contracts are an unnecessary evil, expensive to miners, operators, and the public alike,** and that reasonable adjustments can be made from time to time without the necessity of periodical disturbances, if the automatic method of the sliding scale, a profit-sharing plan established by the Commission and abolished at the demand of the miners in 1912, is restored.

The sliding scale guaranteed the miners a minimum wage, but granted them an increase of 1% in their wage for each increase of 5 cents a ton in the price of domestic coal at New York, which was the basing point.

Present Agreement Protects Individual

Under the present agreement it is provided that all new work shall be paid for at a rate not less than the rate paid for old work of a similar kind and character.

Under this provision the operator may contract with his employes for the prosecution of such work as is not specifically provided for in the rates already established, paying therefor a rate which will give to his employes not less than the standard of wages paid for old work for which rates have already been established.

In case of dispute the agreement provides that the fairness of the rate is subject to the review of the Board of Conciliation.

The operators hold that it is their unquestioned right to make any change in the method of mining, or the conduct of their mining operations, which will secure additional safety to their employes or greater efficiency in their methods of production, **provided that said change does not result in any reduction of wages to their employes below those rates established by the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and the agreements subsequent thereto.**

Miners' Demand No. 2

We demand an increase of 20 per cent. on all wage rates now being paid in the anthracite coal fields.

Household Coal—60c a Ton Increase

The miners have made a demand for an increase in wages to the extent of twenty (20) per cent. The present cost for labor alone of anthracite is approximately $1.80 a ton. An advance of twenty (20) per cent. in wages would mean an increase of thirty-six (36) cents in the cost of every ton of anthracite produced.

The annual production of anthracite amounts to about 80,000,000 long tons, of which sixty (60) per cent. is for domestic use. The steam sizes, comprising forty (40) per cent. of the total (in the nature of a by-product), are sold for the best price obtainable in competition with bituminous coal. **The cost of producing all sizes is the same.** The revenue received from the steam sizes is **far below the cost of mining**—and, therefore, **the coal used by householders and other consumers of domestic sizes of anthracite** must be sold at a price which will produce, when added to the receipts from steam coal, a reasonable profit on the entire production. This demand is equivalent to approximately sixty (60) cents a ton increase in the cost of the domestic sizes of anthracite.

Miners' Earnings—Over 36 Per Cent. Increase

The miners justify this demand as follows: "Wages which were below normal increased five and one-half per cent. in twelve (12) years and food forty (40) per cent. Surely this constitutes the basis for an even greater demand than was made."

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, after careful investigation, stated "As to the general contention that the rates for contract miners in the anthracite region are lower than those paid in the bituminous region for work substantially similar, or lower than are paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training, the Commission finds that there has been a failure to produce testimony to substantiate either of these propositions." The Commission found that the average annual earnings of the contract miner in 1901 were $560.00; in the same year the average working time of anthracite collieries was 196 days of ten hours each; in 1902 the miners were given a ten (10) per cent. advance plus a sliding scale; in 1912 they were given another ten (10) per cent. advance, the sliding scale being abolished at the request of the miners, making a total net increase in 1912 as compared with 1901 of twenty-one (21) per cent. In 1914, a normal year of mining operations, the average working time of anthracite collieries was 245 days of nine hours each. The anthracite miner, therefore, has received an advance in his opportunity for earning due to the increased time worked by anthracite collieries of twelve and one-half (12½) per cent. over and above his wage increases. **The anthracite miner who in 1901 earned $560.00 annually, if he now works with the same energy as he did at that time, would earn $762.30 annually, an increased earning capacity of thirty-six (36) per cent.**

In the case of day labor in and around the anthracite mines, such employes were awarded by the Commission, in 1902, the same rate for nine hours' work that they had previously received for ten hours. Between 1902 and 1912 they were benefited to the extent of the increased working time and the sliding scale. In 1912 they were given a flat increase of ten (10) per cent. on the rates of 1902. Under the circumstances this class of labor has, through increased opportunity for work and increased rates of pay, advanced its earning capacity thirty-seven and one-half (37½) per cent.

The miners claim that food costs forty (40) per cent. more than at the time the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission made its award. Were this the fact the reports of the United States Bureau of Labor show that the cost of food represents forty (40) per cent. of the workman's cost of living for himself and his family. This would indicate an increase of only sixteen (16) per cent. in his total cost of living, as compared with an increase of over thirty-six (36) per cent. in his earning capacity.

Since the 1912 agreement, which was accepted by both parties, it has been shown by evidence presented before the Board of Arbitration in the matter of the strike of the employes of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company in 1915, that from 1912 to 1915 the cost of living had increased only three and one-tenth (3 1-10) per cent., including the cost of food, fuel, rent, clothing, taxes, insurance, social and religious organizations, tobacco and periodicals, etc. Rent, so far as the miner is concerned, has not materially changed.

The increase in the opportunity for earnings as compared with the increase in the cost of living combine to make the increased prosperity of the anthracite miner far in advance of other classes of labor. **The greatly increased deposits since 1902 in the banking institutions of the anthracite region, as well as the increased ownership of homes by mine workers, bear out this statement.**

Miners' Demand No. 3

We demand an eight-hour day for all day labor employed in and around the mines, the present rates to be the basis upon which the advance above demanded shall apply, with time and half time for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Users of Domestic Sizes Would Bear the Burden

The miners demand an eight-hour day as the maximum for all labor in and out the mines. This demand is not made for the contract miner, who suits his own convenience as to his woring time and rarely labors more than six or seven hours daily.

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission awarded an eight-hour day, without loss of daily wage, to those classes of workmen such as firemen and certain engineers whose labor was sufficiently burdensome to warrant it. Other classes of labor work a nine-hour day.

To reduce the maximum number of hours which a breaker may work each day, as demanded by the miners, will certainly reduce the capacity of the anthracite mines and will surely increase the danger of a coal shortage at the time of year when an increased production is required by the consumers of coal.

The employes in the anthracite mines have abundant opportunity for social recreation. If the higher cost of living is the reason for the demand of the anthracite employes, the workmen certainly should be willing to give the same thrift, time and energy as heretofore. **There is nothing in this demand which will increase their annual compensation.** On the other hand, the cost of maintaining, pumping out, ventilating and timbering the anthracite mines is a continuous expense, and any reduction in output of the mines must increase the cost of producing coal.

Miners' Demand No. 4

We demand full and complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9, Anthracite.

The Same Objections Still Obtain

A complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 is demanded. The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission declared that the constitution of the United Mine Workers did not offer inviting inducements to enter into contractual relations with it, and the Commission declined to order the recognition of the Union.

The operators asserted at that time, and they continue to assert, that they have no objection to their employes joining union or labor organizations.

Under the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission there is no discrimination between union and non-union men. The operators believe that the rights of organized labor are fully protected by the open-shop principle established by the Commission, which declined to approve a "closed-shop" arrangement, such as is now proposed, involving practically the compulsory membership of all employes in an organization. In the words of the Commission, "the contention that a majority of employes, by voluntarily forming a union, acquire authority over others is untenable" and as Abraham Lincoln said, "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."

Their further unwillingness to recognize and deal with the United Mine Workers, as then and as at present constituted, was based on the fact that the majority of the members of the union were employed in the bituminous coal fields, that the organization was officered chiefly by bituminous coal men, and that to deal with them would be dealing with an organization controlled by men engaged in a rival industry. The Commission based its award upon those contentions, which were sustained by evidence, and upon the fact that the local unions in the anthracite field were, to some extent, controlled by the votes of young boys lacking in experience, wanting in judgment, and, so far, irresponsible. The reforms in the constitution of the United Mine Workers, which were recommended by the Commission, have not been effected. It is unreasonable to subject the anthracite region to the politics of an organization absolutely controlled from the outside. The full recognition of the union, as demanded by the miners, involves the "check off," which means the compulsory collection by the operators of such dues, assessments, fines, etc., as may be assessed against the miners by union officials, an un-American practice.

Our investigations in the bituminous field fail to show any place where recognition of the United Mine Workers of America has secured the common benefits—the elimination of strikes, promotion of peace, and the speedy settlement of disputes—which it is claimed will be accomplished if granted for the anthracite region.

Miners' Demand No. 5

We demand a more simplified, speedy and satisfactory method of adjusting grievances.

A Misleading Statement

The miners give as a reason for this demand that the present system, "Growing out of contract provisions between miners and operators is antiquated."

This explanation is not in strict accordance with the facts. The present method of settling differences has not grown out of contract provisions between miners and operators. It was imposed upon the miners and operators in the anthracite region by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission as a part of its award, which provided a Board of Conciliation, through the operation of which strikes and lock-outs should become unnecessary.

This Board consists of six permanent members, three elected by the miners and three elected by the operators, and an umpire appointed when the members disagree by the President Judge of United States Court of Appeals of the Third Judicial Circuit. The umpires so appointed have been Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Hon. Chas. P. Neill, former U. S. Commissioners of Labor, and Hon. George Gray, of Delaware.

In the 1912 agreement the miners insisted upon a departure from the method of settling grievances established by the Commission. This change provided for grievance committees at every colliery, which should consider with the company officials grievances originated by the miners. Instead of promoting peace, however, the activities of these committees have increased the number of local strikes throughout the region, in violation of the letter and spirit of the agreement, by almost ten-fold.

The operators believe it better to abolish the grievance committees and return absolutely to the method established by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. The Board of Conciliation established by it provides an open court and a simple and efficient method for the adjustment of difficulties that cannot be settled immediately by the miner with the local official of the company. The work of the Board of Conciliation has stood the test of thirteen (13) years; it is held up by economists and students of labor problems, both here and abroad, as a model, and it is believed that any further departure from the rules laid down by the Commission will be a decided step backward and an encouragement to labor troubles in the anthracite field. Some complaints have been made over delays in securing action by the Board, but its decisions have always dated back to the time when the grievance was first raised, and no man has suffered loss on account of the time required for its proper adjudication. We are not aware of any court of last resort in the country which has cleared its calendar more thoroughly or more promptly.

It is impossible to decide these controversies at sight. Some investigation and earnest consideration is required to decide any controversy. The law's delays have been a fruitful source of complaint from time immemorial; but human wisdom has never been able to devise a system of administering justice which does not involve time for investigation, when the passions aroused by the controversy have subsided, and time given for calm deliberation; all of which are essential to secure righteous judgment.

Miners' Demand No. 6

We demand that no contract miner shall be permitted to have more than one working place.

A Demand That Would Destroy Ambition

This demand is apparently intended to limit the earning capacity of the more efficient miner, who, in reality, acts in the capacity of a general contractor. There can be no well-founded objection to the system for the reason that the agreement of 1912 distinctly provides that "the rates paid by any contract miner to his employes shall not be less than the standard rate for that class of work."

This arrangement was satisfactory to the miners in 1912. Conditions have not changed, and we believe that any individual who desires to take contracts of this nature, and by his ability and energy is able to increase his earnings, should be encouraged in his ambition and not fettered by rules and regulations to the contrary.

Miners' Demand No. 7

We demand that the selling price of mining supplies to miners be fixed on a more equitable and uniform basis.

Mining Supplies

This demand refers to the price of mining supplies, mainly explosives and oil. To safeguard the lives of the miners and protect the mines it is necessary to have explosives and oil standard in character. The operator is responsible for accidents, and, therefore, must necessarily purchase and distribute proper supplies to the miners. They are sold at little advance over their cost and expense of handling, and at the present time the cost of some of these supplies to the operator is greater than the price at which he sells them to the miner.

Miners' Demand No. 8

We demand that wherever coal is mined by the car all coal shall be weighed and be paid for on a mine run basis by the ton of 2,240 pounds, and shall be paid for dirt and rock.

A Great Expense Without Gain for Anyone

The subject of this demand represents another case where the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission **declined** to interfere with established custom. In rendering its decision the Commission said it was "not prepared to say that the change, to payment by weight, based on 2,240-pound ton, when the price would necessarily be adjusted to the number of pounds, would prove of sufficient benefit to the miner to compensate for the expense and trouble thereby imposed upon the operators, now paying by the car."

There has been no change in methods and the same argument applies with equal force today. A car of fixed capacity is certainly a standard of measure, just as the quart and peck are standards in trade.

The price paid per car has been fixed on the basis of coal cleaned to within a fixed limit of impurities. For veins carrying a large amount of refuse material, either the price per car has been adjusted to meet the condition or the miner is paid a special consideration for eliminating dirt and rock. Under the circumstances, it is not necessary to hoist such refuse to the surface and go through the process of removal in the course of manufacture in the breaker. Every well-managed business throws out waste as soon as possible; to do otherwise would be asking the public to pay a premium for inefficient methods that were entirely unwarranted and unjustifiable.

Miners' Demand No. 9

We demand a readjustment of the machine mining scale to the extent that equitable rates and conditions shall obtain as a basis for this system.

A Matter for Adjustment

The operators believe the rates now paid are fair, but if any adjustment is necessary, there is no objection on their part to making such changes as will give the machine mining men the opportunity of earning wages that are equitable as compared with those of equivalent occupations.

Miners' Demand No. 10

We demand that the arrangements of detailed wage scales and the settlement of internal questions both as regards prices and conditions be referred to the representatives of the operators and miners of each district to be adjusted on an equitable basis.

Miners' Demand Will Abolish Arbitration

The miners justify this demand on the following ground: "Miners and operators constitute the contracting parties for the purpose of mining coal. It is absurd to refer differences arising from this contractual relationship to parties other than their representatives." Disputes between citizens over their contractual relations are settled by the courts, and the judges, who are empowered by law to find and declare justice, are not the representatives of either party. The operators believe that differences between employers and their employes who are directly affected should be settled by the interested parties, if possible. If they cannot agree, they believe that the differences should be adjusted by the fair and open arbitration provided by the Board of Conciliation as established by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, by which the 368 cases that have come before it have been satisfactorily adjudicated.

Finally

Every well-informed man who has made a study of conditions in the anthracite field will agree that the anthracite industry as a whole is now conducted on as low a margin of profit as is possible if the operators are to continue to serve the public.

As any increase which may be granted must necessarily be eventually paid by the heads of families and other users of anthracite, the operators, while desiring to deal justly with their employes, deem it their plain duty to resist any unreasonable demands.

SCRANTON COAL COMPANY, By J. B. DICKSON.
DODSON COAL COMPANY, By ALAN C. DODSON.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN COMPANY, By E. E. LOOMIS, Vice-President.
THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY, By W. H. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
GREEN RIDGE COAL COMPANY, By W. L. CONNELL, President.
KINGSTON COAL COMPANY, By F. E. ZERBEY, General Manager.
THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, By S. D. WARRINER, President.
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY, By F. M. CHASE, Vice-President.
LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY, By C. F. HUBER, President.
MADEIRA, HILL & COMPANY, By P. C. MADEIRA, President.
G. B. MARKLE COMPANY, By JOHN MARKLE, President.
A. PARDEE & COMPANY, By FRANK PARDEE.
PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, By W. A. MAY, President.
THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY, By W. J. RICHARDS, President.
SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, By MORRIS WILLIAMS, President.
TEMPLE COAL COMPANY, By S. B. THORNE, President.
J. S. WENTZ & COMPANY, By D. B. WENTZ.
WEST END COAL COMPANY, By C. D. SIMPSON.
WHITNEY & KEMMERER, By J. L. KEMMERER.

Committee Representing Anthracite Operators.

EPISCOPAL PASTOR IN ANTI-SALOON FIGHT

The Rev. Dr. Empringham Gives Up Parish to Work for the League Here.

FIRST ANGLICAN TO DO SO

He Can Speak from Pulpits of His Own Church, Which His Predecessors Could Not Do.

Ready to begin a hard fight against the liquor traffic, the Rev. Dr. James Empringham, until recently rector of St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday morning took charge of the offices of the Metropolitan District of the Anti-Saloon League at 156 Fifth Avenue. The new Superintendent is an Episcopalian clergyman, and gave up a large salary to work for half the amount in the interest of local option in this State. He received hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulation upon his arrival in the city.

He is the first Episcopal rector to serve as Superintendent of the league and as such will be received into the pulpits of his faith in this diocese. His predecessors were protestants.

The league received yesterday a communication from the Rev. Frederick Courtney, President of the Church Temperance Society, an Epescopalian organization, and rector emeritus of St. James's Church. The Bishop said he heartily congratulated the league in adding to its staff so distinguished a man. He added:

> It is to me the more satisfactory because, being one of our own clergy, the league can now have its cause pleaded in the pulpits of the Episcopal Church, many members of which I hope will be rallied to its support.
>
> I take advantage of this opportunity to express the hope that your advocacy of the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill may result in its being passed. In this country, where the rule of the majority is supposed to be universal, it is monstrous that the large cities are robbed of their right on this question of prohibition.

"My purpose," said the Rev. Dr. Empringham, "is, as far as possible, to bring the well-tried methods of the league to the sympathetic comprehension of intelligent, right-minded people, whose thought has as yet not been challenged on the liquor question. Many men who use alcoholic beverages in moderation, who will not admit that they are prohibitionists, nevertheless do not want the liquor traffic to dominate politics. There are thousands of influential men in this district who will enthusiastically support the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill when they understand how simple and how fair it is.

"My main activity will be to speak in the churches and at special gatherings during the week, and in personally enlisting men of affairs to aid the work.

"There are Assembly districts and some Senatorial districts in New York City where the people will stand squarely for legislators who vote in favor of permitting them to settle the liquor question in their respective neighborhoods It will be my duty to help in these campaigns.

"I have some very good friends in the liquor traffic, and I am advising them to get out while the getting is good. In New York we are preparing the way for national prohibition by building an organization and developing a public sentiment with the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill as a specific issue. There is no doubt in my mind that more than half the area of the city of Greater New York will vote dry under the provisions for single election districts or groups of election districts. The greater part of Brooklyn, most of the upper part of Manhattan and some neighborhoods in the other sections of the city will utilize this feature."

The new Superintendent already has many invitations to speak in Episcopal churches, as well as those of other denominations.

WHITMAN URGES DEFENSE.

Tells Amherst Alumni Sanest Pacifism Is Preparedness.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Preparedness was the theme which ran through most of the speeches at the annual reunion and dinner of the Amherst Alumni Association tonight. The gathering was probably the largest of its kind ever held in New England, more than a thousand persons being seated. They came from sixteen States and from Canada, and included the entire Faculty of the college.

"It is idle to talk of peace in terms of non-resistance," said Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, himself an Amherst alumnus. "Passions have been loosed," he added, "that will threaten for years to come, and in the troubled future that stretches out before us the sanest pacifism is such preparedness for national defense as will inspire possible aggressors with respect and with caution."

The Governor declared himself in favor of universal military training, asserting that the volunteer system had failed at every point and would continue to fail.

"The only hope of peace lies in the perfection of the arts of war," Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant Governor, said. He criticised present-day tendencies in legislation adverse to commercial development.

The association elected William M. Prest of this city as President.

BIDE-A-WEE A SNAKE HAVEN.

Takes Reptiles In After Hotels Turn the Owner Away.

A monkey and a box of snakes have been visitors at the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 East Thirty-eighth Street, this week. The Bide-a-Wee Home is an animal hospital, and the monkey and the snakes belong to Dr. H. G. F. Spurrel of the Royal Societies Club, St. James, London. Dr. Spurrel reached New York from Brazil this week with his live stock and was for a time in a predicament, for there was nowhere to put the snakes and monkey. Many of the hotels draw the line at cats and dogs, and would have nothing to do with the snakes.

It looked for a time as if Dr. Spurrel would spend his days in New York driving around in a taxi with his animals. Then some one suggested the Bide-a-Wee and the trouble was over. The new inmates were placed in a room by themselves and a gas stove was lighted to give them extra warmth. They will leave the home and the city today, as Dr. Spurrel sails for London, where he will present them to the Zoo.

Hamburg-American Men Get Time.

Judge Mayer, on motion of Howard S. Gans, granted yesterday to the Hamburg-American Line, Karl Buenz, George Kotter, Adolf Hachmeister, and Walter Poppenhouse an extension of time until May 1 in which to submit the appeal from the sentences passed on them after their conviction last December. They were found guilty of having conspired to violate the customs laws by filing irregular clearances and manifests to vessels carrying supplies to the raiding German cruisers at the beginning of the war. The court had already permitted them until Feb. 28 in which to prepare these papers, and now they will have an additional two months to make them out.

Typographical Machinists' Ball.

The Machinists' Branch of New York Typographical Union No. 6, (Big Six,) will hold its annual ball in Trommer's Hall, Bushwick Avenue at Conway Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. This is to be the third annual ball of the union, and the committee having the affair in charge believe the present entertainment will surpass the others.

URGES NAVY YARD CLAIMS.

Federation of Women's Clubs Passes Vote—Osborne Indorsed.

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs went on record yesterday at its thirty-ninth convention in the Hotel Astor as favoring the immediate payment by Congress of the navy yard wages claims. Most of the claimants are aged women, the widows of workmen who labored overtime in the Brooklyn Navy Yard from 1878 to 1882. As explained by George Hiram Mann of 1 Liberty Street, the Navy Department posted a circular—the famous Order No. 8—in all the navy yards reminding the men that eight hours was a legal day and asking the men to work ten hours, for which they would "receive a proportionate increase in their wages." In the five years the order was in force men put in overtime in sums from $200 to $1,600. For some thirty-four years they have waited for the United States to redeem its promise. But by one of those strange lapses of legislative memory, said Mr. Mann, Congress failed to make good its word. He added:

"From 1882 until about 1900 various delegations of workmen went to Washington to try to compel Uncle Sam not to welch on his plighted word. I spare you the details of those futile trips, because to get money from the Government by direct act of Congress is simply impossible.

"Finally, about 1900, the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Claims having been increased, it was found possible to have them pass on the claims. Do not for one moment have in mind that the splendid United States courts delayed these worthy cases. The day they went before the Court of Claims they were passed just like that and that," said Mr. Mann, snapping his fingers.

"But Congress has failed to pay the wages found due by the Court of Claims. We ask you to urge Congress to pay these wages, as found due by the Court of Claims."

Mr. Mann received a vote of thanks after the speech.

Resolutions were passed in favor of Thomas Mott Osborne and his prison work. The action was preceded by a lively debate. The resolutions were presented by Mrs. Thomas Slack, Vice President of the Federation, late in the afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Hirst, speaking for the Department of Home Economics of the Federation, said the women of the country knew little of the science of home keeping and well balanced rations.

There were contributions of $700 for a new and larger City Federation working girls' home.

MAYOR'S PROGRAM DEBATED

City Legislators Split on Party Lines—No Action Taken.

Some forty members of the State Legislature from city districts and representatives of a score of civic organizations attended the second conference at the City Hall yesterday to discuss the Mayor's program for getting bills affecting the city through the present Legislature. There was a lively debate and for a time it was carried along partisan lines. William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, presided.

Senator Gilchrist of Brooklyn opposed putting the members of the Legislature on record as to how they would vote when the proposed bills came up. Both the Mayor and Senator Mills declared there was no idea to commit any legislator to any of the proposals. Assemblyman Frank Aranow said he did not think the people had as much confidence in the Board of Estimate as the members themselves thought they had. County Clerk Schneider indorsed Aranow's view.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, Chairman of the Legislative Committee investigating taxes, opposed a part of the resolution offered last week by Senator Robert F. Wagner to allow the city its constitutional share of State highways. Assemblyman Callahan, leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly, said he did not agree with Senator Mills.

Many of the suggestions contained in the resolutions offered last week by Senators Mills and Wagner were discussed, but no vote was taken. It was decided to hold another conference next Friday.

GREENE LIBRARY, $9,185.

$680 Paid for Longfellow's Translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy."

The sale of noteworthy Americana, from the library of the late George Washington Greene, a grandson of General Nathanael Greene of the American Revolution, and other owners, was concluded at the American Art Galleries yesterday. The grand total was $9,185.50.

James F. Drake paid $680 for Dante's "Divine Comedy," translated by Henry W. Longfellow, first and privately printed edition, and presented to George W. Greene by the author. Max Williams gave $130 for a mezzotint of Henry Laurens by Valentine Green, after the painting by J. S. Copley. A first edition of "Hyperion," presentation copy from Longfellow to Mrs. George W. Greene, went to George D. Smith for $44.50.

Arthur Swann, agent, bought for $200 "The Writings of Longfellow," presented by the author to Mr. Greene. Charles Scribner's Sons gave $270 for a copy of McKenney and Hall's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," in the original wrappers. They also paid $70 for the "Narrative of the Mutiny on Board the Ship Globe of Nantucket, in the Pacific Ocean, Jan., 1824."

Mrs. W. F. Peck obtained for $165 a fine impression of the first state of Nicholas J. Visscher's rare map, with the engraved view of New York City. It was issued some time between 1650 and 1655. Thomas Hariot's "Virginia," published at Frankfort-on-Main in 1590, went to Mr. Smith for $82.50. He also paid $145 for a full-length portrait of George Washington, mezzotint, by Valentire Green, after the paining by John Trumbull. It is a fine impression of the second state of the mezzotint, with margins, and came from the collection of the late Major Gen. S. Wylie Crawford.

FOR CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Committee Hopes to Add Social House to Proposed Building.

At a meeting of the Library and Social House Committee of the City College Alumni at the home of Trustee Lee Kohns, 38 East Fifty-second Street, yesterday it was resolved to proceed with the collection of a fund for a library building for City College. If a sufficient sum is raised facilities will be provided so that the advantages of a social house may be added, with a dining room and meeting hall.

The sum needed is $150,000, of which more than $50,000 has already been pledged.

The members present yesterday were Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Lee Kohns, James M. Donald, Lewis F. Mott, Stephen P. Duggan, Paul Klapper, Howard C. Green, Julius Hyman, Dr. Gabriel R. Mason, and Robert C. Birkhahn.

Adele Rowland Operated Upon.

An operation was performed on Adele Rowland, the actress, yesterday by Dr. Moritz Gross of 133 West Seventy-seventh Street. The operation was for the removal of a fibroid tumor in the fleshy part of the foot, and is thought to have been entirely successful.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Motion pictures of the German raider, Lieutenant Berg and his prize, the Appam, will be shown tomorrow at the Park. The pictures were taken by James Slevin, who has just returned from Norfolk with his film.

Ruth St. Denis is to remain on the bill at the Palace for not only another week, but for a run.

William Boosey is en route to New York from London to arrange for the appearance of the Sanderson-Brian-Cawthorn combination of stars in "Sybil" at the Adelphi Theatre, London, next May.

John Philip Sousa will return to the Hippodrome today, after having been absent since last Sunday because of illness.

Players from various current attractions will attend the fifth annual ball of the theatrical electricians of New York at the Central Opera House tomorrow night.

PLAN TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM WINTER

Theatre, Letters, and Other Arts to Honor Dramatic Critic, 80 Years Old in July.

PRESIDENT WILSON JOINS

A Shakespearean Pageant May Be a Feature of the Performance—Veteran's Letter of Acceptance.

A committee of men and women prominent in public and business affairs, society, the theatre, letters, and the other arts has been formed to organize a testimonial to William Winter, the veteran dramatic critic, who will reach his eightieth birthday on July 15 next. President Wilson was one of the signers of the letter sent to Mr. Winter asking the privilege of tendering him the thestimonial.

The exact nature of the testimonial has not been definitely determined, but it will probably include as one of its chief features a Shakespearean pageant. The committee appointed to develop the plans includes William A. Brady, executive manager; Augustus Thomas, Secretary; Walter W. Price, Treasurer; David Belasco, general stage director; Ira Hards, and Stuart Walker, assistant stage directors; Charles Emerson Cook, Beulah Livingstone, and George Vaux Bacon, press representatives.

A portion of the letter in which Mr. Winter was apprised of the desire of his friends to show him this mark of respect follows:

> The signers of this letter (and many others, who await only a word to join them) are earnestly wishful to express, in some special and lasting manner, the great admiration, respect, and regard which they feel for you—the honored veteran of our literature; the critic, journalist, scholar, and poet, who has so long and so nobly labored for the dignity and purity of our letters and our drama, and for the good of the theatre and the public. There is no other way in which such a demonstration can be so well made as by giving a special theatrical performance in your honor. This will enable not only your brothers and sisters in art and your many personal friends, but also your hosts of unknown readers and admirers, to participate in a tribute of the sincerest esteem. Your career, Sir, has been unique. It is fitting that it should be crowned with a unique mark of approval, no less as an encouragement to others than as a tribute to you. And no time, surely, could be more fitting than the opening of the new year (1916) in which you will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of your birth. * * *
>
> We are sure you cannot misunderstand or doubt the spirit in which we seek to confer on you this mark of appreciation—an appreciation which we feel to be as honorable to those who express it as it is to you who inspire it.

In reply Mr. Winter wrote:

> The letter in which, in association with the President of the United States and many others eminent and honored in the community, the men and women of the theatre tender to me a testimonial, expressive of "admiration, respect, and regard," inspired by the labor of my life, has reached me.
>
> I am requested to send my reply to you. I scarcely know what to say or how to say it. I have never recived a letter which has so amazed and agitated me as that which I am now to answer.
>
> I have worked long and hard in the endeavor to add to the literature of our country something worthy of survival, and to be of some service to my time. I wish it were possible for me to feel that the little I may have accomplished is important and valuable enough to justify the far too exalted estimate that has been placed upon it and so graciously expressed.
>
> Yet I must not even seem to question the judgment or to depreciate the generosity and the extraordinary kindness which have been manifested toward me and my work. In the words of sturdy Dr. Johnson—on a somewhat similar occasion—"When the King had said it, it was to be so!"
>
> I have several times been tendered "benefits" which (for what seemed sufficient reasons) I have felt constrained to decline. But it would be churlish and wrong to repel the whole-hearted expression of esteem which has now been offered to me. I should indeed be insensible if I did not recognize and deeply appreciate its motive, its sincerity, and its value. I can only accept the proffered testimonial, and I do accept it, in the spirit in which it is tendered, and with profound gratitude that it has been my fortune to inspire such a spirit and to receive such a tribute.

The signers of the letter to Mr. Winter were:

President Woodrow Wilson, Joseph H. Choate, Augustus Thomas, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Joseph Symonds, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas A. Edison, John Hays Hammond, James K. Hackett, Harry Harkness Flager, George J. Gould, Paul D. Cravath, Arthur Williams, Howard Mansfield, George Kunz, Frank R. Lawrence, John Elderkin, Otto H. Kahn, General Charles F. Roe, Oswald G. Villard, Rutger Jewett, Frederick Partington, T. Commerford Martin, Frederick A. Stokes, George A. Plimpton, Logan McPherson, Edwin Winter, John Burroughs, William Dean Howells, David Belasco, Hamlin Garland, Daniel Frohman, Edwin Markham, Booth Tarkington, James Lane Allen, Robert Underwood, Johnson Percy MacKaye, William A. Brady, Lee Shubert, George C. Tyler, George H. Nicolai, George V. Hobart, William Elliott, Winthrop Ames, Mrs. Edward Sperry.

Also Viola Allen, Ethel Barrymore, Leo Ditrichstein, John Drew, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Grace George, Henrietta Crosman, Otis Skinner, Gladys Hanson, Florence Reed, Emma Dunn, Florence Nash, Mary Nash, Emily Stevens, John Mason, Alice Fischer Harcourt, David Bispham, Emmett Corrigan, Robert Hilliard, Jessie Bonstell, Brandon Tynan, Lucille Watson, Lou Tellegen, Edith Kingdon Gould, Agnes Huntington Cravath, Eleanor Robson Belmont, Beatrice Mansfield, Tyrone Power, Robert Mantell, Mrs. Robert Mantell, Frances Starr, Julia Arthur, Blanche Bates, Kathlene MacDonell, Jane Cowl, William Courtleigh, Walter W. Price, Orlando Rouland, J. Alden Weir, Herbert Adams, Henry W. Ranger, Edwin Howland Blashfield, Daniel Chester French, Cass Gilbert, Kenyon Cox, George Grey Barnard, Frederick Ballard Williams, Francis Wilson, Victor Herbert, John Philip Sousa, Walter N. Lawrence, Hamilton Mable.

CUTS OFF HIS STERSON.

Louis A. Wellinghausen's Estate Goes to His Second Wife.

By the will of Louis A. Wellinghausen, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, the testator directed the executors of the document to see that George L. Flick, a son by a former wife of Wellinghausen, shall get no share in the estate, the value of which is placed at $17,000.

The estate is left to the testator's second wife and widow, Mrs. Margaretha Wellinghausen; a brother, Ferdinand August Wellinghausen, and a sister, Elizabeth Kiemle. The testator says that Flick, who sometimes uses the name of Wellinghausen, was a son by his first wife, Anna Catherine Wellinghausen, now dead, before he married her. He said he never adopted Flick.

The part of the will referring to Flick states that "by his ungrateful conduct during the last few years caused me such trouble and annoyance by his actions, particularly by filing a quitclaim deed recently, settling claim to the property situated in the Borough of Brooklyn, at 33 Granite Street, and in making other unlawful and unreasonable claims upon me."

Ask Aid for Composers' Families.

An appeal has been issued by the Franco-American Committee of the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation in behalf of destitute families of music composers who have gone to the front and of those who are not yet called to the colors. The war has interrupted their work, and the condition of families dependent on them is described as deplorable, as they have been excluded entirely from the general relief work done in France. The committee comprises Camille Saint-Saëns, Gabriel Fauré, Theodore Dubois, Emile Paladilhe, Gustave Charpentier, Ch.-M. Widow, Paul Vidal, and Whitney Warren. Miss Barbara Rutherford and Mrs. Mary Bishop Harriman are members of the American Committee, and checks may be sent to the latter at 10 East Fifty-eighth Street.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A New Suite for Orchestra by Fritz Stahlberg—Leo Schulz Soloist.

The Philharmonic Society and the New York Symphony Society both have the commendable custom of encouraging creative talent in their ranks by giving it an opportunity to produce itself at their concerts. At yesterday's concert the Philharmonic Society played for the first time in New York a new suite for orchestra by Fritz Stahlberg, until this season one of the first violins of the orchestra, and now its assistant conductor.

Several of Mr. Stahlberg's compositions have been played by the Philharmonic in recent years: His symphonic poem, "In Memory of Abraham Lincoln"; his two symphonic sketches, "Im Hochland"; his "Scherzo Sinfonico." These three compositions have shown so much diversity of style as to suggest that, with the unquestionable talent disclosed in them, the composer has not yet found the definite and inevitable expression of his own musical personality. The suite played yesterday seemed to give added force to this suggestion. In three of the movements he has written in a restrained manner, deliberately withdrawing into the "olden style" that he has inscribed over the second movement. The first is a "solemn prelude," weighty and dignified in its matter and manner; the third a minuet, in which he has let himself go a little, but not far, beyond the decencies and restraints of that musical form.

The final gigue keeps to the olden style hardly more than in name, and here the composer is evidently more himself in his expression, writing as a modern in a modern idiom both of harmony and of orchestration. He shows skill and intelligence in his treatment of the orchestra all through; and the four movements are all effective in the manner in which the composer has chosen. They would undoubtedly be more so if there were more contrast and variety in the mood, the rhythms, and the tempos of the first three movements. Mr. Stahlberg's work was well received, if not with irrepressible enthusiasm.

The soloist was Leo Schulz, first violoncellist of the orchestra, who came forward from his accustomed place to play Volkmann's concerto for violoncello in A minor. Violoncello concertos do not in the nature of things figure largely in the repertory, and this one does not often get its chance. It is more than respectable music, well written for the instrument, with little of the futile bravura passage work that so ill befits the instrument till the last section is reached, when there is too much of it. There is also a cadenza, tiresome in the extreme. Mr. Schulz played the concerto with much spirit, with a full and beautiful tone, with accuracy generally, though not absolutely, (for there was a little false intonation,) and with brilliant command of the difficulties of the composition. Of course, he was much applauded.

The other orchestral numbers were Felix Weingartner's ingenious transcription of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance"—which had not in performance the crisp rhythm and incisive brilliancy that it so unconditionally demands—and Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony that Mr. Stransky seems to admire more than most orchestral conductors today.

BOHEMIANS IN OPERETTA.

Young Performers Charm in "The Czech in Song" in Aeolian Hall.

Young residents of the Bohemian section of the city in the East Seventies, who have formed a choral club in connection with the work of the Jan Hus Neighborhod House at 351 East Seventy-fourth Street, came to Aeolian Hall last night and gave on its stage a shortened version of the operetta, "The Czech in Song," by the Rev. Dr. Vincent Pisek, which is a series of Bohemian folksongs and dances ingeniously strung together by a thin thread of story illustrating the village life and customs of the people.

It proved to be a very delightful entertainment, for the young performers were entirely artless and naïve in their work and not at all self-conscious, thus enabling the audience to hear the many beautiful folksongs as near in their natural state as is possible without crossing the water. The sound of the Czech tongue, the quaint customs that were illustrated, the beauty of the national costume worn naturally, and the general feeling that almost anything might happen next, were elements that made the strictly "home-made" entertainment progress with unflagging interest.

The performers were nameless, as far as the program went, but whoever they were, they gained the thanks of the audience of supporters and friends of the neighborhood house for a very interesting evening.

Herbert Fryer Plays for War Cause

Herbert Fryer, an English pianist now domiciled here, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday for the benefit of a cause he is interested in, that of providing concerts at the battle front for "wounded, convalescent, and trench-tired British soldiers in France." Mr. Fryer's program was devoted to Chopin's music exclusively. Among the numbers were the Fantaisie in F minor, Op. 49, six études from Op. 25, the Ballade in F minor, the Berceuse, Op. 57, Barcarolle, Op. 60, Scherzo in E, Op. 54, and several other numbers from most of the usual forms in which the composer wrote for piano, with the exception of waltzes and polonaises and the larger forms. Mr. Fryer exhibited considerable technical skill, as he had done on former occasions. His style was tasteful and there were many enjoyable features about his playing.

Mozart's "The Magic Flute" Sung.

Mozart's "The Magic Flute" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with a cast including Mmes. Gadski, Hempel, and Mason, and Messrs. Braun, Urlus, Schlegel, Goritz, and Reiss. Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

Dances in Shakespeare Celebration.

A series of dances in vogue in England during the life of Shakespeare will be a feature of the tercentenary celebration in honor of the poet to be held this Spring. The dances will be performed by boys and girls under the supervision of the various public school athletic instructors. April 9 to 23 has been designated as Shakespeare Fortnight by the Celebration Committee, which has announced that twenty women's clubs will give special programs during that period.

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MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. at 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed.
ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's Great Success, MARGARET SCHILLER
Seats now for Lincoln's & Washingt'n B'day Mats.
After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
3rd EDITION—EVERYTHING NEW.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8 sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way. 43d St. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20 Mts. Today & Wed. 2:20
MRS. FISKE in the Brilliant Comedy Brilliantly Acted, ERSTWHILE SUSAN
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.
HARRIS W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today 2:20. | LAST 2 TIMES
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU
Next Week. "Hit-the-Trail Holliday."
CRITERION THEATRE, B'WAY, 44TH ST. Eve. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MONDAY NIGHT 8 SHARP.
JAMES K. HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN in SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH.
FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
Moves Next Monday to Harris Theatre.
Com. WED. NIGHT, Feb. 9th. Seats Now.
THE COHAN REVUE 1916 All Star Cast.
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:20.
COMMON CLAY
GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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BESSIE BARRISCALE in "THE GREEN SWAMP." | FATTY & MABEL in "HE DID AND HE DIDN'T."
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
To-day 15c, 25c, 50c.

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SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET
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SUNDAY Stars and Stripes Night SOUSA
ALL AMERICAN PROGRAM
HIP HIP HOORAY STARS & CHORUS DAVID BISPHAM

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(Lady Herbert, President)
Matinee Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 2:30 P. M.
Prices 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00 & 3.00. FOR NAMES OF 15 STARS APPEARING SEE SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.
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BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER
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Next Week......"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Triangle Triumphs — Continuous Daily Noon to 11 P. M. Choice seats 25 & 50c.
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Douglas Fairbanks IN "HIS NAME IN THE PAPERS."
Keystone Comedy | "HE DID AND HE DIDN'T"

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LAST DAY TODAY
JAN. 29 TO FEB. 5,
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admission 50c.

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Supper & Dancing. | Tea Saturday, 4 to 6. World Champion Ice Skaters.
Adm. free 6 to 9 to table d'hote Dinner $1.50, & a la carte. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper.
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MON. MAT. at 3—CANDLER THEATRE.
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Resinol shaving stick soothes
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Today Mat. at 2, Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Damacco, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Tonight 8 (75c to $3), Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Duchene, Garrison; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel; Sembach, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:30, Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, Haensel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz; foll'd by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Hageman-Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3), Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
THIS SUN. EVE. at 8:30 (50c-$1.50.) Orch. Concert. Cond., Hageman. | SOLOISTS—FRITZ KREISLER Celebrated Austrian Violinist. Braslau, Contr. Botta, Tenor
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Tonight at 8:15, Carnegie Hall,
ALL WAGNER
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Soloist BEATRICE HARRISON
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3.
Mason, Mozart, Schumann, Mahler, Smetana.
Soloist, MARCIA VAN DRESSER
Seats at Box Office and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

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This Afternoon at 2:30
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WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
MARCIA VAN DRESSER, Soprano
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GUEST STAR DAVID BISPHAM
SOUSA'S BAND ALL-AMERICAN PROGRAM

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3,
Harold Bauer
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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Calvary Choir
With JOHN BLAND, Tenor and Choirmaster.
Seats 50c to $1.50. Mgt. C. P. Poore, 70 Fifth Ave.

BANDBOX THEATRE, Tom'w Night, 8:15
Song Recital by JULIA HILL
Tickets $1 and $1.50, on Sale at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Feb. 7, at 3.
CARL Friedberg
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Baldwin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15,
Piano and Organ Recital—SARAH Sokolsky-Freid
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1916.

THE ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY.

The anthracite miners have made up their minds to ask for a reconsideration of the conditions of their employment, the rate of pay being but one of their demands. The proposal has not yet been made formally, still less has it been considered or rejected. In anticipation the employers are presenting their side of the case to the consumers, the third party to the principle of collective bargaining which unions are not accustomed to consider. The unions are indifferent where their wages come from, whether from profits, or losses, or from the pockets of consumers, who have troubles with the cost of living as well as the miners. The consumers have as much right to a reasonable price for a necessary of life as the miners have to a reasonable wage or the employers to a reasonable profit. There is a similar equality of right that all these quantities should be settled by reason and not by duress.

A monopoly price for anthracite is impracticable, for the industry is under regulation by the anti-trust law and by the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding every ton transported outside of Pennsylvania, the cost of freight being greater than the cost of labor at the mines. A monopoly price for labor, secured by excluding from the mines all but one class of labor, would be reflected in the cost of coal to the consumer, and would not be acceptable on either economic or moral grounds. Both have been controlled and condemned in all previous proceedings like the one now pending, but the parties have been kept in agreement at the cost of the consumer. The House of Representatives ordered an investigation after the settlement of 1912, and the report by Mr. BASIL M. MANLY found that the cost to consumers of the award to the miners was $10,832,848 annually. The seasonal discounts were suspended during the six weeks of controversy, and the cost to the consumers from that alone was $2,500,000 more. The advance of 10 per cent. in wages was followed by an advance of 25 cents a ton wholesale, and more retail. The advance of wages now asked for is 20 per cent., or 36 cents for every ton mined. Since the sorts of coal which are competitive with bituminous are sold below cost, the sorts suited for demestic consumption are sold enough higher to produce a profit on the total product. Therefore, as the operators figure, the cost of domestic coal would be raised 60 cents wholesale if the advance asked is allowed.

The operators are ready to raise wages and prices again, but not to raise one unless they raise the other. Their statement of the case is this:

> We believe that our employés are entitled to receive reasonable wages to meet living conditions, comparable with wages paid in other similar lines of industry, where equal chances for steady employment are offered, provided our employés are willing to coöperate, with their energy and thrift, in securing reasonable efficiency; and that the operators are entitled to receive a reasonable return on their investment, because in this way only can the necessary capital be secured to develop the mines for the increasing public necessities; and we also believe that the consumer should be able to buy his coal at the lowest possible price after these conditions are met.

If the miners are equally reasonable, representatives of the public should be able to put figures to the various quantities in the problem which both would feel it necessary to accept under pressure of public opinion, that is, the opinion of those who would supply both the profits and the wages. Neither party to the controversy hitherto has been able to accept the conclusions of the other party. Reasonable wages look different to those who receive and those who pay them. Reasonable profits look different to those who receive them and those who help earn them as well as their wages. Authoritative opinions are available on both points. Dr. SCOTT NEARING, rather an advocate of the miners than otherwise, has investigated their wages and finds them fairly comparable with wages in like industries, giving no cause for complaint beyond the fact that the miners are not specially advantaged through employment by such prosperous employers. Dr. PARKER of the Geological Survey, after an investigation of the industry, found in 1913:

> There are few lines of industrial endeavor where, during the last ten years, there have been smaller returns for the capital invested, and for the energy, mental and manual, that has been put into it, than in the business of mining coal.

There are opinions to the contrary, but the facts should be settled beyond doubt before consumers are made to pay more than they were mulcted by the award of 1912, in order to raise the wages of those who want pay above an economic standard, as is proved by their demand, renewed after repeated rejections, for the exclusion from the industry of all not admitted by their unions.

UNSUPPORTED EMBARGOISTS.

A correspondent in a letter printed in yesterday's TIMES mentioned the palpable fact that Senator O'GORMAN's advocacy of an embargo on munitions "is extremely distasteful "to a majority of the people whom "he represents." Mr. LA FOLLETTE, whose politics are uncertain, but who is said to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, misrepresents the Republicans of Wisconsin. In the Senate he demands an embargo. Two conventions of Wisconsin German-Americans cried last year for an embargo in "ringing" resolutions lately reprinted in THE TIMES. The German-language press has been bitter against the Administration, eager for an embargo. Well, the Wisconsin Republicans held their State Convention at Madison the other day. "Nearly all the German Republicans who are here," wrote a staff correspondent of the Milwaukee Journal, "seem to be opposed to any action" on an embargo. One German Republican delegate said that he opposed any and all idea of an embargo. "At The Hague eight years "ago Germany opposed a change in "international law that would have "prevented neutral nations from "shipping arms and munitions to bel-"ligerents." A German-American delegate offered a resolution which, without using the word "embargo," directed that Congress and the President "take such steps as will enforce "a neutrality which is a neutrality in "fact." The resolution adopted by the convention was this:

> In our relations with foreign countries we should pursue a broad and patriotic policy, and insist upon neutrality based on justice, the protection of American interests and rights under international law equally against the aggressions of all nations. In conformity with these principles we believe that the President and Congress should exert every effort to secure the restoration of our prestige with foreign powers.

Not a hint of an embargo. Not an echo of the vociferous campaign for an embargo. Not a sop of comfort to Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And it was on the Republicans that the sole hope of the embargoists rested.

To that ululant Georgian Cotton Democrat and boiling embargoist, Senator HOKE SMITH, The Augusta Chronicle addresses this judgment:

> He is disloyal to the American people from whom he comes in that his voice has been raised only for money, never a word as to the right or wrong of this war, never a word as to any obligation on our part to set our faces against the butchery of innocents on the high sea—only that we must move heaven and earth to get our cotton into Germany.

The embargo Senators are playing for votes. They have misjudged the voters.

DELAYING DEFENSE PLANS.

While the President has been arousing public sentiment in favor of stronger national defenses, and receiving from the people of the Middle West unmistakable evidence of their hearty support of the military and naval plans of his Administration, all has not been going well at Washington in regard to those plans. So far as the land defenses are concerned, the plans are perfectly simple. There is no misunderstanding of them. They provide for only a moderate increase of the regular military establishment to meet the settled national prejudice against the maintenance of a large standing army, and while providing for an increase of Federal aid to the National Guard, they include the gradual formation of a body of national militia, apart from the State troops, which shall always be under Federal control. This Continental Army plan is openly opposed by many regular army officers, and secretly, it is believed, by many more, as the establishment of an efficient body of trained citizens would be a most effective barrier to any large increase, in the future, of the regular establishment. We do not know that the professional soldier is to be blamed for believing that on professional soldiers alone the burden of national defense must ultimately rest. But we must take into consideration the fact that the existence of a huge standing army would be wholly inconsistent with our national ideals and that the present organized militia, under State control, can never satisfy President WILSON's requirement of "a citizenry trained."

The opposition to the Continental Army by the National Guard has impressed impartial observers as disingenuous. The officers of the Guard who have testified before the Military Committees in Washington have placed that organization, or the forty-eight separate organizations, in an unpleasant position. The Guard demands "nationalization," but as it cannot be taken under Federal control without constitutional amendment, the nationalization asked for seems to be limited to payment by the nation of the States' private soldiers for their services, and the allowance to commissioned officers of the lower ranks of money enough to pay the expenses the acceptance of commissions entails. Something has been said about the possibility of Congress passing a law to govern the appointment of officers in militia regiments, but it is difficult to see what could be done legally to overcome State and other local influences in this matter. More regular army officers may be assigned each year to supervise the training of Guardsmen, but the experience of thirteen years has shown that the results of such training as the Guard can receive, while it remains under State control, is not sufficient to prepare it efficiently to fill a place in the first line.

Nevertheless, the opinion prevails in Washington that the Continental Army plan is dead, that the militia pay bill will be passed, and the suggestion of the President and the Secretary of War that a Federal militia be established will be ignored. The only reasonable alternative would be a much greater increase in the regular army than has hitherto been considered. With an effective reserve system we should then have, in a few years, an additional body of trained soldiers to call upon in case of peril. But there is as yet no clear indication that Congress is considering the question of national defenses seriously, while the revelation of the attitude of both the regular army and the National Guard within the last week has been discouraging. It seems that we are getting too much "expert testimony." The sound reasoning of practical minds entirely free from prejudice is sadly needed. Perhaps the President, with the fresh inspiration he has received from the American people, may find a way to clear the situation and impress the legislators, as he has impressed their constituents, with the necessity of quick, intelligent, and decisive action.

THOMAS E. WATSON'S CASE.

After mature consideration, the Department of Justice will probably reject the suggestion that THOMAS E. WATSON of Georgia be indicted and tried somewhere outside that State for the offense charged against him of sending improper matter through the United States mails. Mr. WATSON publishes The Jeffersonian at Thomson, Ga. It was there that the matter complained of was prepared and printed, it was there that copies of the publication were deposited in the mails. The offense was committed in Georgia, there the Federal Government should have the case tried.

Attempts to drag editors and publishers to foreign jurisdictions for trial have found small favor in the courts of this country, and none at all at the bar of public opinion. That procedure has sometimes been resorted to by persons who, smarting under attack, just or unjust, have been prompted by a revengeful motive, and their attempts have created the presumption of a desire to abridge the liberty of the press. The Federal Government can have no such motive. It seems to us that it can have no justifying reason for transferring the procedure to another jurisdiction. It is a rather perilous business. If the precedent is established that editors and publishers may be tried anywhere in the country, at the demand of the complainant, the grossest injustice may be done and the freedom of the press which the Constitution guarantees will fail of due protection.

The Department of Justice, it is said, has been assured that "it would not "be possible to obtain a fair trial of "the case in Georgia." Nobody is in a position to give such an assurance. There are two Federal districts in Georgia, the case may be tried in the court of either. It is not to be hastily assumed that in any State in the Union an offense committed there cannot be fairly tried there.

MORE TROUBLE FOR A GOOD MAN.

It is pitiful to see new sorrow piling on a heart bowed down. It is pitiful to hear the palms murmuring derision from their feathery heads at that forlorn Nebraska exile, dished, dumped, deserted on the Floridian strand. A cocoanut plumping to the ground is a superfluous reminder of decline and fall. To that fevered eye the bayonet palms seem to bristle with hostility. From the Middle West, middle no longer, but straight-in-the-road for preparedness, the cheers for Mr. WILSON ring like knells of a lost cause in the ears of Chautauqua's lost favorite. Who is there to mourn for BRYAN? Not one.

Nebraska is not only lost politically, ravaged by the "myrmidons" of "militarism," but, in the absence of her no longer Favorite (Adopted) Son, she treads the primrose path. Her morals suffer while her chief moralist is suffering on a Southern shore. JIM DAHLMAN, "the Cowboy Mayor" of Omaha, is "shooting up" the press. At a Democratic "harmony dinner" the other night the municipal cow-puncher emitted this genial and harmonious sentiment:

> The press of the country: Democratic, Republican, and Populist, can all go to [he named the place], as far as I am concerned.

As a chieftain of the Populist press Mr. BRYAN must be horrified by this permissive destination to which all the political press is consigned by his sometime ally. As one of the most shining defenders of ethics and proprieties he must shudder at the rude phrase of that consignation. Not only pacifism, but the public standard of the decencies in his State, has sunk during his exile. Mr. BRYAN can't "come back," but he ought to return.

WHY GASOLINE IS DEAR.

Secretary LANE gives reasons for the rise in price of oil products more convincing than agreeable. There is nothing to keep it down and much to put it up, with nobody to blame. In the old days it was possible to blame the trust, and an indictment was the prescribed remedy. Now competition rules the industry, and there is no obstacle to all hands charging all that the traffic will bear. The Secretary says:

> The obvious fact is that the refining and transporting companies that are strongest in business foresight and financial backing take advantage both of the falling and rising markets in crude oil to strengthen an already strong position by purchasing both a stock of crude oil and additional producing properties.
>
> Under these conditions a market shortage of crude oil may be developed which is not wholly warranted by facts of actual production, yet it no less surely leads to higher prices in both crude and refined products. This furnishes the opportunity to the well-supplied refiners to sell at the highest price gasoline which is derived from crude oil purchased at a lower market.

The rich and the foresighted have always enjoyed advantages which the law vainly seeks to take away. The Secretary points to the alternative remedy. The rise in the price offers obvious inducement to competition and invention. The consumers must substitute for the hope that some conspirator shall go to jail the hope that some one may discover other sources of supply and that some inventor may supply substitutes or may invent machines to use other fuels than those now favored. That would be a normal, wholesome remedy. It would be a better reliance than prosecuting somebody, and would enrich the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Chemistry in Modern War and Industry.

As Mr. W. L. CATHCART said in his uncommonly informing communication printed on this page of THE TIMES yesterday, "war by land and sea is now very largely but a matter of applied physics, chemistry, and engineering in all its branches." Mr. CATHCART's letter embodied a plea for the establishment of a laboratory for the use of the Naval Consulting Board appointed by Secretary DANIELS. We still think that the appropriation of so large a sum as $5,000,000 for this purpose must wait upon the upbuilding of the navy. Warships ordered last March have not yet been laid down, one ordered in 1914 has been advanced 25 per cent. toward completion, smaller vessels for the navy ordered still further back are not yet in commission. We are to have a new and increased building program, the President has said we should have the most powerful navy, while means have not yet been devised to build the ships. But the Naval Consulting Board of practical scientists is a necessary body, and, when our navy is strengthened, its effectiveness as a means of national defense must largely depend upon the services of this board. The board, however, must be content to begin slowly.

The research laboratory will be established in time. Mr. CATHCART's brief summary of the scientific progress made in our navy shows that in such matters we have not lagged behind other nations. There is a great and growing need throughout the country for the service of the army as well as the navy, and for that of countless private industries, of a body of trained chemists. In Germany, whose example of masterful national efficiency will be remarked upon more and more as the years roll on, it is said that there are 1,500 men with the degree of Ph. D. in the service of various trades and industries. That degree means what it should mean in Germany. With or without the degree of Ph. D., however, we need more than that many chemists and physicists for the development of neglected industries in this country. There are big problems to be solved in the near future. One of them relates to the supply of nitrates. That question has never disturbed us yet, but if we are not forehanded it may disturb us a great deal in the future.

Orphan Homes in Bad Shape.

Shocking, almost incredible, are the revelations made by Deputy Commissioner of Charities DOHERTY of conditions in the sectarian orphan asylums supported by this city. Much has been done in late years to improve the lot of the adult criminal in the State's penal institutions, but for the helpless and friendless children in charitable institutions few spokesmen or reformers have labored. These little unfortunates are not criminals, they are the city's wards, and they are entitled to an intelligent bringing up amid wholesome surroundings. Mr. DOHERTY, who investigated the orphanages on behalf of the city after the State Board of Charities had reported most of them to be all right, testifies that he found many of them unspeakably filthy and squalid, that the children received little or no education, that under the pretext of giving them "industrial training" they were made to work hard in laundry and kitchen for many hours a day, and that their diet was not only meagre and unsuitable but was served and eaten without any regard to cleanliness or decency. Some of the institutions resembled prisons rather than schools. Very few were equipped or administered on the modern cottage or "family" plan. In none of them was adequate attention given to health. Towels and combs and toothbrushes were used in common, and epidemics of disease were frequent.

Fortunately, the city possesses an effective means for correcting these conditions. The institutions, though maintained by denominational bodies, are supported in large part by annual contributions from the city. Regular and frequent inspections should be made by the Health and Charities Departments and proper standards of housing and administration enforced as a condition precedent to financial aid from the public treasury.

Saratoga's Loss of Profits.

The Saratoga Reservation bulletin laments that the State is losing profits easily within reach by the investment of $2,500,000. Under the care of the State there is abundance of water, but the returns are disappointing. If the baths were what they might be made they could earn $547,000 annually. If the water were all sold it would bring millions annually, the bulletin estimates it at $7,300,000, less expenses. In the old days the water was sold to an extent which the State has not been able to equal. The management of the State has restored the springs, but has not yet re-established the business.

The trouble is that the profits which were too great for the vitality of the springs gave an incentive for enterprise which now is lacking. There is no fund for advertising and merchandising costs, and no contract will be allowed enabling them to be supplied from profits, lest the State should suffer by the arrangement. To enter upon a campaign for exploiting the water requires talent not in the public service, and a contract for a longer term than it has been thought expedient to authorize. The water is actually better than ever, as well as more abundant. The town is lovely, almost beyond compare. The water, which used to be an added attraction in the racing days, now might be a substitute for the racing.

Marked ability has been shown in reviving the springs, and approval of the State's undertaking is general. Now something different is needed, apparently either considerable funds or an arrangement which will allow the earning of profits. As the case stands the water is used to only a fraction of the capacity of the springs, without harm to them. That is a waste of a sort which the State cannot afford, even in the name of conservative administration of a public resource, and a loss to the cause of good health equally regrettable.

The Longfellow House in Portland.

The international effort to buy and keep the birthplace of LONGFELLOW as a public memorial has not succeeded. In a time of so many and insistent, imperative calls upon the purse of the world, amid such a multitude of appeals to beneficence, it could not be expected that a minor and literary-sentimental appeal would be at once successful. The poet's house, the chief centre of pilgrimage to the fine old city, passes into the hands of the mortgagee. Only a few thousand dollars were needed to make it a possession of the community.

It is to be regretted that, in a country so poor in memorials of the past, this modest relic should not be treasured. Portland should cling to it if for no other reason than that it is an "attraction!" What would Boston not give for the old Hancock House on Beacon Street, JOHN HANCOCK's "Colonial mansion," a piece of built history, in its way a monument, of a distinction and dignity which would have grown with time? That, too, was a victim of war. It was taken down in 1864, if we remember. There was no spare money when the nation was fighting for its life. And what a charm the old Province House in Boston would possess to this generation!

It is the fashion of superior youth to sneer at LONGFELLOW. His passion for the sea began at Portland and was natural to a boy who saw the "Spanish sailors with bearded lips" and haunted the wharves. Of his sea poems even so savage a critic as WILLIAM E. HENLEY spoke in high praise. He is still, probably, the most popular of our not too robust choir of poets; and his birthplace should be preserved, as is his Cambridge residence, Craigie House.

ENGINEERING ON MARS.

The Effects of Irrigation as Seen in a System of Canals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter in THE TIMES, written by Mr. Robert Peele, relative to Martian "canals" and in particular to the "new" canals reported in Flagstaff Bulletin No. 45. From Mr. Peele's letter it is evident that he has not read Professor Lowell's books "Mars" and "Mars and Its Canals," since he assumes that the "canals" are open channels 20 miles wide by 1,000 miles in length, and thereupon proceeds to figure a little, in order to confound Professor Lowell.

Some years ago Professor Lowell lectured at the Museum of Natural History on these same "new" canals, and at that time he made it plain, as also do his books, that what were visible were not canals, (ditches in a terrestrial sense,) but the effects of vegetation. In other words, vegetation due to irrigation.

Engineering in all branches attempts at exactness, but the construction of engineering works should be directed by common sense and logic. Therefore, to what possible use could a water channel, "canal," 3 feet or 6 feet or even 20 feet deep, 20 miles wide by 1,000 miles long be put? Not for irrigation, nor for transportation, since in the clear, dry, atmosphere of Mars water would evaporate faster than it could flow through such a channel. Moreover, gravity exists on Mars as on the Earth, and it would be impossible there as here to construct a channel 3 feet deep, 1,000 miles long even 20 feet in width, on a tangent (a straight line) in which water would flow by gravity from end to end.

That water is scarce on Mars astronomers agree; therefore, in order to conduct and conserve it, avoid seepage and evaporation losses, Martian irrigation water must be carried, not in open ditches (canals,) but in closed conduits laid in straight lines joining important points, necessitating pumping plants on an enormous scale. An "anthracite engineer" once stated that "Lowell's theory of irrigation canals on tangents was impossible, because there could not possibly be enough coal on Mars to pump the amount of water necessary to irrigate the area of the canals."

There are, however, two sources of power common to the Earth and Mars, inexhaustible and unlimited, namely, the interior heat of the planet and the heat from the sun. That these sources are not utilized on the Earth, since there are at present more economical sources available, is no argument against their use on Mars.

Oil is pumped from Oklahoma to Bayonne, N. J.—a question of economy. On Mars it would not be a question of economy in transporting water, but one of necessity and of life.

Seen from the Front Range of Colorado or from the Sierras along the San Joaquin Valley in California, the great irrigated fields below stretch away mile upon mile, but the ditches that water them are invisible.

I have seen no statement of Professor Lowell's that violates logic, common sense or engineering requirements. He is a pioneer, a discoverer, and the world either ignores or discounts all such to the last degree.

NELSON BLOUNT.
West Cornwall, Conn., Feb. 2, 1916.

Behind the Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our President said at Kansas City:

> America knows that the only thing that sustains the Monroe Doctrine and all the inferences that flow from it is her own moral and physical force.

My father, who was something of an armchair statesman, used to say that what chiefly sustained the Monroe Doctrine was British approval and the British fleet. I recommend the subject as an excellent one for debating societies.

H. BISHAM.
Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 3, 1916.

WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

American Society's Members Show Their Work at National Club.

At the galleries of the National Arts Club, the gentle art of making water colors is illustrated by some three hundred and fifty examples of the work of the American Water Color Society. The methods employed by the artists range from gouache so heavily loaded on canvas as to imitate oil color with startling verisimilitude to the sparse staining of the recent schools.

Many names of recognized importance are in the catalogue, J. Alden Weir and Childe Hassam among them, and both singularly simple and natural among talents straining more or less toward culture of the obvious variety. Mr. Weir especially is innocent of cryptic implication in his cool fresh studies of water lapping on green banks and against the sides of boats poised like birds for sudden flight. His light brush flicks a few drops of pure color across the paper, these he strengthens with touches of crayon, and you have the whole sweet Summer scene before you.

Mr. Hassam's style is more emphatic. His blue hills and stout bridges have more than a suggestion of weight and substance, but he uses his means with the same wise judgment, the same freedom alike from trick and evidence of labor. His poppies flutter in a windblown field; his little nude shielding her eyes with her hand is one of the best of his figure subjects.

Hayley Lever uses water color as a plan of composition, wasting little time on detail or specific statement. Above one of his studies in which he marshals a long curve of hill and a crooked pier into an arrangement of rhythmic line hangs the minute representation of an old book by Claude R. Hirst, a marvel of fidelity. Between the two manners lie the fashions of more than one generation.

One alcove of the galleries is given over to a group denominated by the irreverent "Queerists." Shoved discreetly back of the main line of advance this group nevertheless manages to stay the steps of the crowd. When the rest of the place is empty this alcove is filled with scoffers and doters and students at large. Yet the chief peculiarity held in common by the pictures hung there is a more or less pronounced adherence to pattern. Whatever goes by the board a proper attention is paid to pattern. This creates no confusion when the artist confines himself to abstract form, or to forms that are not easily recognizable. David Milne may trifle well with "Black Cores" and no one's feelings are hurt. But when it comes to playing modern pranks with such sacred objects as rocking chairs and rag rugs and muffin stands, to say nothing of the human form in tea gowns, something has to be done about it and explanations are in order.

There are two "Interiors" in the exhibition which provide contrast and text. One shall be nameless, a very nice little painting of a prettily set table in cool pleasant tints, rather huddled as to items, but without a shadow of revolutionary tendency. The other is a picture by Charles J. Martin in the alcove. Mr. Martin has approached his subject first of all in the spirit of an artist with analyses to make. He has taken the haphazard of nature and reduced it to orderly plan. Or to speak more truly, he has taken the fragment of nature that presented itself to him at some one moment and recreated it until by virtue of art it became a whole, an organism, in which every part is essential to the others. He has seen his room as a pattern in which the black stove with its aggressive pipe is balanced by a black chair or something, and beautiful bright threads of color run in and out of large neutral patches of violet and dull yellow. A rug designer would see how handsome it is. But the artist in this instance has had also a sense of humor and a conscience, and since his room is a human abode he has analyzed its character and made of his work a witty and penetrating comment. That is what makes it so difficult to forgive.

The makers of patterns are not all so successful as Mr. Martin. In the same alcove hangs a beautiful design by Bertram Hartman, an elephant and some dancers and whatnot. The background is strong red. The elephant is weak gray. That is where the trouble comes in. A large patch of weak neutral color surrounded by strong positive color gives the effect of a hole in the design.

The paintings that are good in the exhibition are many in number. Jane Peterson sends ten examples of her work, all competent. Hopkinson Smith is represented by four or five travel pictures. Euphanie Mallison shows charming illustrative things in an individual style. Emil Hering is weightily martial in his decorative designs. W. Granville Smith wins the Alexander M. Hudnut prize with a small, expert little view of Old Philadelphia. Everett L. Warner, George Elmer Browne, C. Warren Eaton, Edward Dufner, William S. Robinson, Edward H. Potthast, Earl Stetson Crawford, A. L. Groll, Carroll Beckwith, Donna Schuster, Marguerite and William Zorach, Elizabeth Hardenberg, Anne Goldthwaite, Ethel Louise Paddock and Tony Nell are among those who send characteristic works. The exhibition as a whole is a good one.

Patriotism in the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I have found intimations that the West was lukewarm in regard to "preparedness." In this you are mistaken if Denver can be taken as a criterion. I see a great many of our business and professional men in my day's work, and find no one who is not in favor of President Wilson's program of defense. Although we of the West may be safe from invasion, we are intensely patriotic and have the interest and safety of our country at heart.

N. F. NORLIN.
Denver, Col., Jan. 29, 1916.

A NEW BASE BURNER.

(More German Efficiency.)

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
A Germanic story of wood veneer.

Thin layers of wood the tale involves,
And a mighty cement that never dissolves.

The product they shape into soles of shoes,
And for soles and other purposes use.

The soles are flexible, strong, and light,
And the Germans think they are just about right.

You wonder, dear children, where you come in?
Listen!—and better behavior begin:

When mothers "out there," with a frowning glance,
Sing a "Do This" song,—why, the children dance,—

Or Father removes a shoe from its place,
And comes in heavily on the base,

With a shoe, remember, whose sole is wood.
Now will you be good?—You'd better be good,

Or some fine morning you'll find, right here,
The terrible sole of wood veneer!

LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

THE ENGLISH BLOCKADE.

Interference with Our Trade Upheld on Humanitarian Grounds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Hart's article, "Pseudo-Blockade" moves me to offer tentatively the following suggestions:

Assuming that the measures being used by Great Britain to cut off sea commerce with Germany are in all but name a blockade, our protest against these measures is a contention for the lesser and narrower right against the larger and broader right; a contention for the letter of international law against its spirit. The decision of our Supreme Court in the Peterhoff case, and decisions by English Judges in cases strictly analogous to that case, support our legal contention against the British blockade. But, for all that, the British Government is fundamentally in the right in its contention that under the larger interpretation of international law, it has the right to prevent all commerce with Germany through neutral ports.

The right to blockade under international law is the right to prevent by the use of naval power all sea-borne commerce with an enemy country. This right is subject to two conditions—that the blockade be effective; that it be impartially enforced. The first is the major condition, and Great Britain is fulfilling this condition. England is doing all that physical circumstances make it possible to do in meeting the second condition, and so far as she fails to do this she will make ample compensation for her inequity, which arises not from the circumstances in which she is compelled to act. The broad principle which our Supreme Court laid down in deciding cases arising under our blockade during the civil war gave England the right she claims.

The principle of continuous voyage and of ultimate destination renders any cargo the ultimate destination of which is Germany liable to seizure at any point on its way; that liability being incurred the moment it sets out from its port of departure; and that liability attaches to it irrespective of the manner in which it is to complete the final stage of its passage to Germany. It can as rightfully be seized when it is entering a neutral port as if it were entering an enemy port. Nor is England blockading neutral ports in seizing our cargoes destined for Germany as they are about to enter these ports. A country is blockaded only when cargoes the ultimate destination of which is that country are prevented by naval power from entering its ports.

Prevention of commerce by naval power being the essence of blockade, England has the right to use that power to the full. The fundamental principle of blockade, the accepted principles of continuous voyage and ultimate destination of cargoes, give her this right. To demand that she shall permit us to trade with Germany through neutral ports is to demand that she surrender the larger right she has under international law, and practically to abandon her blockade.

England's claim to this larger right is strengthened by that humanitarian consideration which is the foundation of the right to blockade. It is not that England may defeat Germany that international law gives her the right of blockade, but that she may be able to bring this war to an earlier ending, and thereby lessen the terrible mass of suffering and misery which this war is entailing upon the nations engaged in it, and the derangement of the peaceful activities of all nations. This humanitarian interest should have no little weight, in our judgment, upon England's use of her naval power in cutting off commerce with Germany.

JOHN E. RUSSELL.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 3, 1916.

BRANDEIS AND BRIAND.

A Radical May Become a Real Public Servant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Lanier, in THE TIMES of Feb. 1, in the name of a lawyer and as an American citizen, brands Mr. Louis Brandeis's past performances as those of a "Socialist and an impracticable theorist, hostile to vested rights and given to promoting class hatreds and social unrest." Who was it that said "What strange bedfellows politics makes of us!"? In the name of American citizenship these qualities are calculated to shake the people's confidence in the Supreme Court!

I would ask Mr. Lanier to advise us what brand of socialism he has in mind that embraces the elimination of the wasting of the orphans' and widows' dividends for the benefit of stock jugglers opposed by Mr. Brandeis, that he would not subscribe to. I wish Mr. Lanier would point to the people whose confidence would be shaken in the Supreme Court by reason of the "class hatreds" that Mr. Brandeis has promoted, or to the hardship suffered by the people he has in mind by the social unrest created by Mr. Brandeis. It is intended to charge that Mr. Brandeis is endowed with idealism that may be impracticable, withal spiritual. A court composed of eight-ninths conservatism and one-ninth idealism—granted the one-ninth be impractical idealism—it is a craving subscribed to at least by the members of the labor unions of this country, and investors in railroads, other than speculators, and these represent one-ninth of the voting people and are entitled to a representation in our highest tribunal.

As a lawyer it would not be amiss for Mr. Lanier to acquaint himself with past performances as recorded in history, and very recent history at that. Mr. Briand, who, as the people's servant, was a radical of radicals and even a Socialist, as public servant and Prime Minister of France has been wading close to the shore of efficiency and conservatism. That socialism is not congenital or a "fixed pillar of dust" is conclusively established by the attitude of Guizot, the people's champion par excellence, who after assuming the post of Prime Minister caused the expulsion of Karl Marx from France for his ultra radicalism as promulgated in his now celebrated manifesto.

But Mr. Brandeis is at the head of the Zionistic movement, which in itself is a most peace-loving of all the world's movements. In the absence of the "reliable authority" that you exact from others, the conclusions labeling Mr. Brandeis a menace to any community, the true worth and service of Mr. Brandeis to the people, not only of this country but, by his published works, to the English speaking world, must prevail. And the psychological change of those who have been all that Mr. Brandeis is charged with in the letter must proclaim him a man in the foremost rank of the makers of modern thought, the man for the people's exalted post that the President so wisely selected him.

LOUIS J. JACOVES.
New York, Feb. 3, 1916.

Labor Lost in the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States Senate has declared for Philippine independence and the President and House of Representatives will probably concur. Having been a teacher in the Philippine service for nine years, I have contributed my quota to Philippine civilization and democracy. I soon will see my labor and that of my co-workers brought to nought. I earnestly wish the Filipinos godspeed and fervently hope that they may be able to maintain by and for themselves a stable, just, and democratic form of Government.

However, when the Philippine Independence bill becomes law, the only thing that I shall ever be able to do in the future for the Filipino people is to offer my services to the War Department of the United States Government when the time comes to intervene and restore again order, justice, and democracy to the Filipinos.

THEODORE MULLER.
Newark, N. J., Feb. 2, 1916.

VOTING BY PROXY.

Why a Woman Cannot Ask Her Brother to be a Good Citizen for Her

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Martin's suggestion that women appoint proxies for voting indicates a complete misunderstanding of the moral value of the woman suffrage movement. To let some one else do your thinking for you is a most pernicious doctrine, a defensive use of stupidity. A democracy is no stronger than its weakest link. Co-operation makes for advance; any influence not co-operative, that is parasitic in any form, (educational, economic, political,) makes for retrogression.

Anti-suffrage principles are disloyal to the genius of the American people. Our nation is now half orphaned. The suffragist endeavors to awaken community spirit in woman, her direct, active responsibility to the group in which she lives. There is no development without self-development. Human nature grows by assuming new responsibilities. The history of civilization is the history of an ever-widening sphere of influence. To keep women under political guardianship is a check on the nation's spiritual growth. A woman can no more ask her brother to be a good citizen for her than she can ask him to be a good Christian for her; nor can she teach her son what she does not know herself. There is no progress so long as thought is separated from experience.

Mrs. Martin does not wish to be "forced" to vote. When women are enfranchised all women will be free to act according to the dictates of conscience. It is the anti-suffragists who "force." They wish to restrain women like myself who regard political responsibility as a moral obligation, a sacred duty not to be shirked. They are unwilling that we should be free to act according to the dictates of conscience. That is a grave offense, and will always be so regarded in the light of future development.

ANNA ROSS WEEKS.
New York, Feb. 3, 1916.

MOHAMMEDAN LOYALTY.

Contrary Results of Germany's Attempt to Provoke Sedition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is now nearly a year since the Singapore mutiny occurred to focus attention on the activities of Germans in attempting to induce the Mohammedan world to rise against the just and beneficent rule of England. These attempts were supported by ample funds of German money, but have proved so entirely futile that Berlin has ceased sending out false reports of great native uprisings. At first the Germans doubtless believed these reports, for, knowing well that natives would, on the first opportunity, rise against German rule, it was natural to suppose that they would rise against English rule also. In Singapore the result of the attempts to provoke sedition was quite contrary to German expectations; for three weeks after the mutiny a mass meeting of Mohammedans was held at which resolutions of loyalty to England were passed by a large and enthusiastic company. Germany's efforts to create a holy war have, in fact, merely served to crystallize the sentiment of Islam and to confirm in the minds of Asiatics the conviction that England can be trusted to respect their customs and beliefs, while Germany cannot be so trusted.

The extent to which English colonial officials enjoy, as well as the way in which they acquire, the confidence and sympathy of Mohammedans is clearly shown in the events that preceded the departure last December from Singapore of R. J. Wilkinson to assume the position of Governor of Sierra Leone. Mr. Wilkinson has for many years done distinguished service in the Straits Settlements, and when he left Singapore the Moslem Association tendered him a reception and dinner, an account of which appears in The Singapore Free Press of Dec. 16, 1915. The reception was attended by the leaders of the Moslem community, by prominent Chinese and Europeans. The address delivered to Mr. Wilkinson is a tribute not only to his work, but to the spirit of England's colonial policy as well. One portion of the address is especially worthy of emphasis. Referring to the mutiny, the speaker said: "We, the Moslem subjects of this community, are particularly grateful to you; for in those distressing days you remained with us. You never doubted our loyalty, as we never doubted your sympathy." The ceremony ended with a dinner at which Mohammedans and Christians ate together. We have not yet heard of the Kaiser and the Sultan of Turkey dining together, and that dinner may be as long deferred as the day when Germany shall succeed in persuading Islam that she, rather than England, is to be trusted to respect the rights and liberties of the world.

HARRISON W. SMITH.
Auburndale, Mass., Feb. 2, 1916.

Pensions in the Moravian Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter appearing in your issue of Jan. 28, 1916, headed "Pensions for Ministers," signed by W. S. Holt, Associate Secretary of the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation of the Presbyterian Church, in which he states that "this is the very first pension system adopted by any Church in the United States of America." Earlier in the article he mentions that the Presbyterian Church began this work some nine years ago.

In view of the above assertion it may be of interest to your readers to learn that the Moravian Church has had a regular pension system since the establishment of its work in America in 1742. In fact, there has never been a time when the Moravian Church did not pension its retired ministers and missionaries the world over, as well as the widows of ministers and missionaries, and also care for the children up to 16 years of age.

Mr. Holt states that the ministers who wish to profit by the Presbyterian system must pay a certain annual rate into the fund. The Moravian Church requires no payment of any kind, nor are there any assessments; but every minister and missionary is entitled to a service pension. He neither has to pay rates nor does he have to prove need; his pension is his right, which accrues to him automatically after thirty years' service. If he does not need it, he is at liberty to decline to accept it; but there are no conditions of any kind attached to it except that of faithful service. This system has been in force in the Moravian (Protestant) Church in America for nearly a century and three-quarters.

PAUL DE SCHWEINITZ,
Treasurer of the Moravian Church in America.
Bethlehem, Penn., Feb. 2, 1916.

Haste in Crossing Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 24 I saw a letter signed "M. B. L.," which appeared under the head "Crossing Streets on Signal," and this matter was very forcibly brought back to my mind when I saw two men do exactly the thing of which your correspondent speaks.

When the traffic men turn the signal post they must clear waiting machines which are to cross the street diagonally to get from side street to avenue, or vice versa, and the two men spoken of, rather than wait a moment until these two or three cars could turn around, started from opposite sides of the street to dart across, with the usual result: they came together in the centre of the street and then bumped into a machine. Fortunately, no one was hurt, but it was certainly a lesson to every one on the corner at the time, and it is noteworthy that the great bulk of the people waited for the passing of the cars in question, and the street was then cleared for pedestrians going east and west until all those who were ready to cross at the time had made their passage.

A very small amount of patience and some common sense applied in the right direction will work wonders, and under the conditions of traffic in New York this seems particularly called for at the present time.

JAMES SLATER McHUGH.
New York, Feb. 2, 1916.

ARCHITECTS FROLIC IN A GARDEN FETE

Summer Scenes Laid in Vanderbilt Gallery for League's Winter Festival.

DANCE OF THE GARLANDS

Gold Medal Goes to a Woman Artist —Awards to Cass Gilbert and Herbert Adams.

Last night the Architectural League gave a fête in a garden. Without was the churlish chiding of the wintry wind, but within the walls of the Vanderbilt Gallery in the Fine Arts Building at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street pond lilies nodded, and around and around the dial on which the sun writes the hours crawled a languid snail.

Along pebbled paths walked nymphs in clinging robes, and when night came in the cool depths vestal virgins gathered about a glowing altar and raised their rounded arms to a blue and cheesecloth sky.

The Architectural League opens its annual exhibition tomorrow, and last night, instead of giving its annual dinner in prim and formal fashion, it established the innovation of meeting in a garden of its own devising.

The Gallery Like a Garden.

The floor of the large Vanderbilt gallery was duly surveyed and planted. It bloomed into squares of green and mirrored the sky in lagoons and pools, where goldfish swam. Vines and foliage came with the touch of living green, and here and there were the rounded forms of graceful urns. It was an enchanted garden by the time these talented explorers of the world of make-believe were done.

After the preliminary exercises of the league, in which they conferred their medals and spoke of the glories of the building arts, the ebon curtains were drawn. Down a corridor the members and their guests proceeded to an enchanted realm. Within a nook of greenery was an orchestra, and out of the laurel came the strains of the harp.

It was moonlight in the Garden of Inspiration when the vestals lifted their hands in invocation to the flame eternal. Then on feet, which seemed to spurn the sward maidens joined in the Dance of the Garlands. The music grew slower, and in clinging draperies Mme. Boronieskh danced over the grass and released two doves as messengers of peace.

Suggestions of the Metropolis.

Although the Hidden Garden was supposed to be so far away, yet it was somewhere in New York, for from it one could look across the waters to Manhattan. Another suggestion of the metropolis was the large model of the Memory, the figure from the Straus Memorial representing a woman gazing pensively into a limpid pool.

Before the guests were initiated into the mysteries of the garden there had been the formal presentation of the medals. The various divisions of the Architectural League wore gowns which designated their callings. The architects were in dark red, the sculptors in green, and the painters in robes of blue. The President of the league, Grosvenor Atterbury, was attired in a garb of vermilion. The fanfare of trumpets was heard without and the heralds preceded the procession.

It seemed as though the guilds of old had come back to earth, such a brave show there was of banners and pennons.

Gold Medal to a Woman.

This was the first annual conclave of the league which women attended. Among those to whom the gold medal of the organization was bestowed for general excellence of work was Miss Violet Oakley of Philadelphia, the painter. The medal for architecture went to Cass Gilbert, and that for sculpture to Herbert Adams. The melancholy announcement was made that this year in the current work there was none found on whom the Avery prize for architecture might be awarded.

"In this crisis," Mr. Atterbury said in his address, "no matter whatever else we Americans do or can do, one thing is certain—the irony of Fate has given to us, the most practical and commercial of all civilized nations, the duty of guarding the flame upon the altar of art. To my thinking it is no uncertain call. If not America, who then will carry that torch which has come through the ages, carried like the ark in the progress of nations? That we must take it now from the hands of transfigured France—the foster mother of the arts, at whose knee we for so many years were taught the language of beauty—thrice sanctifies our task."

Following the garden fête there was an exhibition of remarkable moving-pictures in a series of animated cartoons evolved by Winsor McCay. Luis Mora and Martin Justice, the illustrator, gave their imitation of a bull fight. There was also dancing for the guests, and supper was served in nooks in the garden of enchantment.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, William Williams, Miss M. Malvina Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Mezes, J. Alden Weir, George L. Rives, Henry Rutgers Marshall, and Charles D. Gibson.

Police Seek Aged Woman.

The police of Queens were asked yesterday to send out an alarm for Mrs. Maria Dickson, 80 years old, who has been missing from the home of her grandniece, Miss Connolly, at 433 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill, since Jan. 26. She left home to visit in Brooklyn, but did not give their names. Mrs. Dickson was about five feet three inches, bent with age, and carried an umbrella to support her in walking.

480,000 Bonds to Cover Allies' Loan

The Guaranty Trust Company announced yesterday that it would be ready, beginning next Monday, to exchange the temporary certificates for the Anglo-French bonds for engraved bonds. All told, the $500,000,000 issue will take 480,000 separate engraved bonds, and their handling will require the work of thirty experienced clerks.

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BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. and 27th St., New York

ART STUDENTS' MAGAZINE.

Pupils of Nine Schools Plan a Publication to Aid Craft.

Representatives of the student bodies of the nine most important art schools in the city met last Thursday afternoon at the National Academy of Design, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for the purpose of starting a magazine to be named "The American Art Student," through which it was hoped that the co-operation of art students might be effective in obtaining recognition of such meritorious work as they produce.

The plans go further than the mere starting of a magazine, as they propose to encourage the work of art students by holding semi-annual joint exhibitions of the work of the members of the various schools included in the management of the magazine, and suggests other schemes by which the students may be helped in obtaining greater monetary benefit from their work.

At the meeting there were represented the Art Students' League, the National Academy of Design, Pratt Institute, the Independent School of Art, the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, the Beaux-Arts, Cooper Union, the art classes of Teachers College, and the New York School of Applied Design for Women.

The plan is said to be the idea of Bernard Kramer of Bayonne, N. J., a student at the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. After talking the matter over with students throughout the city a plan was gradually evolved. Mr. Kramer is to be the business manager of the magazine. Thomas Garrett was selected from a large number of candidates for the position of editor, because of the number of constructive ideas which he offered when the plan was proposed. The business manager and the editor will receive small salaries, although, according to the plans, all of the profits will accrue to the corporation owning the magazine.

The plan proposes that the magazine shall be jointly owned by the nine schools, that each of these schools shall select two representatives, these eighteen representatives, together with the editor and business manager, forming the Executive Board which would manage the affairs of the magazine. The two representatives from each school would be delegated to select work of the students of their school and submit it to the magazine for publication. What profits might accrue to the organization would be used as a fund to aid art students in such way as the Executive Board saw fit.

A special feature of the magazine designed to appeal to advertisers is the proposition for competitive drawings for the advertisements published. When an advertiser wishes a drawing for his advertisement, competitive drawings will be submitted, so that the best student talent of the city may compete for the work. The successful artist will be paid regular rates for the work, and the drawing becomes the property of the advertiser.

CHEERS HEARD 3,000 MILES.

Michigan Alumni Here Greet San Franciscans by 'Phone.

At a dinner given last night at Delmonico's by the University of Michigan Club of New York upon the occasion of its eighteenth anniversary, more than 200 alumni of the university exchanged greetings, songs, and cheers with the Michigan Club of San Francisco over the telephone by means of instruments provided at each place at the tables. The diners were also connected with Ann Arbor, Mich., but President Emeritus James B. Angell was prevented by illness from responding to greetings.

Harry B. Hutchins, President of the University, and Dean John R. Effinger of the School of Arts, the department of the University which was featured last evening, were among the speakers. Motion pictures illustrating the construction of the transcontinental telephone line were shown. A mock suffrage parade and a Maori entertainment were furnished by some of the alumni. Among those present were Chas. A. Riegelman, Bishop Charles Sumner Burch, George W. Patterson, R. M. Wenley, Christian F. Gauss, Earl D. Babst, Royal S. Copeland, Edgar M. Doughty, J. Riddle Goffe, and Franklin P. Adams.

LESLIE HEIRS OBJECT.

Grandchildren Seek Bequest for Suffrage Cause.

Lonetta L. Hollander of 161 Madison Avenue, Florence L. Weissbrod of 417 Riverside Drive, and Frank Leslie of 43 South Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J., yesterday added their objections to the accounting of the executors of the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the publisher. They are the grandchildren of Mrs. Leslie's husband, who died on Jan. 10, 1880, leaving his entire estate to his widow.

They assert that they, as the sole surviving heirs and next of kin, are entitled to enjoy the residuary estate, amounting to about $1,700,000, which was left to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to be devoted to the woman suffrage cause. Mrs. Catt has already objected to the accounting on grounds printed in THE TIMES several days ago.

Together with the filing of the objections by the grandchildren was the register of a power of attorney given by Althea, the Countess D'Avernas Salvador, and granting to C. B. Fernald of 120 Broadway the privilege of interposing objections on the part of the Countess. She was Mrs. Leslie's companion and traveling associate.

Mrs. Leslie's family history is recited in the objections. It is asserted upon information and belief that she was born in New Orleans in or about the year 1836, "the illegitimate daughter of one Charles Follin and a mother known by the name of Bella; that the said mother of deceased died shortly after the decedent's birth, leaving no heirs at law or next of kin."

It is further recited that the decedent married Leslie in 1874, shortly after he had been divorced by his only other wife, Sarah Ann Welham Leslie, in the Court of Chancery in New Jersey.

Must Produce Nordica's Property.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday signed an order directing the officers of the Harriman National Bank to appear in the Surrogate's Court on Feb. 11 and deliver any property in their possession that belonged to Mme. Lillian Nordica. The order was granted upon the application of Robert S. Baldwin, executor of the opera singer's estate, who stated that he is endeavoring to distribute the assets in accordance with her last will, and that the bank officials have refused to grant him access to the safety deposit boxes where the prima donna had deposited some of her jewelry and securities.

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BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

1,000 PAIRS MARCH AT EMERALD BALL

President J. J. Curtin and His Sister Lead Procession at the Waldorf.

LEAP YEAR DANCE, FEATURE

Young Women Select Partners for a One-Step—$6,000 for Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn.

The seventy-seventh annual Emerald Ball was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, the proceeds, amounting to about $6,000, to be devoted to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn.

The grand march was led by John J. Curtin, President of the Emerald Association, with his sister, Miss Kathryn Curtin. A thousand couples marched, while the word "Charity" blazed out at one end of the grand ballroom. The Astor Gallery was also used for the occasion.

A feature of the dancing program was a leap year dance, arranged by James F. McEvey, Chairman of the Floor Committee, at the suggestion of President Curtin, who is a bachelor. In this dance the young women selected their partners for a one-step.

Mr. Curtin entertained a party of seventy-five at supper. His party included Controller and Mrs. William A. Prendergast, President of the Borough of Brooklyn Lewis H. Pounds, Miss Jessie Pounds, Miss Elizabeth Pounds, Justice Stephen Callaghan, former Judge Harry E. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Borough President Douglas Mathewson of the Bronx, Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan, and Mrs. Marks, Lamar Hardy, Robert H. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell May, First Deputy Police Commissioner and Mrs. Leon G. Godley, Mr. and Mrs. Denis O'Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. Eric H. Palmer, Edward Reigelmann, United States Marshal and Mrs. Thomas D. McCarthy, Dr. George J. Doyle, Dr. Thomas J. Ryan, Miss Helen Henderson, and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer.

Albert T. Brophy is First Vice President of the association, William J. Glacken, Second Vice President; Charles Woram, Recording Secretary; John F. Casey, Financial Secretary, and Thomas F. Madden, Treasurer.

JUNIOR ASSEMBLIES END.

Debutantes Out in Force at Last Dance at Sherry's.

The last of the Winter's Junior Assemblies was held last night in Sherry's large ballroom, and, as usual, a seated supper was served at midnight in the small ballroom. Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons received the members and their guests.

Several dinners preceded the dance. The hostesses included Mrs. J. Rich Steers, whose dinner was for her nieces, the Misses Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick; Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, who gave a dinner for her daughter, Miss Isabel Stettinius; Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, who gave a dinner for her daughter, Miss Sarah Larkin, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose dinner was for her daughters, the Misses Jane and Frances Morgan.

Both the débutantes and the older girls were out in full force last evening and it proved one of the largest of the Assemblies yet held. Among those in attendance were the Misses Marion Tiffany, Ethel Simmons, Irene Gibson, Isabel Yeomans, Mary Ellis Opdycke, Maryanna Lincoln, Dorothy King, Josephine de Gersdorff, Frances T. Riker, Constance Chappell, Helen Porter, Julia Zabriskie, Muriel Oakes, Charlotte Pratt, Madeleine Carey, Eugenie and Marjory Rand, Helen Danforth Geer, Kathleen Macy, Hope Colgate, Mary Stevens Chapin, Theodora Dunham, Margaret Knapp, Helen B. Pierce, Gertrude Mali, Vieva Fisher, Janet Robb, Rita Norrie, Eleanor W. Keep, Catherine Colt, Margaret Payne Luce, Florance Colgate, and Pauline Bacon.

Last St. Christopher League Dance.

The St. Christopher League held the last of its dances for the season at the Plaza last night. The proceeds of the dances are now being used to endow a new ward in the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Among those who entertained at dinner before the dance were Miss Charlotte Chalmers, the President of the league; Miss Isabel Imlay Baird, Mrs. Noah C. Rogers, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, and Mrs. John Munroe.

Among those present were the Misses Nina Curtis, Eunice Clapp, Barbara and Katharine Thaw, Marietta L. Chapin, Charlotte A. Van Cortlandt, Marie Thayer, Miss Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Phelps, and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Baker, Jr.

Sharp-Elting Engagement.

An engagement of interest to a number of New Yorkers is that announced today of Miss Elisabeth Elting, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Elting, and Harold Sharp, the son of Mrs. Benjamin Sharp and the late Dr. Sharp. Both are of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Sharp was graduated from the Massachusetts School of Technology in 1909. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Lucille G. Martin Entertains.

Miss Lucille G. Martin entertained with a small dinner and dance last night at her home, 15 West Sixty-ninth Street.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who are at the Ritz-Carlton, expect to leave tomorrow for Florida, going first to Palm Beach.

The wedding of Coline Macrae Ingersoll of 167 East Seventy-first Street and Miss Marie Louise Harrison, a sister of Mrs. Frederic J. Stimson of this city, will take place this afternoon in the Church of the Resurrection, in East Seventy-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman of 58 East Seventy-ninth Street plan to leave on Feb. 14 for the South and will spend a month in Havana, Cuba, with their son, Albert L. Hoffman.

Count and Countess Minotto are sailing today for Buenos Aires to make it their home. The Countess was formerly Miss Ida May Swift of Chicago, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Swift, and her marriage took place last month.

Miss Florence Beall and Dr. William M. Thornton, Jr., will be married today at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Joseph B. Beall, 777 Madison Avenue. In the Church of the Heavenly Rest Miss Helen Kahle and Dr. Otto Carl Pickhardt are to be married this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Marie Peary, daughter of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, will be among Miss Kahle's attendants.

J. R. Nugent to Enter Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—James R. Nugent, former Chairman of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee, arrived here this evening and will undergo treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Mr. Nugent at once went to the hospital to consult physicians. His condition is not serious and speedy recovery is expected.

Passengers for Copenhagen.

Some of those booked to sail today for Copenhagen on the Hellig Olav are:

Mrs. F. Best, E. G. Cliff, John H. Finney, S. Folden, Mrs. T. Gargan, E. J. Gourine, J. H. Kay, Jr., Mrs. Annie Kay, Gerald Le Vino, Hugh Moran, Miss Lina Maurer, Mr. and Mrs. B. Nordrup, Lewis Ulrich, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clifford Wallbridge, and Ernest Muller.

ST. CYRS STILL SECLUDED.

In Philadelphia as Surrogate Takes Up First Wife's Will.

No move was made yesterday by Jean Harold Edward St. Cyr to establish his true identity. The young man who, with the aid of his name and claim to high family connections, married one wealthy woman and then another, remained in seclusion in Philadelphia yesterday again with his second wife, the widow of the late "Silent" Smith.

It appeared doubtful yesterday whether St. Cyr would proceed in the near future with his announced plans to come to this city and start legal proceedings to hold responsible those who have charged that he is "Jack" Thomas of Sherman, Texas, formerly a haberdasher's clerk and chorus man. It was reported that the next move of the St. Cyrs would be to go to Atlantic City to rest.

Legal proceedings which might shed light on St. Cyr's antecedents went on yesterday in White Plains, where Surrogate Sawyer held a hearing on the question of reopening the will of the late Mrs. Caroline P. Redfield St. Cyr. This will originally left $100,000 to her grandson, Henry Alexander Redfield, but a codicil cut this amount to $50,000.

John F. Brennan, a prominent lawyer of Yonkers and special guardian of young Redfield, presented his report as guardian at a conference called by Surrogate Sawyer, and held behind closed doors. He handed a letter to the Surrogate written to him by Henry Sherman Redfield, father of the boy heir and co-executor with St. Cyr, of the estate of the late Mrs. St. Cyr, but Mr. Brennan declined to tell of the contents of this letter.

It was reported, however, from another source that they had requested that no further court proceedings should be instituted, that they were satisfied with the accounting, and that, out of respect for the memory of the late Mrs. St. Cyr, they were opposed to action which would result in further notoriety.

Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., of the firm of Rumsey, Shepard & Ingalls did not appear, but filed a memorandum in opposition to the reopening of the will. It was learned that all the heirs, including the grandson, had filed vouchers showing that they had received their legacies.

Mr. Ingalls gave out a statement in his office in this city yesterday denying that he had been engaged to represent St. Cyr in any action growing out of the charges that his real name was Thomas. Mr. Ingalls said he was only the lawyer for the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. St. Cyr.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Jean Harald Edward Saint Cyr, who inherited $3,000,000 from the $60,000,000 estate of James Henry ("Silent") Smith, remain in seclusion at Bellevue-Stratford with a small army of reporters and photographers watching their movements.

The Saint Cyrs intended to slip through the gauntlet and go to Atlantic City, where they would try to hide their identities until the furore over Saint Cyr had subsided, but their plans became known last night and they remained here all day and evening.

MERCIER HAS THE GRIP.

All Classes of Rome Testify Their Sympathy for the Sick Prelate.

ROME, Feb. 4, (via Paris.)—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, who has been in Rome for more than a fortnight, has been taken suddenly ill with the grip, which is now epidemic in the city. The news that the Cardinal was suffering from the malady having spread throughout Rome, there has been a notable demonstration of sympathy for him from all classes of the population.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, has received a letter from Cardinal Mercier, now in Rome, regretting that, owing to the strict conditions made for his visit to the Vatican, he must return to Belgium precisely by the route over which he came.

"I wish ardently that in a little while," adds Cardinal Mercier, "after the brilliant triumph of the soldiers of the good cause, I may be able freely to make a pilgrimage on foot to the altars of the Sacre-Coeur and sing there at your side a vibrating 'Te Deum.'"

$1,264,449 VERDICT UPHELD.

Edwin Gould Wins Appeal by Heinze Executrix in Note Case.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed a judgment for $1,264,449 awarded in favor of Edwin Gould in a suit brought by him against Mrs. Lida M. Fleitmann, as administratrix of the estate of F. Augustus Heinze, the "Copper King." Heinze was Mrs. Fleitmann's brother. The suit was originally brought against the copper magnate, but at his death Mrs. Fleitmann was made the defendant.

The complaint asked for judgment for $900,284.25, as the balance due Gould on a promissory note for $1,591,975, dated July 8, 1907. The judgment provided for interest on the principal sued for. The note was given to Gould by Heinze in payment for 5,789 shares of stock of the Mercantile National Bank.

Heinze, in his answer to the complaint, alleged that the value of the stock was misrepresented to him, as well as the condition of the bank at the time the negotiations for the sale of the stock were under way. He asked that the complaint be dismissed and that the note be returned to him for cancellation.

TALKS ON EFFICIENCY.

Technology Club Smoker Addressed by Officials.

"Making Democracy Efficient" was the topic of addresses and a general discussion last night at the first of a series of fortnightly smokers given by the Technology Club at its clubhouse, 17 Gramercy Park. Twenty-minute addresses were made by Alderman Henry H. Curran, Deputy Fire Commissioner W. Holden Weeks, and others. Alderman Curran said:

"The present city government is the most efficient New York City ever had, and the people should remember it at the next election."

Deputy Commissioner Weeks said the New York Fire Department was the most efficient in the world, not only in apparatus but in the daring and bravery of its men.

Mrs. Haley Wins a Separation.

Mrs. Marian S. Haley won her suit yesterday for a separation from Charles Merton Haley, son of Mrs. Thornton N. Motley, the wife of the rich iron merchant. Justice Hotchkiss gave Mrs. Haley $1,200 a year alimony. Mr. and Mrs. Haley were married on Jan. 22, 1912. Mrs. Haley said her husband had deserted her through the influence of his mother, whom she sued for $50,000. This suit is still pending. Mrs. Motley said she had paid all of the expenses of her son and his wife. Mr. Haley received considerable money from the estate of his father, but Mrs. Motley said that nearly all of this had been expended in providing for his wants.

Dancer Sues Film Co. for $50,000.

Miss Marguerite Hawkesworth, a dancer, brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Mutual Film Company for $50,000 damages on the ground that they had used her name and her alleged photograph in a film production entitled "The House of a Thousand Scandals." Miss Hawkesworth thought the title was obnoxious and likely to injure her professional and social standing. The plaintiff is the daughter of the late Colonel Robert W. Hawkesworth, who was a well-known lawyer.

Simon Deimel Dies on Steamer.

Simon Deimel, a turfman of this city, died on Wednesday on the steamship Pastores as she was entering Havana Harbor. He lived at 435 Riverside Drive and was the owner of Africander, who won the Suburban in 1903. Mr. Deimel left this city on Saturday to spend the rest of the Winter in Cuba.

ALEX. WILSON DRAKE ART CRITIC IS DEAD

"Father of the New Wood Engraving" Was with Century Magazine Forty Years.

THE DEAN OF ART EDITORS

Honored by Artists at a Dinner on His Retirement in 1913—His Collection of Art Objects.

Alexander Wilson Drake, the art critic and collector, who retired in 1913, after being art editor of the Century and St. Nicholas magazines for more than 40 years, died last night at his home, 17 East Eighth Street, after an illness of two weeks. He had not been in robust health for several years, but became dangerously ill only two weeks ago.

Mr. Drake, who was a leader in the development of magazine art and who has been called "The Father of the New Wood Engraving," was born in Westfield, N. J., and was in his 74th year. At the time of his retirement he was known as "The Dean of Art Editors," and in February, 1913, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the artists and illustrators, which was presided over by Charles Dana Gibson and which was the occasion of many sincere tributes to him both as an art editor and a friend to all those whose work was offered for his keen criticism.

After spending his youth in Westfield, Mr. Drake came to this city as a young man and became an apprentice under William Howland, then one of the leading wood engravers of this country. He became an expert wood engraver and was one of the leaders in the profession when the civil war began and Howland enlisted, and he took over the management of the business.

Mr. Drake was so expert in his profession by the time that Howland came back wounded from the front that his master presented him with the last year of his apprenticeship, and he became a master engraver.

Then in 1865, after the war, Mr. Drake started in business for himself and built up a thriving business, although the first few years were a bitter struggle. In 1870 Josiah Gilbert Holland, Roswell Smith, and Richard Watson Gilder came to him and proposed that he join them in publishing Scribner's Monthly Magazine. Unwilling to give up his business, Mr. Drake agreed to join them for six months, and from that time his history became that of The Century Magazine, for Scribner's Magazine became the Century in 1881. When the St. Nicholas Magazine was started he became its art editor also, and it has been truly said that Mr. Drake set the pace and showed the way in magazine illustrating.

When the present art of half-tone engraving came in, he immediately became master of it, and the late F. Hopkinson Smith used to describe Mr. Drake as standing beside the machines in the De Vinne Press and showing the printers how to obtain the best impressions from the plates, without losing the artist's contrasts by smearing the high lights and impoverishing the blacks. This was typical of Mr. Drake. He had the rare and priceless quality of being able to criticise artists and point out the defects in their work, and would sho wthem how to better their sketches without offending them and spoiling the whole thing. It was he who brought out the best in Timothy Cole, and Jüngling, and F. S. King, and other great wood engravers. It was he also, who influenced the early work of Robert Blum and made him leave Cincinnati for this city. "And as a reward," Mr. Drake used to say, "I had at last the pleasure of seeing him do the Mendelssohn Hall decorations."

Mr. Drake was an inveterate collector. In his beautiful home in Eighth Street he had a wonderful collection of brass and copper articles, in addition to his ring collection, which is famous. There were more than a thousand of these, all chosen as models of the goldsmith's art and few containing jewels. He collected ship models, bottles, and bird-cages, too, and samplers of which he had more than 300, besides small silver boxes, drinking glasses, amber, pewter, old cotton prints, old flowered band-boxes, whose pleasantly impossible landscapes he sometimes cut out and framed.

It is said that he was especially happy when among his bottles, which were in a basement room and many of which were antiques of the most rare description. So industrious a collector was Mr. Drake that often his home would become so crowded that he would be forced to sell a few thousand objects of art at auction. The house always soon filled up again.

More than four hundred of the leading members of the Aldine, Authors', Century, Salmagundi, Grolier, Players, National Arts, and Illustrators' Clubs, and of the Architectural League and the Periodical Publishers' Association gathered at the dinner which preceded the announcement of his retirement in 1913. This was held at the Hotel Brevoort, and among those gathered to pay their tribute were Charles Dana Gibson, Reginald Birch, Edwin H. Blashfield, Alfred Brennan, F. S. Church, Arthur I. Keller, Maxfield Parrish, Dan Beard, Gutzon Borglum, Cass Gilbert, L. C. Tiffany, Robert Underwood Johnson, W. B. Davenport, and Brander Matthews.

Mr. Drake was the author of a number of short stories and poems, and was a member of the Architectural League, the Municipal Art League, and the Grolier, Century, Players, Salamagundi, National Arts, Authors', and Caxton Clubs, the latter of Chicago, and was one of the founders of the Aldine Club.

He was married three times, and is survived by his wife, who was Miss Edith True of this city, and whom he married in 1901.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenut and Tenth Street, of which he was a member.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON DIES.

Vice President and General Counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 4.—Alexander Hamilton, Vice President and General Counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, died at his home here today, in his sixty-fifth year. He had been connected with the railroad ever since the welding together of the many lines forming the system, and was born in Granville County, N. C.

Mr. Hamilton was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1871, spending the next two years as an assistant professor at the institution. During this time he studied law at Washington and Lee University and received his degree in 1873, being admitted to the bar a year later.

In addition to his connection with the Atlantic Coast Line, he was President of the Atlantic Land and Improvement Company, Vice President of the Belt Line Railroad at Montgomery, Ala., President and a Director of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, a Director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, the Merchants National Bank of Richmond, and of many other companies.

During 1901-02 Mr. Hamilton was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention; in 1904 he was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis, and during 1903-04 was President of the Virginia State Bar Association. He was also connected with the Virginia Central State Hospital and the Virginia Military Institute. He belonged to the Westmoreland Club of Richmond and the Petersburg Club of Petersburg. His wife, a son, and four daughters survive him.

Lost Boy Not in Movies.

Arthur Ebbets, who lives at the Continental Hotel, yesterday telephoned Mrs. Charles Glass, whose five-year-old son James disappeared last May, that the child who acted for a moving picture was his stepson James Eagel, and not her boy as she believed after seeing the picture on Thursday. Mr. Ebbets asked Mrs. Glass to come to the hotel today and see Master Eagel if she had any lingering doubt that the boy might be her missing son.

WILLIAM S. BURTON DEAD.

Artist Son of Actor Was Widely Known Through a Will Contest Here

LONDON, Feb. 4.—William Shakespeare Burton, the artist, is dead at Lee, at the age of eighty-four. He was a son of the late William E. Burton, an actor-manager many years ago, and famous to the playgoers of the forties and fifties.

Mr. Burton was born in London, and, his mother and father parting shortly after, he was brought up by a guardian and sent to King's College. He early evinced artistic tendencies, and, after studying for several years, won the Gold Medal at the Royal Academy Schools. Five years later he sent "The Wounded Cavalier" to the Academy and the Hanging Committee rejected it and placed it among the discarded exhibits. Here it attracted so much attention that the committee was forced to reconsider its decision and it was hung on the line.

Mr. Burton struggled under ill-health, at one time being forced to spend several years in a darkened room. In addition, he lost his wife and several children, only one daughter surviving to cheer his old age. In spite of all his work attracted much favorable comment, Lord Dufferin being one of his most ardent admirers. Two of his pictures, "The World's Ingratitude" and "Auto da Fe," became famous.

Mr. Burton became widely known in the United States through a lawsuit which was occasioned by the death of his father there in 1860. He left all his fortune to charity, and his wife contested the will. Mr. Burton supplied the funds for the suit, which eventually reached the United States Supreme Court, after seven appeals, and was decided in Mrs. Burton's favor, thus establishing the rights of an alien to dower in the United States.

CHARLES C. WAKELEY DEAD.

He Made the First Photographs of the Moon in 1863.

Charles Carmen Wakeley, who made the first photograph of the moon in 1863, through a telescope constructed by himself and the late Lewis M. Rutherfurd of this city, died yesterday morning from pneumonia, at the home of his son, Dr. William A. Wakeley, 420 Main Street, Orange, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year.

On the death of Mr. Rutherfurd the telescope was donated to Columbia University. Two sons and a daughter survive Mr. Wakeley.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HELEN GARDNER, widow of John Gardner, a retired shoe merchant and one of the early Presidents of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, died on Wednesday at her home, 670 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year. Mrs. Gardner had been a resident of the Eastern District for more than fifty years. She is survived by four daughters.

CHARLES PRAST, for the last twenty-two years in the Health Department, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 60 years. He lived at 179 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, and left a son and three daughters.

PETER N. BEHRENS, for more than fifty years a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 704, F. and A. M., died on Thursday at his home, 1,774A Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Behrens was also a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans Associations. He had lived in Brooklyn most of his lifetime, and two years ago celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. His widow, four sons and four daughters survive him.

EDWARD EARL, sexton of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church for a great many years, died on Thursday at his home, 20 Irving Place, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. Mr. Earl had been with the church for the last forty-six years. He left a widow, a son and a daughter.

JOHN JOSEPH WOOD, 23 years old, a vaudeville tenor, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 248 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY NESBIT WYSE, widow of Thomas Wyse and a resident of Brooklyn for more than seventy years, died on Thursday at her home, 477 Hudson Avenue, that borough, at the age of 95 years. She was one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy and left a son, Henry A. Wyse.

Mrs. GEORGE S. PEARSALL died at her home in Babylon, L. I., on Thursday, aged 59 years. She was formerly, for forty years, a resident of Deer Park, where her husband was in business, and removed to Babylon a few years ago.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PRANKARD CARD, widow of Clark Card, died at the Card homestead in Elmhurst, L. I., on Thursday in her ninetieth year. She was born in England and seventy-two years ago came to this country and settled in old Newtown, which later became Elmhurst.

BEEKMAN B. ANDREWS, 46 years old, District Manager in the Jamacia and Richmond Hill exchanges of the New York Telephone Company, died from Bright's disease on Wednesday at his home, 400 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica. Mr. Andrews had been in the service of the telephone company for twenty years. He was Vice Dictator of Jamaica Lodge, No. 988, Loyal Order of Moose, and a member of Jamaica Council, Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE HENSCHIEN, a retired life insurance man, died on Wednesday at his home, 376 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Henschien was born fifty-seven years ago in Norway and was a graduate of the Christiania University and an old member of the Norwegian Seaman's Church in South Brooklyn. He left a widow and a son.

Miss CORNELIA MILLS, a daughter of the late Dudley Mills, who was a prominent jeweler in this city, died on Wednesday at the home of her niece, 231 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

Mrs. M. LOUISE HELLYER, aged 78 years, widow of Mons Hellyer and a member of an old Long Island family, died at her home on Sedgwick Street, Queens, L. I., on Thursday.

JOSEPH BEAM, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Beam, at College Point, L. I., in his ninety-fifth year.

JAMES FORD of 2,228 Amsterdam Avenue, formerly a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and once a cafe proprietor at Fortieth Street and Eighth Avenue, died on Thursday in St. Luke's Hospital in his sixty-first year.

DONALD MATHESON, formerly head gardener for the late William Walter Phelps, once Minister to Germany, died in the Hackensack Hospital on Thursday in his seventy-seventh year.

EDWARD POWER, a veteran of the Crimean War who received the Victoria Cross for bravery, died on Thursday in Chelsea, Mass., in his one hundred and third year. He was the possessor of other military medals, including the Crimean Medal with the Sebastopol clasp, the Turkish War Medal, and the Fenian Raid Medal.

OWEN McCONVIL, after living all his life without illness, died on Thursday from the grip at his home in East Orange, in his ninety-sixth year. He was an iron miner and never wore an overcoat.

BEEKMAN B. ANDREWS, manager of the Richmond Hill and Jamaica exchanges of the New York Telephone Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Jamaica, in his forty-seventh year.

Mrs. SUSIE CURTIS LYONS, wife of Jeremiah C. Lyons, a builder of 142 West Seventieth Street, died on Wednesday in her fifty-sixth year.

JONATHAN BONNELL, President of the Summit Home Land Company, and the largest property owner of Summit, N. J., died at his home there yesterday in his eighty-sixth year. He had lived in Summit since 1864 and had given the city land for churches and a public library.

CHARLES LEMP, for twenty-five years agent of the Swiss Benevolent Society and Superintendent of the Swiss Home, died yesterday at his home, 35 West Sixty-seventh Street, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Switzerland and came to this country thirty years ago. Mr. Lemp was widely known in the Swiss and French colonies here.

ABRAHAM K. LEON, a retired cabinet manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 511 West 146th Street, in his sixty-third year. He was born here.

ENOS V. DUTCHER, head of the instruction department of the western division of the Interborough Railroad Company, is dead at his home, 145 West 116th Street. He was a Mason and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His wife and daughter survive him.

WILLIAM J. SCOTT, knit goods manufacturer, civil war veteran, and pioneer resident of Cohoes, N. Y., died there yesterday. Mr. Scott was 76 years old, and was the father of Former Mayor of Cohoes John F. Scott.

Miss FLORENCE J. KOMORNSKI, mineralogist, daughter of Wladislaw Komornski, a Polish soldier and patriot, died on Thursday night in Montclair, N. J., in her eighty-second year.

ALFRED A. ST. AMAND, auditor of the National Meter Company, died yesterday at his home, 1,569 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year.

GEORGE W. STRICKLAND, Sr., a retired carriage manufacturer, died Thursday at his home in Cedarhurst, L. I., in his seventy-ninth year.

ALBA HONEYWELL, aged 94, associated with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and others in opposing slavery, died last night at his home in Hoopestown, Ill., following a stroke of paralysis.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

PETRI—CAMPBELL.—Irene M. Campbell, to J. Graham Petri.

WALSH—MARTIN.—Jane F. Martin to Sidney A. Walsh.

Married.

SQUIERS—KENNEDY.—Married on Feb. 2, 1916, at St. Mary's Church, Ulverston, Lancashire, England, by the Bishop of Grantham, Marguerite, daughter of Col. Myles Kennedy, of Stone Cross, to Herbert Goldsmith Squiers, son of the late Hon. Herbert Squiers, United States Minister to Cuba and Panama.

Brooklyn.

SMITH—CODDINGTON.—Feb. 1, M. Elizabeth Coddington to S. T. Smith, Jr.

WHITTON—ORMSBEE.—Feb. 3, Mary R. Ormsbee to William H. Whitton.

Long Island.

MORRIS—BOSCH.—Feb. 2, College Point, Lillian M. Bosch to Harry Morris, Jr.

Died

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 4, Josephine Aydelotte Adams, wife of Philip Burr Adams. Funeral services at the residence, Allendale, N. J., Monday, Feb. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment at Valleau Cemetery, Paramus, N. J.

ARMSTRONG.—Suddenly, Feb. 2, 1916, George S. Armstrong, Sr., beloved husband of Lucy Armstrong, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Services at his late residence, 398 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

BASS.—On Feb. 3, Abby R. Bass, beloved mother of Henry R., Emmett C., and Abby Luelle Bass. Funeral from her late residence, 1,118 Findlay Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

BLACK.—Feb. 3, 1916, James, beloved husband of Rebecca Black, aged 70 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 458 West 33d St., Sunday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

BONNEL.—At Summit, N. J., Feb. 4, 1916, Jonathan Bonnel, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral service at the Central Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 2:15 P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BOYLE.—Katherine, beloved wife of the late John H., Sr., and mother of John H. and Mary W. Boyle, and Mrs. John L. Rogers, died Thursday, Feb. 3. Funeral from her late residence, 631 Baker Av., Bronx, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Solace, White Plains and Van Nest Avs., Van Nest, Bronx. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

CARD.—At Elmhurst, L. I., on Feb. 3, 1916, Elizabeth Prankard, widow of the late Clark Card, in her 90th year. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, Corona Av. and Hanover St., Elmhurst, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 6, 2 P. M. Interment will follow in St. James Churchyard, Elmhurst.

COURTENAY.—Entered into rest, in his 62d year, on Friday, Feb. 4, 1916, Robert W. Courtenay. Funeral services at his late residence, 923 St. Nicholas Av., Sunday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

CRAFT.—On Friday, Feb. 4, Elijah R. Craft, in his 75th year, at his residence, Bayonne, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAILY.—At his residence, 122 West 94th St., on Feb. 3, Cornelius Daily. Funeral from St. Augustine's Church, Ossining, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 7, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Westchester County papers please copy.

DAVIS.—At Jersey City, Feb. 3, 1916, John M. Davis, aged 82 years. Funeral services Sunday, 1:30 P. M., Bergen Baptist Church, Madison and Clinton Avs.

DENZINGER.—On Friday, Feb. 4, 1916, Adele G. Denzinger, aged 46 years. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 102 Convent Av., on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock.

DRUM.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1916, Patrick A. Drum, in his 47th year. Funeral from his late residence, 234 Ringold St., Peekskill, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 7, at 10 A. M., and from the Church of the Assumption at 11 A. M.

DUNN.—Minnie, (nee Reich,) beloved wife of Harry J. Dunn, on Feb. 3; formerly of Eleventh Ward, Manhattan. Funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M. from her late residence, 241 Stagg St., Brooklyn. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

HANDAL.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, Dora Handal, widow of the late Harry Handal and daughter of Michael and Sarah Pressman, in her 30th year. Funeral service at residence of her father, 32 Quinn St., Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

HARRIS.—On Feb. 4, 1916, after a short illness, Robert Harris, aged 76 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 60 Lockwood Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 6, 1916, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HEIM.—Solomon, beloved husband of Nanette and father of Max, Charles, and Edward Heim, Mrs. Wyles Heim, and Mrs. Majer Heim, suddenly, at Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 1, 1916. May his soul rest in peace.

HENSCHIEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, George, at 376 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

HEPPER.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, 1916, Jane Hepper, widow of Alfred H. B. Hepper. Funeral services at the home of her son, William T. Hepper, 164 Sickles Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8:15 P. M.

HEUSTED.—John W., Friday, Feb. 4, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 267 Cedar Av., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the arrival of the 11 A. M. train, Pennsylvania Depot.

HOUSTON.—Fell asleep at her home, 776 Marion St., Denver, Col., Elizabeth Clarke Houston, widow of the late William Houston, and formerly of East Orange, N. J. Interment at Denver.

KAHN.—Friday, Feb. 4, Leopold Kahn, at his late residence, 525 West End Av. Funeral at convenience of family.

KRANER.—Friday, Feb. 4, Tobias, most beloved husband of Ray, father of Anna, Gussie, Ira, Mrs. Ben Levine, Mrs. Simon Wolman. Funeral services 12 M. Sunday from his late residence, 72 West 113th St.

LANE.—On Feb. 3, 1916, Francis T. L. Lane, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church Saturday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

LANE.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on Feb. 3, 1916, in New York City, of their late associate, Francis Titus Luquer Lane, No. 865 on the roll.

HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD,
Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

LEMP.—Charles, aged 49, on Feb. 4, 35 W. 67th St. Funeral notice later.

LEON.—On Feb. 4, Abraham K. Leon, beloved husband of Fannie, (nee Steiner,) and son of the late Morris I. and Hannah. Services Sunday, 11 A. M., at his late residence, 511 West 146th St. Funeral private. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

LEVENE.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, Benjamin Levene, in the 93d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 127 West 123d St., on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 12 noon.

LYONS.—Susie Curtis, dearly beloved wife of Jeremiah C. Lyons of 142 West 70th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 2. Funeral from residence on Saturday, thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, where requiem mass will be solemnized at 10 A. M.

McKELLAR.—At Garden City, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1916, Julia Boardman, wife of Daniel McKellar. Funeral private.

MACDONALD.—Entered into rest at New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 3, 1916, Edward Stelle, son of the late Richard and Mary A. Macdonald. Funeral private, Saturday, at 2:45 P. M., 58 Harrison Av., New Brunswick, N. J.

MARTIN.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Feb. 4, 1916, Eleanor Laird, wife of John D. Martin. Funeral services at the residence of Richard E. Martin, 22 Harrison Av., Livingston Manor, Highland Park, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

MASON.—In New York, Feb. 4, 1916, Mary Brown Mason, widow of Captain Roswell Henry Mason and mother of Elmer Brown and Roy Mason. Funeral private.

MATHESON.—At Teaneck, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1916, Donald, beloved husband of Alice Matheson, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, Teaneck Road, Teaneck, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 o'clock.

MILLS.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1916, Emma Louisa, daughter of the late George and Joanna Frost Mills of New York. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Edward A. Everit, 1,353 Dean St., Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock.

NORDLINGER.—Mina, widow of Jacob D. Nordlinger, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 97 Central Park West, on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock.

REARDON.—Edmund H., Feb. 4. Interment Cambridge Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 7.

POLHEMUS.—Kate J., (nee Carson,) wife of Henry L. Polhemus, on Feb. 4, aged 68. Funeral services at her late residence, 50 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M.

ROSENBAUM.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Amelia H., beloved wife of David S. Rosenbaum and beloved mother of Clara R. Triest, Hedwig R. Meyberg, and Bess R. Frank.

Died

SHERIDAN.—John F., beloved husband of Lillian J. Sheridan and father of Marie Lillian J. Sheridan, Mrs. Walter J. Kennedy, Arthur C. Sheridan, and Philip Henry Sheridan, died Thursday, Feb. 3, after ten days' illness of pneumonia, at his residence, Palisade Av., Riverdale-on-Hudson. Funeral, which will be private, will be held at convenience of family.

SMITH.—Elliott L., at his residence, 256 West 108th St., on Friday, Feb. 4, 1916. Funeral service at the above address on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

SOULE.—Simeon, Feb. 2. Services at the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St., Saturday, 11 A. M.

TRUBE.—On Feb. 3, of typhoid pneumonia, in his 73d year, at Hastings-on-Hudson, Carl Trube, beloved husband of F. Ottonia M. Trube. Funeral strictly private. Please omit flowers. Brooklyn papers please copy.

WAKELEY.—Feb. 4, 1916, Charles Carmen Wakeley, in his 84th year. Services at the residence of his son, Dr. W. A. Wakeley, 420 Main St., Orange, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 6, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 2:45 P. M., D., L. & W. R. R., for Brick Church Station. Cayuga County papers please copy.

WELLS.—At Exeter, N. H., Feb. 4, 1916, Daniel French Wells, son of the late Phinehas Parkhurst and Catherine French Wells, in his 76th year.

BERAN.—Marie, 339 6th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BEST.—Jacob, Feb. 2, aged 60. Funeral 171 8th Av., today, 1 P. M.

BRAY.—Mary, 1,292 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CALLAHAN.—Sarah, 323 West 4th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

CANNON.—Mary A., 446 East 139th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DUNN.—Sarah, 93 Vandam St., Feb. 2, aged 47. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DUTCHER.—Enos V., 145 West 116th St., Feb. 2. Funeral private.

EDGECOMBE.—Harry S., 81 West 124th St., Feb. 2. Funeral private.

FOGARTY.—Michael, 949 East 167th St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 12:30 A. M.

FORD.—James, 501 West 170th St., Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

GILLEN.—Catherine, 535 2d Av., Feb. 2, aged 49.

HAMILTON.—Florence, Feb. 2. Funeral 64 6th Av.

HOGAN.—Daniel, 420 East 123d St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOWES.—Patience, 390 East 153d St., Feb. 3. Funeral service today.

HOYT.—Margaret S., Feb. 2. Funeral 150 Greenwich Av.

HUTAF.—Marie M., Richmond Village, S. I., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow.

KELLY.—Catherine, 342 East 55th St., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

LOVELAND.—Bertha, 598 West 177th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Thomas, Feb. 2. Funeral 64 6th Av.

McMAHON.—Helen D., 312 West 18th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARIEZ.—Louis, Feb. 2. Funeral 312 West 37th St.

NORTON.—Margaret, 425 East 69th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PAUL.—Mary, 57 Mangin St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PHELAN.—Joseph P., 320 East 22d St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RAPP.—Charles W., 525 East 88th St., Feb. 3, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

REILLY.—Elizabeth, 213 West 28th St., Feb. 3, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RIDDLE.—Arthur L., 513 West 166th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today.

SULLIVAN.—Timothy D., 23 Perry St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

YOUNG.—Harry, 238 West 127th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ABRAHAMS.—George, Little Bay Island, Feb. 3, aged 65.

BARBERI.—Giuseppi, 163 Withers St., Feb. 3.

BARBIN.—Congetta, 248 Frost St., Feb. 3, aged 74. Funeral today.

BASSLER.—John, 683 De Kalb Av., Feb. 1, aged 82.

BEHRENS.—Peter, 1,774A Fulton St., Feb. 3, aged 83. Funeral service today.

BOHLAND.—John, 466 63d St., Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

BOWCOCK.—Thyra K., 1,105 Metropolitan Av., Feb. 2, aged 32.

BRADY.—Mary A., 38 Hayward St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CADLEY.—Agnes C., 316 Nostrand Av., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

CLARK.—Bernadetta F., 59 Calyer St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLOUGH.—John F., 1,553 Gates Av., Feb. 2, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONNELLY.—Mary A., 65 Carlton Av., Feb. 2, aged 17.

EARL.—Edward, 20 Irving Place, Feb. 3. Funeral service today.

GARDNER.—Ellen, 679 Hancock St., Feb. 2, aged 80. Funeral service today.

GAUDINEER.—Seymour J., 99 Johnson St., Feb. 3, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GRANT.—Julia F., 225 Flatbush Av., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HARRINGTON.—Ottilie C., 1,339 Jefferson Av., Feb. 3, aged 27. Funeral service today.

HENKEL.—Albertine, 505 Marcy Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOLM.—Pauline, 754 Lincoln Place, Feb. 3, aged 46. Funeral service today.

KEEVER.—Isabella D., 114 Linden St., Feb. 2. Funeral today.

KEHLBECK.—Henrietta, 395 Suydam St., Feb. 2, aged 56. Funeral today.

KELLY.—Christopher, 880 East 96th St., Feb. 3, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

McDONALD.—Jane, 318 McDougal St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MILLS.—Cornelia, 231 Cumberland St., Feb. 2. Funeral private.

MOLONEY.—Genevieve M., 33 Vanderbilt Av., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MULLAHEY.—Bridget, 733 Dean St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Stephen P., 626 East 16th St., Feb. 4. Funeral private.

PRAST.—Charles, M. E. Hospital, Feb. 2. Funeral private.

PRICE.—Catharine, 1,072 47th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today.

REARDON.—Philip A., 68 Oakland St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

ROGERS.—Charles E., Feb. 3, aged 40. Funeral 86 Lefferts Place.

SNAVELY.—Hannah, 243 Hancock St., Feb. 4. Funeral notice later.

SORRANTINO.—Pasquale, 11 Old Bushwick Road, Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STELLA.—Raffaele, Sr., 73 Spencer St., Feb. 3, aged 64.

TAG.—Helen M., 243 Hancock St., Feb. 4. Funeral notice later.

TRIEBEL.—Henry, 1,196 Madison St., Feb. 3, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TSCHERNE.—Maria, 263 Stagg St., Feb. 3, aged 37. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

VICTOR.—Annie H., Jewish Hospital, Feb. 2.

WALSH.—Nora, 49 Garnett St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WEICKEL.—Jacob, 399 Rockaway Av., Feb. 4, aged 58. Funeral Feb. 7.

WOODS.—Joseph, 248 Classon Av., Feb. 3, aged 23. Funeral Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

WYSE.—Mary, 477 Hudson Av., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BOLDT.—Anna E., 68 Graham St., Jersey City, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COPE.—George, Newark, Feb. 4. Funeral Feb. 7, 8:30 A. M.

EVESON.—Benjamin, 109 Storms Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1.

FLYNN.—Matthew, 204 5th St., Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 7.

GABLE.—Johanna, 787 Hunterdon St., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 7, 7:30 A. M.

HARRIS.—George L., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 7.

HEFFNER.—Mary T., 281 Van Wagenen Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2, aged 18.

IRVING.—George J., 365 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

JEROLEMAN.—William H., 140 4th Av., Newark, Feb. 3, aged 73.

KAHL.—Carl, Hoboken, Feb. 2, aged 44.

KELLY.—Mary, 216 Wegman Place, Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 7, 8 A. M.

KENNEDY.—Margaret, 210 East Kinney St., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

KETTLER.—Mary C., 269 Littleton Av., Newark, Feb. 3, aged 48. Funeral Feb. 7.

KOKER.—Fleda G., 195 North 5th St., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

LATHAM.—Fred, 102 Camden St., Newark, Feb. 3.

LAUDANO.—Jennie, 829 Bergen St., Newark, Feb. 3, aged 8.

MERZ.—William, Jersey City, Feb. 4, aged 57. Funeral notice later.

MORGAN.—Frances, 63 Winfield Av., Jersey City, Feb. 3, aged 34.

RIKER.—Richard, 211 Warren St., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 7, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—Bridget, 186 18th St., Jersey City, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHMITT.—Rose, 31 Oxford St., Newark, Feb. 3.

SCHULZ.—Amanda, 502 Hudson St., Hoboken, Feb. 3, aged 18.

SWEIGART.—Phoebe, Newark, Feb. 3.

TAYLOR.—Minnie M., 512 Summit Av., Jersey City, Feb. 3.

TEMPLETON.—Mrs. George, 9 Henry St., Jersey City, Feb. 4.

THOMPSON.—Warren, Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TIERNEY.—Helena F., 716 Hoboken St., West Hoboken, Feb. 3.

WILSON.—Alice, 527 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral service today.

Long Island.

ANDREWS.—Beekman B., Jamaica, Feb. 2, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow.

BEAM.—Joseph, College Point, Feb. 2, aged 92. Funeral today.

HELLYER.—M. Louise, Queens, Feb. 3, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOLMES.—Henry, Central Islip, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MUNSON.—Louise, Flushing, Feb. 2, aged 70.

PETTIT.—Susan, Rockville Centre, Feb. 2, aged 100.

SILSBE.—Jessie G., Patchogue, Feb. 3. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam

OXFORD.—Harry E., mass, Nativity Church, today, 10 A. M.

REILLY.—Margaret, mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

BALTIMORE CLUB BLOCKS PLAN TO HAVE FEDERAL LEAGUE'S ANTI-TRUST SUIT DISMISSED

MOTION TO DISMISS BASEBALL CASE

Baltimore Federals to be Heard Before Judge Landis Decides Request.

SETS HEARING FOR MONDAY

Federal League Wants to Withdraw Its Anti-Trust Suit to Complete Peace Agreement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Because the Baltimore Federal League Club wished to be heard, a motion made today to dismiss the suit for the Federal League against organized baseball was set for a hearing Monday. The motion was offered in the United States District Court by attorneys representing the plaintiffs to the suit, which was brought under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Dismissal of the suit, which was filed Jan. 5, 1915, was one of the conditions of the baseball peace by which the Federal League went out of existence. The Baltimore Club owners at that time indicated that the plan to put an International League team in Baltimore did not satisfy them, and it was said in baseball circles that they have since resisted efforts to get them to change their views.

Judge K. M. Landis, who heard the arguments for an injunction and who has had the case under advisement for a year, in ordering today's motion put over until Monday directed that the Baltimore Club should be notified by telegram and be ready to present its case at that time.

The Federal League's anti-trust suit followed a number of suits filed in various courts, both State and Federal, by both sides, involving the individual cases of ball players.

The Federal League's lawyers during the four days' trial before Judge Landis presented the following charges against organized baseball, as represented by the National League, the American League, and the National Commission:

That organized baseball is a trust, operating in violation of the common law and the Sherman act.

That the ball player, through his contract and the National Agreement, is virtually a slave; that his contract lacks mutuality; that he has no voice in the governing of the game; that the rulers of baseball maintain a blacklist to his detriment.

That organized baseball tried to ruin the new league, with its $3,000,000 investment in players and grounds, by a multiplicity of suits.

The Federals argued also that they had bettered the condition of the player and helped the game. They asked that their opponents be enjoined from prosecuting the numerous suits and from tampering with their ball players.

Organized baseball retaliated by charging that the Federal League itself came into court with unclean hands. Its lawyers advanced the following points:

That the Federal League had tampered with its players and induced some of them to violate their contracts.

That the form of contract now in use is a simple agreement, which allows the player to become a free agent at the expiration of the option.

That there was no Federal question involved in the litigation, and that the court therefore lacked jurisdiction.

That the Clayton act states that human labor (construed to include ball playing) is not an article of commerce, so organized baseball could not have violated the Sherman act, as charged.

That the Federal League contracts themselves contained option and ten-day clauses which robbed their contracts of mutuality and made players slaves for the few years of their baseball life.

CATHOLIC A. L. MEETS.

Six New Clubs Admitted to Membership—Road Run April 30.

Six new clubs were admitted to membership in the Catholic Athletic League at a meeting held last night at Holy Cross Lyceum. This brings the league membership to eighteen clubs, all of which were represented last night.

The latest additions to the organization are St. Peter's Young Men's Club, St. Agnes's A. C., Corpus Christi A. C., St. Catherine's A. C., St. Mark's Catholic Club, and Dominican Lyceum. The latter club returns to the fold after an absence of two years.

April 30 was selected as the date for the annual handicap road race of the league. It will be contested from the clubhouse of the St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., 145 East Sixty-fifth Street, and will be over a course of approximately four miles. Practice races will be held by the St. Vincent Ferrer Club every Sunday until the day of the race.

Thirty team entries were promised, indicating that an individual entry of about 150 will be made.

The Rev. James F. Ferris, President of the Catholic A. L., presided at last night's meeting.

Stamford and Michigan Dual Meet.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Feb. 4.—Stanford University athletic authorities today accepted an invitation to hold a dual track and field meet with the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor late in May or early in June this year.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Shoe Store
Clearance of Discontinued Lines—
Russet & Black Shoes at $2.85
Many Dark Mahogany
Newest Lasts
Were $3.98

$6.00 Waterproof Russet Shoes, $3.85
137 Pairs, Not All Sizes.
Cordovan Shoes, $4.50 Pair
Very Dark Mahogany
Only 230 Pairs. Value $7.00
It's Horsehide, the newest favorite.
Other Cordovans up to $7.50

EVERYTHING FOR
Billiards Bowling
Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
29 to 35 West 32d St. Near Broadway.

PENN BEATS DARTMOUTH.

Philadelphia Collegians Take Lead Again in Basket Ball League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	4	1	.800
Yale	3	1	.750
Princeton	2	2	.500
Cornell	1	2	.333
Columbia	1	3	.250
Dartmouth	1	3	.250

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 4.—The basket-ball team of the University of Pennsylvania defeated the Dartmouth five, 42 to 19, in an intercollegiate game here tonight.

N. Y. U. FIVE VICTORIOUS.

Captures Close Game of Basket Ball from Rochester Team.

The basket ball team of New York University defeated the University of Rochester five last night on the local players' floor by a score of 27 to 22.

The game was close and exciting throughout, as the score indicates, although the visitors, after tying the score early in the first period, were again headed and were never quite able to get up. They made many long tries for goal in the effort, but most of them were unavailing.

The N. Y. U. team, weakened by the loss of the star centre, Storey, recently declared ineligible, switched its players about lavishly, and succeeded in filling the gap pretty well. Cann was in the forefront of the team's aggressive work, and shot one beautiful goal three-quarters of the floor's length. Hale did the most conspicuous playing for Rochester. The lineup:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Rochester.
Egan	Left forward	Harper
Cann	Right forward	Woodans
Mooney	Centre	Whitney
White	Left guard	Rowley
Cummings	Right guard	Hale

Goals from Field—Egan, White, Mooney, Cann, (5,) Cummings, (2,) Harper, Whitney, Henderson, Hale, (2,) Woodans. Goals from Foul—White, (7,) Hale, (10.) Substitutions—Carroll for Cann, Cann for Mooney, Carroll for Cummings, Cummings for Cann, Cann for Carroll, Henderson for Harper. Referee—Mr. Deering of Mahattan College. Umpire—Mr. O'Shea of St. John's. Time of Halves—Twenty minutes each.

TOY DOGS BENCHED.

Mrs. S. R. Hollander Takes Three Prizes with Cherry Blossom.

Nearly one hundred dogs were entered at the fortnightly show of the Toy Dog Club of New York, held yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. It was one of the largest exhibitions of the season, and many different breeds were represented. The Pekingese type was stronger than ever before, there being fifteen classes of this particular breed. All the various divisions were well-filled, including both American and imported dogs.

The entry of the Wen Sin Kennels carried off the honors for the best Pekingese in the show with Han Ku. Mrs. S. R. Hollander, who made her first appearance as an exhibitor, won the first prize in the winners bitches class with her recent purchase, Cherry Blossom, and carried off the blue awards in the novice and limit classes with the same dog. Winners reserve for bitches went to Mrs. Harry Baxter's fine little specimen, Como Hung of Egham. Mrs. T. J. Sullivan's Boston terrier, Lady Grand, won the prize for the best bitch in the show of any breed. The prize was a cut glass vase, to be won three times by the same dog. Han Ku, from the Wen Sin Kennels, also captured the trophy for the best dog in the show of any breed.

Mrs. Arthur Hunter officiated as judge in the Pekingese classes, and her awards met with general satisfaction, both to the exhibitors and the many spectators who were around the ring. The awards follow:

PEKINGESE.

Puppies, under six months.—Won by Mrs. Hilliard's Wen Chu.
Novice, Dogs.—Won by Wen Sin Kennels' Yen How Ping.
American Bred Dogs.—Won by Wen Sin Kennels' Yen How Ping.
Limit, Dogs.—Won by Yen Sin Kennels' Han Ku.
Open, Dogs, over six pounds.—Won by Yen Sin Kennels' Han Ku.
Winners, Dogs.—Yen Sin Kennels' Han Ku; reserve, Wen Sin Kennels' Yen How Ping.
Puppy, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Chu Ho.
Puppy, Bitches, six to twelve months.—Won by Mrs. DeHaven's Del Lu Lung.
Litter Class.—Won by Mrs. Palmer Campbell's litter.
Novice, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. S. R. Hollander's Cherry Blossom.
American bred.—Won by Mrs. DeHaven's Del Lu Lung.
Limit, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. S. R. Hollander's Cherry Blossom.
Open, Bitches, under six pounds.—Won by Mrs. Harrie Baxter's Como Hung of Egham.
Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. R. S. Hollander's Cherry Blossom; Mrs. Baxter's Como Hung of Egham, reserve.
Best Pekingese in Show.—Won by Yen Sin Kennels' Han Ku.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

Best Bitch in show.—Won by Mrs. Sutherland's Mimi.

CHIHUAHUAS.

Best Bitch in Class.—Won by Mrs. Owen's Selita.
Best Dog in Class.—Won by Mrs. Berry's Mito.
Best Bitch in Show.—Won by Mrs. T. J. Sullivan's Lady Grand, a Boston terrier.
Best Puppy in Show.—Won by Mrs. Hill's Duchess Mike.
Best Dog in Show.—Won by Yen Sin Kennels' Han Ku.

Golf Course for Brentwood, L. I.

Another addition to the long list of golf courses in the metropolitan district will be constructed at Brentwood, L. I., this Spring. Nine holes are partly completed and will be opened for play about May 1. The land is favorable for golf-course construction, being rolling enough to be interesting and not so hilly as to be tiring. The clubhouse is close to the Long Island Railroad station, which eliminates the long drive necessary to reach some fine but almost inaccessible links on Long Island. The officers of the new club are: H. W. Ross, President; Daniel Noble, Vice President, and G. B. Studley, Treasurer. Among the charter members are E. F. Boyle, W. M. Creagh, the Rev. T. W. Connolly, E. H. McWhorter, W. M. de Visser, R. W. Smith, Jr., and C. L. Cook.

RICKARD FORCED WILLARD INTO BOUT

Threatened to Match Moran and Dillon to Fight for Big Purse Here.

Tex Rickard, who is promoting the Willard-Moran bout, which is to take place in this city March 17, said yesterday that Willard's manager, Tom Jones, would be here next week and the final agreement for the contest would be signed by all parties concerned at a meeting Wednesday.

"I have not been apprised of the exact agreement arrived at in Chicago Thursday," said Rickard yesterday, "but I am going ahead with my efforts to find a suitable place to stage the bout here. I would like to stage it at Madison Square Garden and am ready to meet any reasonable proposition made by the management of that place.

"Regardless of the price, I have orders on file now for twenty-three ringside boxes. I am sorry that I could not defer the meeting of Willard and Moran until Summer, as I am sure they would then attract 100,000 spectators with the bout staged in the open air.

"I have decided that the top price for the best seats will be $25 each, and I intend making reservations so as to protect visiting sportsmen as well as local patrons from speculators as far as it is possible to do so.

"I clinched this match by positively threatening to bring Moran and Dillon together in this city for a purse almost as large as the one I am putting up for Willard and Moran. Willard is not coming East with Jones next week, but I will insist that the champion shall train in this vicinity for at least three weeks prior to March 17. I understand Moran is going to begin training at Saratoga, but he, too, must finish his preparatory work somewhere adjacent to this city. The men themselves will have to agree on a referee, as under no circumstances will I consent to act in that capacity as I did at Reno at the Johnson-Jeffries fight."

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Jess Willard may do most of his training at Hot Springs, Ark. His manager today received a telegram from the Business Men's League of Hot Springs inviting the champion to go there to prepare for the match. It was said Willard might accept the offer.

JOHNSON EASY VICTOR.

John Lester Finds Cleve Hawkins an Easy Mark in Ring.

John Lester Johnson, a local negro heavyweight, easily outpointed Cleve Hawkins of Montreal, last night in the feature ten-round bout at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue. It was the first appearance of Hawkins in a local ring, and he showed that, although he is aggressive and capable of taking a hard punch without showing any effects, he knows nothing about the finer points of boxing. He just bored in to Johnson from the tap of the opening gong and the latter cleverly met him with stiff left-hand jabs to the face, and rights to the jaw. Both men weighed in at 180 pounds, but Johnson had an advantage in the height and reach.

The best bout was the ten-round contest between Harry Donahue, the Peoria, Ill., lightweight, and Jimmy Coffey, the Mohawk Indian. It resulted in a draw, after ten rounds which were crowded with action from bell to bell.

Young Brown and Paul Edwards were the principals in the opening bout scheduled for ten rounds, but the referee stopped the contest in the sixth round, when it was apparent that Edwards was hopelessly outclassed.

New York State Referees' List.

Chairman Fred A. Wenck of the State Boxing Commission last night announced the names of forty-five referees to act in the boxing clubs of the State. The appointees follow:

William J. Brown, Charles White, William L. McPartland, Patsey Haley, Edward Forbes, Jack Skelly, William J. Roche, George Monroe, Edward Pollack, Billy Joh, Louis F. Magnolia, Charles Draycott, John McAvoy, William Moore, Florence F. Barnett, Dan Tone, James J. Buckley, John Haukap, Samuel Lewis,s James De Forest, Dan Hickey, Walter De Baun, John Oliver, Ben Rosenthal, Fred C. Holden, James F. Currie, William A. Shirer, Maurice Collins, Jack Lewis, James McDonnel, Claude C. Tibbito, Edward J. McKenna, John W. O'Brien, William Byan, James W. Feeley, John J. Carey, Thomas J. Cawley, Patrick R. Russell, Joseph H. Suttner, Richard J. Nugent, Thomas Tansey, Thomas E. Davies, James Shortell, Edward Oldis, Thomas M. Smith.

Release Refused to Eddie Plank.

The National Commission yesterday gave a decisive blow to a number of Federal League players when an unconditional release was refused to Eddie Plank, the former pitcher of the Athletics. Connie Mack asked for waivers on Plank last season, and two or three clubs refused to grant the request. Plank then joined the Federal League. The commission refused to permit Plank to become a free agent because he went to the Federal League when clubs in organized ball wanted his services. This case is a precedent for several other players who jumped to the Federal League under the same circumstances.

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BELLEAIR OPEN GOLF.

West Coast Championship to be Played in Florida March 2 and 3.

According to the list of entries for the West Coast open golf championship at Belleair, Fla., on March 2 and 3, the tournament should furnish as good golf as the national open championship. Alec Smith, two times winner of the national open title, at Owentsia in 1906 and at Philadelphia in 1910, is the professional at the course, and will prove a strong contender. Assisting him at the Southern links is his younger brother, MacDonald Smith, considered by Vardon and other experts to be the strongest player in this country. In winning the metropolitan open championship at Scarsdale in 1914, "Mac" Smith set a world's record of 278 strokes for seventy-two holes.

Walter Hagen, the young Rochester player who captured the national open championship at Midlothian in 1914, will also be among the entrants, and so will Mike Brady, the brilliant home-bred professional who has been runner-up in the national and the Western open championships, besides being the winner of many sectional titles. Gilbert Nicholls, two times metropolitan open champion and twice runner-up for the national title, will make a trip from New York to Florida for the tournament, and then he plans to hurry back again to his duties in a local golf school until the North and South open championship calls him to Pinehurst.

Among the other former national champions who will probably tee up at Belleair are Willie Smith, another of the famous Smith family, who won the national open title back in 1899 at Baltimore, and Freddy McLeod, who won at Myopia in 1908, where Willie Smith was runner-up. Tommy Kerrigan, the young New England professional recently appointed to the Siwanoy course at Mount Vernon, also plans to be among the contestants, and George Low, another former holder of the metropolitan open championship, will arrive at Belleair in time for the tournament. With such a formidable entry list as this the Florida resort is building up a national reputation as a Winter golf centre which rivals that of Pinehurst.

CANADA'S WAR HORSES FIT.

Best of Care Taken of Man's Equine Allies on French Front.

According to statistics furnished by the Canadian Remount Bureau, so far only 10 per cent. of the Canadian horses at the front have succumbed, and most of these were killed in battle. There are now approximately 15,000 horses with the Canadian army corps in France, each infantry division having 6,250.

The horses of a division are taken care of by twelve veterinary officers and one mobile veterinary section of twenty-seven men. The mobile section takes care of the horses on the firing line. The slightly wounded or indisposed beasts are cared for and returned to the front. If the troops are on the move all injured horses are immediately collected and sent in groups back to the railroad, going by train to the nearest veterinary base hospital. When they once more become fit for duty they are sent to the regimental depot, where they are reissued for further use.

Horses which in previous wars and civilian life would be destroyed at once are treated so successfully that they often become fit again for duty on the firing line. It is interesting to note that of 607 horses sent on one occasion to the field veterinary hospital only twelve died.

Wounded horses are immediately given first aid. Any horse which is able to walk is rushed back to the mobile section, or field hospital, its wounds are carefully treated and every attention given it. Fresh horses are constantly being brought to the front to replace the wounded animals.

During the second battle of Ypres, when the Canadians were pressed to their utmost, at no time was the supply of horses diminished at the firing line. As casualties occurred among the battery and transport horses reinforcements were rushed in to take their places. Although the Canadian guns were within 300 yards of the enemy, there was not a wagon or a gun lost.

Horses with as many as ten bullet wounds have been treated, and in some instances sent back to work, entirely recovered, in three weeks. In fact some of the wounded horses have returned to the front after a week in the hospital.

It is interesting to note war horses' diet. They are fed three times a day, and get an allowance of eighteen pounds of hay, twelve pounds of oats, eight pounds of straw, or in lieu of this, four pounds of extra hay and two pounds of oats, or any other fodder procurable of equal food value—malt, sugar beets or vegetables.

The Canadian horses are reported as having put on much flesh since they have been in France.

Birdie Cree Released by Yankees.

Birdie Cree, who for several seasons has been a hard-hitting outfielder for the Yankees, yesterday was unconditionally released at his own request. Cree's case is unusual in baseball, because his contract with the New York Club calls for another season at $6,000. The Yankees granted Cree's request yesterday and also gave a strong recommendation for the player who relieved the club of an unnecessary obligation. Cree, it is stated, has something else in view and will play no more professional baseball.

WHITTEMORE TO PLAY CARTER IN FINAL

Brookline Golfer Will Have Nassau Boy as His Opponent at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 4.—By playing two rounds today the golfers in the St. Valentine's tournament made up for the lost time by the rain of Wednesday and reached the finals, which will be played tomorrow in all divisions. The finalists in the first division will be Philip V. G. Carter of Nassau and Parker Whittemore of Brookline. These two have had hard contests against each other in tournaments before, and their reaching of the final today was a survival of the class of the big field.

Carter's opponents were F. S. Danforth of North Fork and C. L. Becker of Woodland, both experienced tournament players whom the Nassau youth put out handily. Whittemore also won two matches with several holes to spare. His opponents were Charles Skehnes of Chicago in the morning, a youth who has a lot of golf in him, and Austin Sands of Newport in the afternoon.

Carter, who has been here since the first part of December, and has done a great deal of consistent and splendid golfing in that time, expects to leave on Sunday. He and his father, Dr. Colin Carter, will play at Augusta a few days and then go to their home in New York City. Philip probably will put aside the golf clubs for a while. The summary:

First Division.—Morning Round—Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 5 and 4; C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat T. A. Kelly, Southern Pines, 4 and 3; P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, beat Charles Skehnes, Chicago, 6 and 4; Austin Sands, Newport, beat J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 3 and 2.

Afternoon Round—Carter beat Becker, 7 and 5; Whittemore beat Sands, 4 and 3.

Second Division.—Morning Round—G. E. Atherton, Philadelphia, beat J. D. Armstrong, Atlantic City, 1 up, 20 holes; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, beat R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, 3 and 1; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, beat G. F. Brown, Huntingdon Valley, 7 and 6; G. M. Howard, Halifax, beat M. J. McLeod, Taconic, 1 up.

Afternoon Round—Atherton beat Fownes, 2 up; Hudson beat Howard, 4 and 2.

Third Division.—Morning Round—W. L. Milliken, Hyannisport, beat M. D. Johnson, Cleveland, 1 up; S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, beat J. I. Melanson, Tedesco, 4 and 3; G. P. Atherholt, Aronomink, beat R. P. Hunt, Worcester, 3 and 2; John McLeod, Woodland, beat P. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 1 up.

Afternoon Round—Hennessee beat Milliken, 1 up; Atherholt beat McLeod, 4 and 3.

Fourth Division.—Morning Round—Emile De Planque, Richmond County, beat J. G. T. Moore, South Orange, 4 and 3; Charles Bacon, Brae Burn, beat G. F. Berry, Lexington, Ky., 7 and 6; P. W. Ormsbee, South Shore, beat Horace Hays, Pittsburgh, 2 and 1; J. R. Bowker, Woodland, beat J. M. Kent, Englewood, 3 and 1.

Afternoon Round—Bacon beat De Planque, 1 up; Ormsbee beat Bowker, 4 and 3.

LARNED WINS GOLF TITLE.

Veteran Tennis Player Captures First Honors at Lake Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4.—The championship match in the Lake Worth golf tournament was won today by William A. Larned of Somerset, the veteran tennis player, who defeated G. Wayland Smith of Oneida, 3 and 1. The match was a disappointment, for both golfers played poorly from start to finish.

Russell G. Colt, Garden City, made an excellent showing in the consolation final, forcing the veteran, Colonel J. E. Smith of Wilmington, to an extra hole to win.

There were no close matches in the second flight. A. F. Huston, St. Davids, won 2 and 1 from J. C. Davies, North Shore; Percy G. Legg, Philadelphia Cricket Club, beat Alexander Julian, Cincinnati, 4 up in the third flight, and F. L. Ball, in the fourth sixteen, won 3 and 2 from S. C. Jones, Kanawaki.

SCHOOLBOYS' BASKET BALL.

Commerce Team Defeats De Witt Clinton Five 20 to 18.

Before a large crowd of boys the High School of Commerce basket ball team defeated the team of De Witt Clinton High School on the City College court last night by the score of 20 to 18. The game was very fast and rough throughout, and the result was in doubt to the last second of play.

The Clinton boys started well in the first half, and their style of play compelled Holman of the Commerce team to play a distinctly individual game, as the other men on the Commerce team could not hold the ball. Despite excellent work by Holman the Clinton boys led at half time by the score of 14 to 7. In this period Holman missed all but one of his tries from the foul line.

In a fast preliminary game the De Witt Clinton second team defeated the second team of Commerce by the score of 16 to 10. The line-up:

Commerce.	Position.	Clinton.
Birdie	Right forward	Kuhlman
Gersdansky, Feingold	Left forward	Gesualdi
Holman	Centre	Godowsky
Perper	Left guard	Melitzer
Bly	Right guard	Klatsky

Goals from field—Holman, (3,) Gersdansky, (2,) Birdie, Bly, Kuhlman, (2,) Melitzer, Gesualdi. Goals from fouls—Holman, (6,) Klatsky, (6.) Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each. Referee—F. Brennan. Umpire—J. Marks, P. S. A. L.

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Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

Suit to collect $920 in expenses and court costs was brought by the Kansas City American Association Baseball Club against the St. Louis Federal League Club in the Circuit Court at Independence, Mo., yesterday. An injunction suit to restrain the St. Louis Club from acquiring Pete Compton, a Kansas City outfielder, was decided in favor of the local club in St. Louis last Summer. The present suit is to collect money spent in litigation at that time.

The signing of James P. Devine of Albany by the Boston Americans as a catcher was announced yesterday. Devine has been playing with semi-professional clubs in this city.

A report which said that a syndicate headed by John V. Burns of Chicago would purchase the Cleveland Club of the American League was denied yesterday by Burns.

Bert Humphries, for several years a member of the Chicago Cubs' pitching staff, was sold to the Kansas City Club of the American Association yesterday.

Manager Jack Hendricks of the Indianapolis American Association team closed a deal yesterday with the St. Louis American League Club whereby J. L. Leary, first baseman, and Frank Riley, a right-hand pitcher, became the property of the Indianapolis Club. Leary has been with the St. Louis Club for three years and Riley was loaned to the Wichita Club of the Western League last year, being recalled at the close of the season.

Another ice hockey game scheduled for the West Point team was canceled yesterday. The Cadets were to have played Boston Tech seven. The cold snap, however, holds high promise of a game today, when the Colgate team is expected to play at West Point. Basket ball games with Brooklyn Poly and Rensselaer Poly teams and an indoor polo league game with Essex Troop Mosquitos of New Jersey will round out today's sporting events at the academy.

Mique Finn, former scout for the Detroit Americans, underwent an operation at a Little Rock hospital Thursday night and is said to be in a critical condition. Finn recently signed to manage the Beaumont team in the Texas League during the coming season.

John (Red) Murray, released by the Giants the latter part of last season and signed by the Chicago Cubs, declares that he will not go to Kansas City in the American Association, by which club he was sold by Manager Tinker a few days ago. Murray states that as a result of ten years' service in the National League he is entitled to an absolute release.

At the annual meeting of the Siwanoy Country Club held recently the following officers were elected for the coming year: Charles M. Miller, President; James R. Taylor, Vice President; A. T. Bermingham, Treasurer, and F. L. E. Gauss, Secretary. John G. Anderson was elected Captain of the golf team, with S. Hollender and Oscar Carlson as assistants. Anderson is also on the Greens Committee, of which F. H. Hoyt is Chairman.

The basket ball contest between Cathedral and Manhattan Colleges scheduled for last night was postponed. The game will probably be decided next Tuesday night.

Schedules for home contests of the outdoor track and tennis teams at Columbia University were announced yesterday. Manager W. P. Pfeiffer of the track team has booked only one home meet, although the team probably will take at least three trips to other college fields. The home meet is with Brown University on Saturday, May 6. Manager Philip S. Harper of the tennis team has arranged for the following contests on the South Field courts: April 15, New York University; 19, City College of New York; 22, Haverford; 26, Stevens; May 3, Brown University; 12, Lafayette.

Basket ball practice for the Columbia University team will be resumed in the university gymnasium on Monday, following a week of light work in the Thompson gymnasium at the Horace Mann School building. Freshman practice has been entirely suspended during the examination period, and unless more interest is shown next week by the Columbia cubs it is likely that their team will be disbanded, although tentative arrangements had been made for a half dozen games.

Hockey practice in preparation for the game with Cornell at Ithaca next Wednesday will be resumed by the Columbia University team on Monday. Practice will be held at St. Nicholas Rink on Monday and Tuesday. Six games on the Columbia schedule have been canceled this season because of poor ice.

Columbia University marksmen piled up a total of 982 points this week in a shoot against Pennsylvania State College in Class C of the National Rifle Association. The previous high score for the season was 954, made against Connecticut Aggies. On the Columbia team W. G. Fogg was high man with 199 points. R. E. Pickett scored 198, D. M. Romeo 197, J. F. Condon 196, and J. E. Geisler 192. The Penn State scores have not been made public.

The Crescent Athletic Club will hold its amateur boxing tournament on Thursday and Saturday evening, Feb. 10 and 12. A feature class will be the 130-pound novice, which is only open to all registered amateurs who have never won a prize at boxing. The other weights are 108 pounds, 118 pounds, and 148 pounds.

The New York University Athletic Association will hold its annual prep school day games on Saturday, April 15, on the University Heights grounds.

Rutherford High School basket ball team was defeated by the Nutley High School quintet in the last two minutes of an exciting Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League contest last night, 20 to 17.

The Indianapolis American baseball team will spend a week of its training period at Indiana University. Practice games will begin with the college team on April 10 at Bloomington.

The West Side Rangers Soccer Club at a special meeting held in Harley's Hall last night elected J. J. O. Conway, formerly manager of New York Celtics, to serve as President for the season.

SPEED BOAT FOR NAVY.

Department Buys Motor Craft at Show for Coast Patrol Service.

One step forward in the preparedness movement was taken at the Motor Boat Show yesterday by a representative of the Navy Department, who ordered a high-speed sixteen-cylinder 800-horse power boat for use in the Coast Patrol Service. It will have a speed of over forty miles an hour and will be equipped with small-calibre guns and a torpedo tube. Several boats of this type are now being used by the Russian Government in the Baltic.

A group of elementary school boys who are specializing in boat designing and construction made a tour of the show yesterday and spent the afternoon making sketches and working drawings of the various models. The speed boats again attracted the most attention from the visitors, and the faster the boat the more people were crowded around it.

Paul Rainey, the hunter of big game, is not satisfied with the speed of his 9-foot express cruiser Canejo, and he scoured the exhibition in search of a more powerful engine, with a view toward sending his boat through the water at a higher rate.

G. A. Fisher of the Miami Regatta Association is another motor boat fan desirous of gliding along a little faster, and in a new boat that he selected he plans to install a 250-horse power racing engine, which he expects to drive him through the water at forty miles an hour.

There is a noticeable tendency on the part of the boat manufacturers to give, and on the part of the purchasers to expect, a much higher average rate of speed than in past years. Twenty miles an hour a few years ago was considered a good average speed for the small craft, but at this show most of the speed-boat models are guaranteed to do thirty miles an hour under all conditions, and with special equipment there is hardly any limit to the rate of progress. Not only is there a demand for greater speed in the raceabouts, but the larger cruisers are now equipped to move through the water at a much increased pace.

With the show closing today, the exhibitors announce that the sales have been far in excess of other years and the attendance larger.

Rochester's Baseball Schedule.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 4.—The baseball schedule for the University of Rochester, just announced, calls for eleven games, five being played in this city. One new team is added to the list of opponents, the Michigan Aggies playing in Rochester on May 19 for the first time. Rensselaer and St. Lawrence, on last year's list, will not be played by the Yellow this Spring. The schedule:

April 15, Syracuse at Syracuse; 22, Hobart at Rochester; 29, Buffalo at Rochester; May 3, Cornell at Ithaca; 5, Hamilton at Clinton; 6, Colgate at Hamilton; 13, Syracuse at Rochester; 19, Michigan Aggies at Rochester; 20, Hamilton at Rochester; 30, Hobart at Geneva; June 2, Buffalo at Buffalo.

JANOWSKI IN FINALS.

Four Leaders in Rice Chess to Play Three More Rounds.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	12	1	Fox	7	6
Janowski	8½	4½	Schroeder	5½	7½
Kostic	8½	4½	Black	5	8
Kupchik	8½	4½	Hodges	3	8
Chajes	8	5	Tenenwurzel	3½	9½
Rosenthal	7½	5½	Perkins	3	10
Bernstein	7	6	Banks	2	11

David Janowski of Paris yesterday qualified for the finals of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters tournament by drawing his adjourned game with F. K. Perkins from the thirteenth round at the Café Boulevard. The game went to sixty-nine moves, before the French champion abandoned the attempt to force a win. He had a pawn plus and this was passed, but Perkins had intrenched himself so strongly on the other side of the board that Janowski was helpless to prevent the result recorded. The Parisian expert thereby succeeded in tieing Kostic and Kupchik for second place, 3½ points below José R. Capablanca, the leader.

As three more rounds are to be played between the four leaders, it follows that the Cuban can afford to lose all three of his games and still be ahead. However, he has an additional incentive in the two special prizes for brilliancy which have been hung up for the first and second to finish.

Oscar Chajes, who was beaten by Schroeder in the last round of the main tournament, has a score of 8 to 5, and must be content with fifth prize. The other adjourned game between Bernstein and Black, in which the latter was a pawn down in a rook and pawn ending, resulted in a draw after ninety-four moves.

Rutgers Defeats Seton Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 4.—Playing wonderful basket ball, Rutgers team tonight defeated Seton Hall, 40 to 20. The winners' passing game bewildered their opponents. Jones scored Seton Hall's only field goal in the first period. Browning was Rutgers's star, he scoring six field goals.

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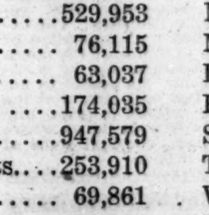


Coughs and Colds
(on chest and another between shoulder blades)
Weak Chests, —Any Local Pain.
Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

FOUR SWIM RECORDS.

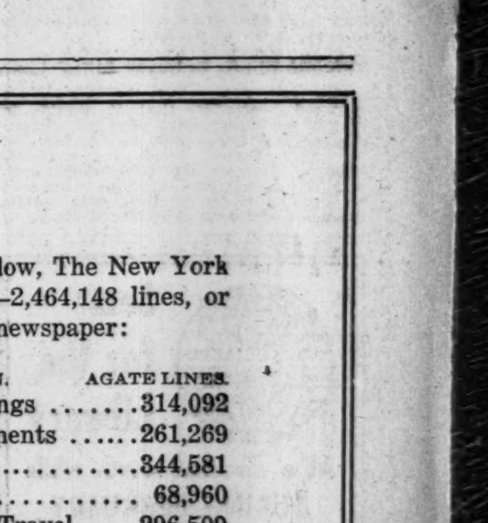
Chicago Watermen Claim New Marks Made in Open Meet.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—What are claimed today to be four world's records were made at the Illinois Athletic Club open swimming meet last night.

In the 100-yard swim Perry McGillivray clipped the mark of 0:54 2-5, set jointly by Duke Kahanamoku and A. C. Raithel, Illinois Athletic Club, to 0:54. In the same event he was timed at the 80-yard mark in 0:41 3-5, bettering the former time of 0:43, held by C. M. Daniels of the New York A. C.

Mike McDermott, Illinois Athletic Club, took a full second off the world's record of 0:33 for the 50-yard breast stroke.

Harry Hebner won the 100-yard medley in the fastest time on record. Swimming the five laps in five different styles, he lowered his own former record of 1:14 to 1:06 1-5.



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Broadway at Warren
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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Financial	947,579	Steamship and Travel	296,509
Hotels and Restaurants	253,910	Tobacco	144,023
Jewelry	69,861	Women's Specialty Shops	434,746
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Perhaps *you* know, but the heroine of Mrs. Cooper's ingenious story was utterly bewildered. She was the drudge of an old ladies' home and never had possessed ten dollars at a time.

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Author of "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard."

Tells what Drusilla did with the million and what the million did to Drusilla.

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Revolution in a country on the Caribbean Sea, smuggling of arms and hairbreadth adventures of every kind, coupled with a strange romance, keep this new Bindloss novel up to the standard his readers enjoy.

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Author of "The Woman's Law."

The third printing of this story of sunshine and happiness is now on press. Every young wife should read it.

Published by STOKES

With his latest novel, "The Strangers' Wedding," Mr. W. L. George makes secure his claim to be ranked among writers who count. It represents another stride forward as great as the one which separates "The Second Blooming" from the work he has done before.—

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If you read Mr. George's previous novel on marriage, "The Second Blooming" (10th printing), you cannot afford to miss

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450 pages (*2d printing*) $1.35 net

At All Booksellers

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"The Art of Extempore Speaking"

By ABBE BAUTAIN

Will help you to put your ideas over with a punch.

NEW EDITION with foreword by ANDREW D. WHITE.

Dr. White says: "It is a thoughtful work—the best book on the subject that I have ever seen."

"It is a difficult subject, but the eloquent Frenchman has written the best there is on the art."—Chauncey M. Depew.

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The story of a woman's courage. "With Gabriella all the striving workers of the world must feel akin. Her brave, well-written story is like a clarion call."—Chicago Herald.

By Ellen Glasgow
Author of "VIRGINIA"

2nd Edition. 29th Thousand. Net, $1.35.
AT ALL BOOKSTORES. Doubleday, Page & Co.

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By Dorothy Canfield

3d large printing. $1.35 net.

Henry Holt & Co., NEW YORK.

APPLEBY BROTHERS CLASH IN BILLIARDS

Francis S. Defeats Edgar T. by a Margin of Only Three Points.

Class B Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H. Av.
F. S. Appleby	4	1	74	9 21-31
E. T. Appleby	3	1	51	6 30-44
C. E. White	3	1	42	6 9-43
F. C. Burnham	3	3	69	7 27-39
G. P. B. Clarke	2	3	69	7 13-41
G. T. Moon, Jr.	2	4	41	6 24-46
F. Loewenthal	1	5	33	6 18-47

One of the best games ever played in a Class B amateur billiard tournament was contested last night at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy between Francis S. Appleby and his brother, Edgar T. Appleby, both students of Columbia University. There has been keen interest in the match that would bring these two players together, and though Francis Appleby won it was not a very decisive victory as a margin of only three points separated the contestants at the finish, the score being 300 to 297. While Francis Appleby gets credit for the victory and now leads in the tournament play, the credit of his performance was almost overshadowed by the wonderful finish by his brother.

There was the biggest gallery present that has seen any of the matches, and as the two players came to the last few innings with only one point or two separating them, the crowd applauded the performance of each wildly. With less than ten points to go every carrom that was made added to the excitement. The players were under a terrific strain.

Some of the shots that were made by Edgar T. Appleby were marvelous. Unable to play at all during the early innings he was toward the end executing shots that made veteran billiardists look in astonishment. And it was all done with a flourish and dash that were amazing. After one particularly difficult shot J. Ferdinand Poggenburg remarked to a friend, "You or I would still have been studying the position."

The play of Francis Appleby, while not brilliant, was steady. He counted consistently and, gaining an early lead, gradually increased it until the score in the thirty-third inning was 201 to 135 in his favor. His brother could not get the balls running smoothly and it appeared as if he were to be badly defeated. Then when care failed to gain him anything Edgar changed his tactics. Instead of being careful he increased his naturally fast pace in playing and his work appeared to border on the careless. But with the greater speed and the freedom of action that it made necessary, Edgar began to count consistently by brilliant open table and nurse work.

In the thirty-fourth inning he gathered a count of 12 and in the next inning made 40. In amassing this cluster he did not attempt to hold the balls under control. His object was primarily the points, and several times his method scattered the balls. But he was working with more brilliancy than in any game of the tournament, and his gather shots were perfect, with just the right amount of speed and an accurate judgment of angles. The failure that brought the run to a close was a single cushion draw shot from the side rail to the second object ball tucked in the corner across the table. It was just by the thickness of a card that the shot failed of completion. This run brought Edgar's total up to 187, as compared with 223 for his brother.

Then Francis Appleby went far ahead again by clicking off 33 points. In the thirty-eighth inning Edgar Appleby counted 26, made a miss, and followed with a run of 19, and after this put together his most brilliant achievement of the tournament, a run of 51. This was the result of open table work and close play. At the start of the run he played the same fast billiards as in the preceding innings, but as his total mounted he slowed up somewhat and exercised more care. Still it was a run that was quickly completed, one spectator taking the interest to time its duration, which was about six minutes. This cluster placed Edgar Appleby within two points of his brother, the score then being 286 to 284 in favor of Francis. The latter was plainly nervous at the unexpected turn of events, but he was not nearly as excited as his brother. Francis in his half of the inning made 1 and followed with 5. Then with a run of 12 Edgar Appleby took the lead, and his brother replied with 4, so that an inning before the close they were tied at 296 each. Edgar made 1 point and his brother ran out the game. The scores:

F. S. Appleby—0 17 3 0 15 10 0 1 0 0 10 17 39 0 4 2 0 1 6 0 4 0 0 0 10 3 41 0 1 6 0 2 9 11 11 33 8 10 2 10 1 5 4 4. Total—300. Average—6 36-44. High runs—41, 39, and 33.

E. T. Appleby—0 0 1 0 34 1 0 0 0 7 9 0 1 0 1 8 0 2 1 18 4 15 0 0 1 9 18 0 1 0 0 2 2 12 40 0 1 26 0 19 51 0 12 1. Total—297. Average—6 33-44. High runs—51, 40, and 34.

In the afternoon game Frederick Loewenthal scored his first victory of the tournament defeating George P. B. Clarke by a total of 300 to 281. He also made his best average of 6 18-47. Clarke has never beaten Loewenthal in a Class B tournament and in this year's event Loewenthal saved his best game to bring discomfort to Clarke. Loewenthal made a strong finish, winning in the last few innings. The score:

F. Loewenthal—3 3 2 6 9 3 2 1 1 7 0 10 20 3 2 2 0 14 7 6 23 4 2 14 1 3 0 6 10 2 9 14 18 0 18 2 1 5 5 13 2 3 11 6 7 5 15. Total—300. Average—6 18-47. High runs—23, 20, and 18.

G. P. B. Clarke—0 20 6 0 0 0 0 1 11 3 7 0 10 0 21 15 12 27 17 23 2 5 0 0 9 1 0 1 1 10 10 1 9 9 1 7 0 0 16 0 4 7 2 1 2 1 3. Total—281. Average—5 46-47. High runs—27, 24, and 21.

News for the Athletes.

Almost every athlete of repute in the metropolitan district will compete in the annual indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association in Convention Hall, in Boston, tonight. In addition to the local stars there will be prominent athletes from all the Eastern colleges and clubs competing. Melvin Sheppard, trainer of the Millrose A. A., will have the largest squad from New York in the sports. They will include Mike Devanney, Nick Gianakopulos, John Cahill, Charles Pores, Willie Kyronen, Fred Safarowic, and others. Lawson Robertson, the Irish-American A. C. coach, has nominated eleven of his best men, while Bernie Wefers of the New York A. C. will have seven stars in his string. Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C. will accompany the Irish-American squad, and will compete in the Hunter mile, in which Willie Gordon of the New Yorks and Devanney of the Millrose A. A. will also enter. Ted Meredith, Captain of the University of Pennsylvania team, will be in charge of six men, who will leave here this morning.

Nearly 300 individual entries were received for the annual indoor games of the New York A. C. next Tuesday night in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers. The sports will bring into competition the leading athletes from the States, and from Canada will come Jack Tessider and George H. Goulding, the best men in their specialties in the Dominion. The University of Pennsylvania, in addition to Howard Berry, Ted Meredith, and Mike Dorizas, will send R. Warren for the seventy-yard hurdles; R. Thibault, another hurdler and high jumper; J. E. Lockwood for the sprints, and Lockwood, Kaufman, Dorsey, Meredith, and Berry for the mile relay. A number of other entries were received from colleges.

Entry blanks for the national senior indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held in the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers' Armory on March 18, were sent out yesterday to all the clubs and colleges in the country. The A. A. U. Championship Committee expects the best entry ever received for these games, in view of the fact that there are more stars competing this Winter than ever before in the history of track and field athletics.

The wrestling and gymnastic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were awarded yesterday to Newark, and will be held in connection with the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city. The wrestling contests have been booked for May 4, 5, and 6, and the gymnastics will be decided about two weeks later.

Harry Behnken, the Bronx Church House sprinter, has entered New York University, and probably will compete for the University Heights institution during the college season.

Ten of the best schoolboy athletes in this section will try for the interscholastic all-around championship, which will be decided at the indoor games of Erasmus Hall in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, tonight. William Hoople of Commercial High will be the only Brooklyn contestant, and will have for opponents George Hughes of Flushing High, W. Angus of Central High, Newark; D. C. Sharpsteen of Englewood High, W. Clifford, Jr., of the Pingry School, Ruckman and Hill of the Dickinson School, James Sinclair of Stuyvesant High, and Formosa and Cann of Hamilton Institute. Forty schools have entered large teams in the meet. Mercersburg Academy is favorite for the Point Trophy, despite the fact that Jimmy Curran arrived here yesterday with a team weakened by the loss of three men through illness.

In his eagerness to repeat his national championship victory over Howard P. Drew, the colored sprinter, Jo G. Loomis has been here since the Millrose games last week preparing in a local armory for the 100-yard special at the games of the New York A. C. on Tuesday night. Loomis intended to return to Chicago after the Millrose sports, but his unexpected defeat by Drew caused him to change his plans, and take his annual vacation at this time just to get ready to race the colored boy. The poor showing of Drew in the Seventy-first Regiment games indicates that Loomis stands a splendid chance of winning.

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Just West of 5th Ave.

DARTMOUTH HOCKEY TEAM SHUT OUT

Harvard Outclasses the Hanover Seven at Boston, Winning 6 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—The Dartmouth hockey team proved no match for Harvard tonight, being outplayed from start to finish, and finally whitewashed 6 to 0. Harvard scored four goals in the first half and two in the second, while most of the Dartmouth shots for goal were from a distance. The only good chance the team had to prevent a shutout was dispelled by Wylde, the Harvard goal, who came out and blocked off Geran, who had broken through the entire Harvard outer defense. Harvard skated better than the visitors, and was more skillful in stick handling and in team play.

The Crimson did not get its first goal until the game was about seven minutes old. Then Doty and Rice combined beautifully in a long rush up the sideboards, passing the puck back and forth several times and Rice finally driving it past Holden. Baker then scored on a quick lift from a point 35 feet in front of the Dartmouth cage, and this was followed by a wicked shot from the side by Percy, who also scored the fourth and last goal of the period, by coming in to recover the rebound from a shot made by Baker.

Dartmouth was desperate in the second half and made many rallies, all of which, however, the Harvard regulars and then an entire team of substitutes was able to break up. The two Harvard goals were scored late in the half, both from scrimmages close to the visitors' cage. One was made by Baker and the other by Bliss. The summary:

Harvard.	Positions.	Dartmouth.
Wylde	Goal	Holden
J. Morgan	Point	Mutchie
Doty	Cover point	Gale
Rice	Left wing	Smith
Baker	Centre	Tyler
Percy	Rover	Geran
Thacher	Right wing	Holmes

Goals made: By Percy, (2;) Rice, Baker, (2,) Bliss. Substitutes—Harvard, W. Morgan for Rice, Taylor for Thacher, Baldwin for Baker, Eckfeldt for Doty, Fisher for Percy, Abbot for Wylde, Bliss for W. Morgan, Clark for J. Morgan, Gardner for Clark. Dartmouth—Raycroft for Smith. Referees—Mr. Tingley and Mr. Rocque. Goal umpires—Mr. Watson and Mr. McKay. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

White Owls Win at Polo.

Two games were played last night in the Indoor Polo League. At the Central Park Riding Academy the White Owls defeated the Essex Troop Hornets by 10 to 3 goals. The losers were allowed three goals by handicap. In the other match the Bedford polo team defeated the Durland Tigers in a close and exciting contest, the score being 6 to 5. Each team was handicapped at five goals. Summary follows:

White Owls—J. Schweiger, 2; M. Wilder, 2; J. Breen, 0. Total—4.

Essex Troop Hornets—R. Mitchell, 0; J. Husk, 1; A. M. Reiland, 0. Total—1.

Tigers—Dr. Biers, 1; H. Guggenheimer, 2; G. C. Sherman, 2. Total—5.

Bedford—C. Lang, 2; E. Vogt, 2; A. Vogt, 1. Total—5.

Cassignol and Cochran Divide.

Firmin Cassignol and Welker Cochran divided honors in the 18.2-balk line exhibitions at Daly's Billiard Academy yesterday. In the afternoon Cochran defeated the French player by 250 points to 208. He averaged 25 and had a high run of 101, while Cassignol collected a single cluster of 107.

The visiting billiardist was in prime form in the evening, and ran out his 300 points in four sessions at the table. His most productive inning realized 168 carroms. Cochran made 149, with a high run of 72.

READY TO PLAY SQUASH.

Tournament to Decide National Championship Starts Today.

Play for the national amateur squash championship will begin this afternoon on the courts of the Harvard Club, fifty-one men having entered for the event. Eric S. Winston of the Harvard Club is the holder of the title. Particular interest attaches to his endeavor to defend the championship, owing to his defeat a few days ago by Charles M. Bull, Jr., in a team match between Heights Casino and the Harvard Club. This came as a great surprise, but it is believed that Bull will have difficulty in duplicating his victory with Winston playing on his home court. Should each of these players go through four rounds undefeated they will meet in the fifth round.

Nineteen matches will be played today, the first four starting at 2:15 o'clock. One of the best contests will probably be that between F. H. Davis of Harvard and L. du Pont Irving, also of the Harvard Club. A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club is pitted against J. M. Richard of Harvard, while M. L. Cornell of Columbia plays H. D. Bulkley of Columbia. The entry is the largest that ever was sent in for the championship event.

WESLEYAN DROPS TRINITY.

Hartford College's New Eligibility Rules Cause Football Break.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 4.—The Wesleyan University football schedule for next Fall, announced today, does not include a game with its old rival, Trinity, as the new eligibity rules adopted by the Hartford College are not agreeable to Wesleyan. A date has been left open, however, in case a mutual understanding can be reached later. The schedule:

Sept. 30, Connecticut Agricultural College, at Middletown; Oct. 7, Rhode Island State College, at Middletown; Oct. 14, Bowdoin, at Middletown; Oct. 21, New York University, at New York; Oct. 28, Amherst, at Middletown; Nov. 4, Williams, at Williamstown; Nov. 11, open; Nov. 18, Columbia, at New York.

No Trainer for Penn Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 4.—The Football Committee of the University of Pennsylvania has such confidence in the ability of Coach "Bob" Folwell that they have not only appointed him as the representative of the Red and Blue on the Football Rules Committee but they will leave training of the 1916 eleven to him.

While at Lafayette, Johns Hopkins, and Washington and Jefferson, Folwell looked after the physical condition of his players. He will have the services of Dr. Charles M. Wharton.

TO PROMOTE TEAM GOLF.

Women's Association President to Encourage This Feature on Links.

Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, the newly elected President of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, is firm in her purpose to promote team play in golf among the members of the association as far as it lies in her power. The record of the metropolitan teams in the tri-city matches for the Griscom Cup against the women of Boston and Philadelphia has been discouraging of late years, not so much in the quality of the golf displayed as in the general lack of interest and enthusiasm of the majority of members of the W. M. G. A. Speaking on this topic, Mrs. Donohoe quoted a clause from the Constitution of the association, which indicated that the encouragement of team play was one of the primary causes for the formation of the organization, and she declared that her policy in office would be to carry this idea into effect on the links this season.

This is in line with the intentions of the United States Golf Association, the Metropolitan Golf Association, and many other such bodies in the various sections of the country, and there seems to be a renewal of interest in a worthy method of competition which has languished in apparent disfavor.

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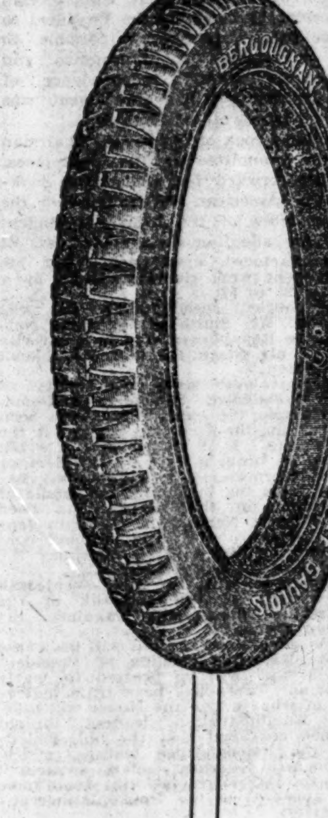

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A novel with a brilliant and forceful heroine. In its essential idea, in its characters, in its mode of treatment, it is **delightfully and genuinely new.** *—Boston Transcript*

The Real Adventure achieves the sense of actuality, of being a bit out of actual life without sacrificing imagination, beauty, spiritual truth. **A worth while contribution to American fictional literature.** *—New York Times*

A master craftsman is telling this story—one skilled not only in the technique of his craft, but also in intricacies of social observation and analysis. It is no slight achievement to convince one's readers that a young woman surrounded by luxury is in the right in leaving her husband and children merely in pursuance of a theory. *—Philadelphia North American*

Undoubtedly **the best novel of American home life** that has appeared in many a year. Worthy of the place in every American home—an excellent novel, sincere and true and wise beyond all doubt and bickering. *—New York Evening Sun*

A thoroughly sane, broadly sympathetic, and **highly interesting study of the married.** *—Boston Herald*

A brilliant novel, one far above the average in conception, power, and originality of thought. *—Review of Reviews*

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Chief Sanitary Inspector, Isthmian Canal Commission, 1904-1914, and

A. J. Orenstein, M.D.
Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector, Isthmian Canal Commission.
With an introduction by

L. O. Howard, Ph.D.
Entomologist and Chief Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

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"And now the whole world wants to know how they did it. Every detail becomes of the greatest interest, and, in consequence, what Mr. Le Prince has written here will be not only of great practical importance as a guide to future work of the same character, especially in the Tropics, but also of permanent historic value."

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MERCHANT MARINE BOOM STARTS HERE

National League, Aiming at One Million Members, Hears Mayor and Others.

MITCHEL FOR WIDE CAMPAIGN

Dr. Butler Says Movement Must Be Submitted to the Public—R. A. C. Smith and August Belmont Speak.

A campaign to upbuild an American merchant marine was launched at a luncheon yesterday at the Railroad Club at 30 Church Street, at which Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, August Belmont, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; P. H. W. Ross of Washington, Welding Ring, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, and William C. Breed told of the necessity for action to restore our standing as a great maritime nation.

The luncheon was the first meeting in this city of the National Maritime League which plans to get 1,000,000 members within three years, to effect a permanent national organization through the establishment of district councils in the twelve Federal Reserve Districts and to popularize through educational and publicity methods the economic necessity of a great merchant marine. Its members in this city include leaders in every branch of activity. The Chairman, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-five on ways and means, looking toward the organization of from 600 to 1,000 men in the local branch of the league.

A permanent, non-political Federal Marine Board on some such lines as the British Board of Trade was suggested by Mr. Ross, the President of the league, in his address. "We must ask every citizen," he said, "why he does not make his Congressional representative work for the solution of the maritime problem by some such effective method as that by which the banking and currency problems were affected.

Congress No Wiser Than People.

"It is idle to berate Congress. The wisdom of Congress is no greater than the wisdom of the people, and those who think that the majority in Congress are pushing ill-advised measures must translate themselves into the recesses of the interior and view a people, inexperienced in maritime problems, now vaguely alarmed at our lack of ships, calling for ships on a rush order and with closed eyes thrusting a hand into the grabbag of inchoate opinion, hoping to draw a ready-made remedy. A population is always certain to legislate in tune with its pocketbook when it is clearly shown how that pocketbook may best be filled. Hence it follows that an intensive campaign of education, on a great scale, must be carried out over a considerable period of time under a definite, constructive, educational program. The test of such a program is efficiency. A machine is no good that does not work. There is more power in an engine of one cat power that works than in an engine of a thousand horse power which accomplishes nothing.

"Setting aside the question as to whether that legislation may or may not be wise, we would reply that the experience of other civilized countries has absolutely proved this fact, viz., that a population cannot be legislated into making investments. Unless the people as a whole in America (as it has long done in Europe) willingly invests in maritime enterprises of all descriptions—not only in shipping, but in foreign banking enterprises, in foreign merchandising, in marine insurance, &c.—our country cannot have a really adequate and a permanent merchant marine.

"The proof of the success of such an educative campaign is found in our own country no less than sixteen years ago, when the economic truth of the gold standard was popularized. That campaign is said to have cost $3,000,000, but it paid a thousandfold because had not that foundation been laid the Federal Reserve Bank act could not have followed. But for that act America could not have availed herself of the recent circumstances that have placed her on the very pinnacle of worldwide financial supremacy."

Dr. Butler Wants Problem Studied.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the next speaker, declared the league wanted to start a study of a problem that must be solved in a democratic way. Like many other big moves, he declared, the matter was submitted to the public.

"The development of trade and commerce depends," said Dr. Butler, "on the expansion of our marine. And this, he added, was entirely aside from patriotic motives. The balance is all against our merchant as matters now stand, he insisted. The ingenuity shown in our automobile trade, now worldfamed, should be applied to shipbuilding, backed by finance, pride, enterprise, and our scientific knowledge, and thereby place the United States in the lead of shipping.

Mayor Mitchel expressed the interest of the city in the work and purpose of the league. "Second only to the question of defense," said the Mayor, "was the merchant marine question. The war has taught us," he insisted, "a lesson as to our marine, and this lesson will be emphasized when the war is over. With the closer relationship with South and Central American countries will come a development which must be met.

"Those who should know declare there will come, after this lamentable war, a commercial war, in which we will be much involved. Our merchant marine must be established on a sound basis. It won't do to wish a merchant marine. Our merchants must be given the right to develop on an economic basis to compete with our own weapons. Fundamentally, we of New York are not more interested in this question than is, perhaps, central Kansas. The facilities of marine commerce are as vital to all the country as they are to New York. We are doing, and shall do, all in our power to make possible the docking and caring for the boats, but the move for the marine must be general."

R. A. C. Smith spoke of the choking up and blocking of the piers and the efforts to smooth out these troubles. "We have," said the Commissioner, "seven and a half miles of berthing space, and because of the lack of shipping everything is packed on the piers."

Resolutions were adopted forming a ways and means committee to raise funds and to hold a dinner. Alexander J. Hemphill was appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

PASS PHILIPPINE BILL BY VOTE OF 52 TO 24

Conservatives Are Powerless to Stem Tide in Senate for Independence in 1921.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Retaining the drastic Clarke amendment providing for the independence of the islands not later than March 4, 1921, the Senate this afternoon passed the Philippine bill by a vote of 52 to 24. All the Democrats present and six Republicans of the progressive complexion voted for the bill. The opposition to the measure came altogether from the conservative Republicans except that of Mr. Poindexter of Washington, the only member of the Progressive Party in the Senate. Two progressive Republicans—Mr. Cummins of Iowa and Mr. Gronna of North Dakota—voted with them.

The six progressive Republicans supporting the bill were Mr. Borah of Idaho, Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, Mr. Norris of Nebraska, and Mr. Works of California. Mr. Borah, Mr. Cummins, and Mr. La Follette are regarded by their friends as possible Republican nominees for the Presidency.

All efforts today to soften the Clarke amendment failed by large majorities. Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, tried to restore a provision protecting the islands, when independent, from foreign aggression by directing the President to induce foreign powers, if possible, to sign conventions to "recognize and respect the sovereign independence" of the islands, but his amendment was rejected by a vote of 17 to 60.

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, brought forward his amendment making the American recognition of the independence of the islands dependent upon the adoption by the islanders of a satisfactory Constitution. But his amendment went the same road by a vote of 25 to 52.

The political speech of the day was made by Mr. Smith of Michigan, conservative Republican, who is a favorite son of his State for the Republican nomination.

"Almost ever since the Treaty of Paris was signed," he said to the Democrats across the aisle, "you have been bombarding the American position in the Philippines. It is fitting that this bill should be brought here by the Senator from Nebraska, (Mr. Hitchcock,) because from the beginning the cradle of discontent in the islands has been rocked by a Nebraskan, (William Jennings Bryan.) At three national conventions he has tried to overthrow the policies of the beloved McKinley."

Tomorrow will be the seventeenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Philippine insurrection against the United States.

It is understood the bill will go to the House with the backing of President Wilson and will be pressed for early passage. There has been little indication of what action the House will take, but Administration leaders tonight seemed confident that the bill, including the independence feature, which, Democratic Senators declare, squares it with the Baltimore platform, would have the approval of the House Democratic majority.

ENACTS PENSION LAW.

Philippine Assembly Provides for Retirement of American Officials.

MANILA, Feb. 4.—Both houses of the Legislature were in session all night in an effort to dispose of their business and avoid an extra session. The Commission passed the Assembly bill authorizing purchase of the Manila Railway for $4,000,000, with no change in the measure. The bill ratifies the agreement reached on Dec. 18 between Governor General Harrison and H. L. Higgins, President of the Manila Railway Company.

The Assembly enacted the political administrative code on which work has been in progress for six years, but it was held up by the Commission.

The "Blue Sky" bill, regulating sale of speculative securities, was passed by the Commission.

The Assembly approved the bill which provides for retirement of American employes of the Government who file requests before July 31. Those employes who have been in the service more than six years are to receive 60 per cent. of their normal salaries, payable in three yearly installments. Those who have been in the service for ten years will receive the full amount of their salaries for the same period.

The Commission later approved the pension bill, which thereby became law. It is provided that Government appointees named in place of the retiring Americans shall receive salaries the amount of which, together with the pensions paid, shall not exceed the present salaries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Manila Railway has had financial difficulties several years and the Philippine Government has attempted to straighten its affairs by taking it over at a fair valuation. The railway was facing a probable receivership, which it was thought might mean loss of a considerable part of the company's indebtedness to the island Government. The agreement between Governor General Harrison and President Higgins of the railway company provides that the Government will receive all the capital stock of the company for $4,000,000. It authorizes the company to issue $1,190,000 in 5 per cent. bonds on its northern line, the company to refund these bonds at par by a new issue of 5 per cent. bonds secured by first mortgage on the northern line and the second mortgage on the southern line.

The Government agrees to maintain a sinking fund to pay the 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds on maturity, provided authority and an agreement may be reached to extend these bonds for twenty years.

WIFE SUES WAR SURVIVOR.

Burling, Who Brought Nurse Here from England, Is Divorce Defendant

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Half an hour after his release from the Camden County Prison, Arthur H. Burling, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, member of a socially prominent Philadelphia family, and only recently returned from the battlefields of Northern France, where he was seriously wounded, was this afternoon served with divorce papers in a suit instituted by Mrs. Florence S. Burling.

Burling was arrested Jan. 23 at Gloucester, when he was said to have threatened to shoot United States immigration officers. He was interceding in the behalf of a young English nurse who had accompanied him to this country from Plymouth, England, where he had been taken nearly dead after the second battle of the Aisne. The girl was deported from New York a week ago. Burling was detained at Camden for "threats to kill" until United States Commissioner Joline, in Camden, dismissed the charges this afternoon.

Burling was on his way to see his mother when he was served with the divorce papers. "I'll not contest the divorce," said Burling. "I'm going back to Europe to fight. I am still a member of the Foreign Legion, and will join the aeronautical service."

MERCANTILE MARINE SETTLEMENT HALTED

Dispute Between International's Stockholders May End in the Courts.

A REORGANIZATION SOUGHT

Owners of Preferred and Common Disagree Over Distribution of the New Shares.

The fight over the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine, which has been waged among three protective committees for many months, will probably be dragged into the courts after all. The reason for this course lies in the inability of the committees for the preferred and the common stock of the big shipping combination to agree on the distribution of the stock of the proposed new company.

It was admitted yesterday by representatives of both preferred and common stockholders that negotiations for an amicable settlement had been halted. After many exchanges of views, it appeared, the common stockholders, represented by the Platten Committee, submitted certain suggestions to the preferred stockholders, represented by the Wallace Committee. These suggestions, which called for additional concessions to the common stock, were rejected by the Wallace Committee.

The Wallace Committee, it is understood, will shortly announce a reorganization plan of its own. It is aimed to get approval of this plan from the bondholders of the company, represented by the Bannard Committee, but no further attempt will be made to induce the common stockholders to ratify the plan. There will be provision in the plan for the common stockholders but the terms, it is said, will not be as favorable as those offered in the recent negotiations.

To offset the move of the Wallace Committee, it is believed, the common stockholders will also shortly announce a plan. The preferred stockholders, backed by the bondholders, will seek a foreclosure, and this will be opposed by the common stockholders. Indications point to a bitter legal fight if the foreclosure is opposed. It will probably be opposed on the ground that the default on the company's bonds was unwarranted and illegal.

Great interest centres in the marine company fight because of the large number of followers of the market trend of the company's securities. The rise in these securities, particularly in the preferred stock, constitutes one of the war chapters of Wall Street. That the preferred stock of a company in receivership should sell near par has been one of the oddities of Wall Street speculation.

Plans for the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company were well under way last Spring when certain stockholders objected. These plans, if carried through, would have given the control of the property to the bondholders. Out of the protest grew the Wallace Committee, and later the field was widened by the formation of the Platten Committee.

The original bondholders' plan called for an assessment of $2.50 on the common stock. This was eliminated in a revision of the plan. In the negotiations between the preferred and common stockholders a $10 assessment was proposed for the common stock. This met with such protests that the assessment was wholly eliminated in the final draft of the plan. Even so, there remained a hitch over the distribution of assets. The common stocwkholders, it was said, wanted a fifth interest in the new company, but the best offered to them was equivalent to a one-seventh interest, it was understood.

BROKERS FALSIFIED BOOKS.

Appellate Division Holds Harding May Recover from Assignee.

The stock brokerage firm of Beers & Owens, former member of the New York Stock Exchange, falsified its account with Edmund F. Harding, one of its customers, according to the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division yesterday in reversing the order of the lower court, which denied Harding's application to compel William D. Gaillard, assignee of the firm, to credit Harding with $3,806.95 on one deal in Allis-Chalmers common.

The papers on file recite that Charles H. Dickinson, as sole surviving partner of Beers & Owens—after the death of Mr. Beers—assigned to Mr. Gaillard on Sept. 9, 1915, for the benefit of the general creditors. Mr. Harding left with the firm 300 shares of Interborough-Metropolitan common stock as a deposit, and then did some trading. Prior to July 17, 1915, he had ordered his brokers to sell 100 shares of Allis-Chalmers. According to the decision today the brokers did not execute the order when they said they did, and as a result of their false accounting Harding was credited with only $1,006.95 instead of $3,806.95, or a difference of $2,800.95. The lower court ruled in favor of Assignee Gaillard.

The opinion of the Appellate Court, written by Justice Laughlin, reads in part:

"The sale not having been made pursuant to his instructions was not binding upon him. His damages are determined by the highest market price of the stock within a reasonable time after he discovered that the sale was made after he cancelled the authority of the brokers to sell."

ANTHRAX AT THE BARBER'S.

Cheap Shaving Brushes in England Carried Bacilli.

Cheap shaving brushes are sources of anthrax, that mysterious disease derived from animals, which recently caused the death of a well-known lawyer in Bellevue Hospital, according to an announcement in the current number of The New York Medical Journal. This unexpected source of infection has been discovered by Dr. Reginald R. Elworthy, who reported his discovery in a recent number of The Lancet in London.

He found that in three cases of anthrax which developed on the faces of the victims, all had used cheap shaving brushes of the same type. He examined the brushes culturally and obtained from them living bacilli of anthrax. The nature and the virulency of the organisms he then proved by inoculating animals with them.

"The brushes were traced back to the manufacturer, and the materials were subjected to examination, with the result that anthrax was found in material called goat hair, but which contained hair from a variety of animals," he says. "This hair was of Chinese origin."

The editor of The Medical Journal, in commenting upon the discovery, says that it is indeed a revelation that shaving brushes are capable of carrying the living bacilli of anthrax, and that the cheap brushes, which are commonly supposed to be made of a vegetable fibre, often contain animal hair, and may therefore be potential sources of infection.

Mrs. Sage Gives a $12,000 Organ.

Mrs. Russell Sage has notified the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Church in the Gardens of Forest Hills, Queens, that she will have installed in the edifice in time for use at the Easter services a $12,000 organ. The church, which was built by Mrs. Sage, is a beautiful structure, the architecture of which accords well with the other buildings in the Sage Foundation development. A set of chimes will be installed in the tower and an attachment is to be placed in the organ loft whereby the chimes may be played from that point.

STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Partners of Firms Report on Their Work for the Year.

The report of activities of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms in the last year was issued yesterday at the annual meeting. A committee appointed more than a year ago to consider a suggestion that members should vote proxies for stocks held in customers' accounts reported against the proposal. The idea behind the plan was that Stock Exchange interests might work to the betterment of corporations if represented on the Boards of Directors.

"Such action would be inadvisable," said the report signed by a majority of the committee, "because if the association did act with the result of electing one or more Directors the association would become directly interested in the management of the corporation, and to a certain extent responsible for its management. In our opinion such a position would be undesirable."

The report said that the Board of Managers had tried to secure from the Treasury Department a change in the decision that all profits on security transactions must be included in income tax returns without the deduction of losses. The effort was unsuccessful. The announcement was made that a test case before the courts was contemplated on this point of the income tax law.

Charles H. Boynton was re-elected President and other officers also held over. Oscar L. Gubelman was elected a Governor for two years, being the only new member added. The Nominating Committee for 1916 consists of Ambrose D. Henry, George Provost, George N. Woolsey, H. B. Baruch, Charles V. Benton, and E. F. Hutton.

SEVERY SENT TO ASYLUM.

Says He Shot at Ten Persons in Albany in One Day.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Harold L. Severy, the Boston youth who shot four persons here, was committed to Matteawan State Hospital for Criminal Insane by County Judge Addington today. A special commission of alienists reported that Severy was insane.

Severy, who was arrested at Schenectady last Tuesday, had been confined in institutions for the insane at Waverly and Westboro, Mass., and at Brattleboro, Vt. He escaped from the Vermont asylum four years ago.

The lunatic addressed the court for nearly half an hour, telling the story of his wanderings and of the attempts he had made to put an end to the persecution to which he believed he had been subjected. On the day preceding the shooting in this city, he said, he shot at five persons in Rensselaer, on the opposite side of the Hudson River, but so far as he could tell none of his intended victims was hurt. On Friday, according to his tale, he fired at ten persons in Albany.

Severy then went to Schenectady, he said, because he saw none of the wounded persons drop and he believed that a more powerful weapon and larger bullets were needed to end the imagined persecutions.

Edward S. Crockett, an attorney of Boston, who appeared for the young man, stated that Severy's parents, who are visiting in Los Angeles, Cal., believed he should be confined in some institution.

LAMAR MUST REPORT DAILY.

"Wolf of Wall Street's" Bail Increased to $50,000 by Federal Judge

David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," must report daily to United States Marshal McCarthy in the Federal Building until the mandate of the United States Supreme Court has been issued sending back his case to the lower courts. Judge Mayer issued an order to that effect yesterday and at the same time raised Lamar's bail from $35,000 to $50,000.

District Attorney Marshall appeared personally in court to argue his motion. He pointed out that it was likely to be several weeks before the decision of the Supreme Court became effective, and argued that Lamar's bail should be raised. The Government, he said, had come into information which showed that Lamar recently had made a good deal of money and might in consequence be tempted to run away from a jail sentence.

"If this individual gives leg bail," said Mr. Marshall, "I do not want to be the man who is blamed for it."

Carl E. Whitney, counsel for Lamar, denied that his client made much money lately and laughed at the idea that Lamar would run away.

"He is being shadowed now by detectives," Mr. Whitney said, "and everybody knows Dave Lamar. There would be no more trouble in finding him than in discovering the whereabouts of President Wilson himself. There is no reason, moreover, why he should run away, as he has his appeals pending both in the Supreme Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals."

Judge Mayer, however, decided to increase Lamar's bond.

TRINITY HAS NEW CHANCEL.

Dedication of the Bell Memorial to Take Place Tomorrow.

The remodeled chancel of Trinity Church, which for months has been concealed by a heavy curtain, will be revealed at the services at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the new choir stalls, the organ cases, and the new marble paving will be formally dedicated. These new fittings, which greatly enhance the beauty and richness of the chancel, are the gift of Louis V. Bell as a memorial to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bell. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the rector of Trinity, will preach.

Trinity, so long the cathedral church of the Protestant Episcopal diocese, abounds in many fine works of ecclesiastical art. The new chancel furnishings, while not duplicates in any sense of the old examples of similar work, harmonize well with the interior of the historic pile. The woodwork is of selected oak, stained in rich brown without varnish or surface finish, thereby having the quality and tone of the best examples of mediaeval craftsmen. The architect was Thomas Nash, assisted by J. Henry Eames and the execution of the design was intrusted to Irving & Cassam of Boston.

The general character of the fittings is in the style of the fifteenth century. On either side of the chancel are carved canopied stalls. Carved diagonal buttresses surmounted by the figures of angels playing musical instruments or bearing scrolls of music divide the canopies. The arms of the end stalls are adorned with the figures of kneeling saints. The communion rail is made of panels of delicately framed tracery. All the woodwork has a wealth of detail in its carving.

To Fight Garbage Disposal Plant.

Vigorous opposition is developing in Queens against the establishment of the odorless garbage disposal plant on Rikers Island, and within the next few days it is probable that the fight will be taken up by the civic organizations which are interested in the development of the north shore of that borough. Consulting Engineer Clifford B. Moore of the Borough of Queens, who has opposed the plan, in an interview said that the plan was a menace to residents along the shore.

Murderer of Two Executed.

OSSINING, Feb. 4.—Giuseppe Marendi, who killed two Brooklyn policemen exactly two years ago tomorrow, was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison today. He shot Policemen James O'Connell and Edward Murtha because one tried to search him for a revolver. He had three trials and two convictions, the courts finally affirming the death sentence. He protested his innocence to the last.

JEWISH WAR RELIEF TOTALS $2,182,280

Contributions in Cash Acknowledged to Date More Than $1,343,543.

BIG MEETING IN BROOKLYN

Hope to Raise $100,000 There—Committees in Manhattan Plan to Sell Gifts of Jewelry.

The various committees having in charge the raising of funds for the relief of the millions of Jews made destitute through the war in Europe intend that there shall be no let-up of their activities. This was made plain in a statement issued yesterday by the People's Relief Committee thanking those who generously responded to the appeal made on Thursday, Jan. 27, the day set apart by President Wilson for country-wide giving for war relief of the Jews. The statement of the committee said:

> Money is not all. It is the feeling that they, those who are in dire trouble abroad, have the sympathy of the American people, as was proven by the splendid response to the cry, that will help the Jews resist all the suffering they have to endure.
>
> The millions of dollars the people of the United States gave so generously to help the Jewish war sufferers on Jewish Relief Day, the money given before and since, has aroused the admiration of the world. The lives of those millions saved are living monuments to the greatness of soul of the American people.

The great mass meeting at which, Brooklyn leaders hope, $100,000 will be raised for Jewish war relief, will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday night. The committee having the affair in charge reported yesterday that so great was the demand for seats that the music hall of the Academy had been engaged for an overflow meeting. Two thousand seats in the Academy have been reserved, but any seat remaining unoccupied at 7:45 o'clock may be taken by any one at the meeting. All seats in the music hall will be unreserved. The meeting is to be nonsectarian.

Among the speakers will be the Mayor, Borough President Pounds, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Jacob H. Schiff, Congressman Meyer London, Felix M. Warburg, Joseph Barondess, Benjamin H. Namm, and Rabbi J. L. Magnes.

Among those on the musical program will be Alexander Bloch, violinist, and Miss Mary Ball, soprano, accompanied by Miss Rose Delson at the piano. There will also be an organ recital by Alexander D. Richardson.

Bazaar and Fair.

The People's Committee announced yesterday that it would hold a bazaar and fair for the Jewish war sufferers in Grand Central Palace from March 25 to April 3.

Among other interesting things that will be for sale are all the trinkets that were given at the different meetings and theatres—watches, fobs, rings, brooches, ear pendants, and other articles of value, among them a small gold watch that J. Pankin, the lawyer, got after one of his speeches in an east side theatre. Pankin prizes the timepiece highly.

"I will keep this watch," he said, "even if I have to bid the last dollar I can muster."

A weeping old woman gave it to him.

Samuel Untermyer is Chairman of the Bazaar Committee. Others on the committee are Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. Einstein, and Mrs. Abcahan.

Among the patrons are Mayor Mitchel, Professor and Mrs. Felix Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, Arthur Brisbane, Daniel Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, William Randolph Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus, the Rev. and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Lillian D. Wald, and others.

Acknowledgments.

The American Jewish Committee announced yesterday that to date it had received $2,182,280.42. Of this amount $1,343,543.71 was in cash and $838,736.71 in pledges. These gifts of $25 or more were acknowledged yesterday:

Grodman Brothers	$25	Tacoma Com.	380
C. Zunser, (col.)	28	Bernardino Com.	672
Marion Com.	461	Federa. of Jewish Char. of Akron	$100
Max Schwarz	100	Chicago Com.	20,000
Natchez Com.	400	Trenton Com.	4,500
Centreville Jewish farmers	[illegible]00	Indianap's Ass'n	56
B. Dorman, Inc.	25	Corsicana Com.	1,000
Jencker Spinning Co.	25	Enid Com.	225
		Bellaus Com.	1,000
Simon Sturm	25	Atlanta Com.	5,000
Elyria Com.	879	Meriden Com.	1,384
N. Bedford Com.	50	Coney Island Heb. Association	50
H. Kurniker	25		
Asbestos Textile Co.	25	Baltimore Com.	13,000
Leo F. Sturm	25	Phoenixville Com.	209
Kinston Com.	337	D. Crystal & Co.	25
N. Bedford Com.	2,0[illegible]1	Melanic Redlich	25
Fruit Auction Co., (col.)	100	Nonotuck Silk Co.	100
		L. Robinson	250
Newburger, Henderson & Loeb	250	Paris Com.	115
		Marietta Com.	50
Dalton Com.	117	Albuquerque Com.	641
S. J. Fishel	25	Temple Israel	345
Jackson Com.	111	Manistee Com.	57
Macon Com.	600	A Friend	25
Lawrence Com.	1,600	Freeport Com.	305
Pride of Brooklyn Lodge	70	Levy Brothers	500
Marsfield Com.	305	J. S. Silverstein	50

These monthly pledges were acknowledged:

	Cents.		Cents.
Paul Kohn	80	Max Cohen	25
B. Breger	50	A. Gutglick	25
H. L. Berlinger	25	L. Zwilling	25
L. R. Sherman	25	L. Spinnel	25
M. Meyrowitz	25	Lillian B. Dribbin	25
L. Lipman	25	A. Rothenberg	50
L. Waldman	25		

Checks and pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee at 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, Pulitzer Building; the People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway, or to the Women's Proclamation Day Committee, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer, Pulitzer Building.

TEIPER HEAVILY IN DEBT.

District Attorney Finds There Were Family Quarrels Over Money.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—John Edward Teiper, the young manufacturer, spent another day in a cell at Police Headquarters, where he is held in connection with the killing of his mother and brother late Sunday night. He was visited by his young wife and father-in-law, Alton H. Newton, who, after a brief talk with the prisoner, asserted that Teiper was innocent and would be able to prove it.

District Attorney Dudley spent the day in looking up the financial matters of the family. He found that young Teiper was deeply in debt; that he borrowed much money from his mother, and that there had been frequent family clashes over money matters. He obtained a court order directing certain banks to turn over to him a statement of the affairs of the brick company of which young Teiper was the head, as well as records covering Teiper's personal bank account. He also obtained ledgers from the Teiper family home showing a record of the transactions between Teiper and his mother.

"I have not found that Teiper had any amount of money on deposit anywhere," the District Attorney said tonight. "Teiper raised a lot of money by mortgages. He owes one bank $7,000 and his personal account is overdrawn $30. He also owes considerable money to firms in Buffalo. I have not completed my investigation of his finances, and may find something of importance before I am through."

The condition of Miss Grace Teiper, who was terribly beaten at the same time her brother and mother were killed, is somewhat improved tonight, but she has not been able to make any connected statement of the affair.

The case will be turned over to the Grand Jury when it meets on Monday.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:02|Sun sets..5:18|Moon sets..7:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:50	9:18	2:41	2:14
Governors Island	9:21	9:54	3:15	3:46
Hell Gate	11:27	12:00	4:56	5:27

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 4.

SS Themistocles, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Jan. 29.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 31.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Feb. 2.
SS Chaparra, Sagua, Jan. 23.
SS Matanzas, Baltimore, Feb. 2.
SS Ardgryfe, London, Jan. 12.
SS Vulcano, Genoa, Jan. 12.
SS Concho, Key West, Feb. 1.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Jan. 29.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
SS Fenay Bridge, Perim, Dec. 27.
SS Montebello, Cardiff, Jan. 15.
SS Echunga, Savannah, Jan. 27.
SS Capella I., Tyne, Jan. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Minnehaha	London	Jan. 26
Stampalia	Naples	Jan. 24
Wells City	Bristol	Jan. 13
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Ilvingham Court	Havre	Jan. 15
Cacique	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Moncenisio	Leghorn	Jan. 13
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 14
Larenberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Constantinos	Marseilles	Jan. 16
Yildum	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Kirkiee	Leith	Jan. 21
*Chicago	Bordeaux	Jan. 23
Tiverton	Hull	Jan. 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 2
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Caldergrove	Barry	Jan. 21
Italia	Gibraltar	Jan. 27
Scottish Prince	Victoria	Jan. 8
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Jan. 29
Floridian	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Bayamo	Cienfuegos	Jan. 29
Cannizaro	Hull	Jan. 20
Hubert	Barbados	Jan. 22

DUE MONDAY.

Comanche	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Edith Cavell	Lisbon	Jan. 20
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 21
Saxon Monarch	London	Jan. 23
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	Jan. 23
Yaguez	San Juan	Feb. 2
Sixaola	Santiago	Feb. 2
Tenadores	Cristobal	Jan. 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 5
Polanhall	Gibraltar	Jan. 31
Stephano	St. Johns	Feb. 1
Iroquois	Samana	Feb. 2
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 2
El Occidente	Galveston	Feb. 1

DUE TUESDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 5
Saratoga	Havana	Feb. 5
Alphard	Rotterdam	Jan. 22
Anglia	Lisbon	Jan. 22
Den of Ogil	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Idaho	Hull	Jan. 20
Medina	Galveston	Feb. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 2
Touraine	Bordeaux	Jan. 30
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 24

*Carries mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Admiral Clark, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
†Hellig Olav, Christiania	10:000 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Yaque, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Kotonia, Progreso	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Leonatus, Sagua	———	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Montserrat, Cadiz	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Queen Margaret, London	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 4.

SS Baltic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 5th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Minnehaha, London to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 5th, forenoon. Atlantic Transport Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Ponce, Guanica to New York, was 832 miles S. at 7 P. M. 3d.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 47 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, passed Stirrup Key at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 116 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 130 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,691 miles S. at noon.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 230 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Sarnia, Lisbon to New York, was 850 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.

SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 279 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 260 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. E. of St. John's Bar at 8 P. M.

SS El Dia, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 607 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 375 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 21 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.

SS J. A. Hooper, Jucaro to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 98 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 200 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, Feb. 3.
SS Venezia, at Bordeaux, Jan. 30.
SS Ardgowan, at Pauillac, Feb. 1.
SS Palacine, at Havre, Feb. 1.
SS Mitra, at St. Michaels, Feb. 2.
SS Ampleforth, at Marseilles, Jan. 29.
SS Welbeck Hall, at Marseilles, Jan. 29.

Sailed.

SS Allagreash, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 3.
SS Kronstadt, from Manchester, Feb. 3.

Passed.

SS Tropea, New York for London, passed Beachy Head.
SS Labor, New York for Naples, passed Sagres.
SS Gorontato, New York for Batavia, passed Cape Town.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 10:30 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Manchuria.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Themistocles.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion..........Feb. 8
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern..........Feb. 9
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion..........Feb. 10

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY.

To the Holders of the Certificates of Erskine Hewitt, as Receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company, Issued Under and Pursuant to an Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated July 19, 1915:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that under and pursuant to the above recited order, authorizing the undersigned, as Receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company, to issue his Receiver's certificates in the sum of $250,000, said Receiver will redeem all of said issue of certificates at par and interest to date of redemption, at the office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 6th day of March 1916, unless sooner presented for redemption. Said certificates, with accrued interest thereon, shall become due and payable upon said date, and interest thereon shall cease to accrue thereafter.

Dated February 5th, 1916.

ERSKINE HEWITT,
As Receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company.
O'BRIEN, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

SAVES BROTHER FROM JAIL.

Cocaine Handler's Confession Brings Lighter Sentence.

The willingness of Louis Strauss to confess his crime rather than his brother, Myron, who had been accused of it wrongly, should suffer, caused Judge Clayton yesterday in the Federal District Court to inflict on him a lighter penalty than he otherwise would.

Myron Strauss was indicted some time ago by the Federal Grand Jury for a breach of the Harrison law, in that he had provided Michael Chadach with a package of cocaine. A few days later Louis Strauss called on Assistant District Attorney Hartridge and informed him that it was he and not Myron who had handled the forbidden drug. The indictment against Myron was consequently quashed, and a new indictment was found against Louis Strauss and Chadach.

Both defendants pleaded guilty yesterday when arraigned before Judge Clayton. Mr. Hartridge explained to the court what had happened and as a result they were fined only $200 and placed in the custody of Marshal McCarthy for thirty days. These they will pass in the Tombs.

To Develop Manhattan Bridge.

The Manhattan Bridge Transit Association has been formed to urge on the Public Service Commission the need of putting the Manhattan Bridge to greater use. It points out that the bridge cost more than $20,000,000 to construct, and that now only two lines of street cars run over it. Nathan Marcus is President of the new association, Charles H. Shulmer, Vice President; Henry A. Bade, Second Vice President; John H. Jube, Treasurer, and Jacob Finkelstein, Secretary.

KILLS HIS INTENDED BRIDE.

Mother's Interference with Proposed Marriage Cause of a Tragedy.

DOUGLAS, Mass., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Lena B. Keyser of Schenectady, N. Y., was shot and killed here today by John H. Pierce of Delanson, N. Y., who afterward shot himself. The couple were about to be married when Mrs. Keyser's mother appeared and urged her not to go through with the ceremony. Physicians said Pierce probably would die.

Pierce, who had been employed in railroad construction work, returned yesterday from Schenectady accompanied by Mrs. Keyser and obtained a marriage license here. The woman's mother arrived later and told her daughter that Pierce had been married before and had not obtained a divorce.

Pierce, who was 60, the police said, shot the girl through the head, killing her instantly and then fired another bullet into his head. He was taken to a hospital, but no attempt was made to extract the bullet, as the surgeons said that there was no chance of saving his life.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Lena B. Keyser and John H. Pierce left Delanson, N. Y., about a week ago to get married. Mrs. Keyser is a widow. Pierce is married, but his wife left him three years ago after he had nearly stoned her to death. She is living in Albany with her parents. Pierce gained considerable notoriety at the time of the assault on his wife, which was committed at a lonely spot near a cemetery. Pierce pushed his wife into a gully and hurled large stones at her for fifteen minutes, leaving her for dead. She recovered and he was sent to the Elmira Reformatory, but was paroled a year later.

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Individual instruction. Special department for primary boys. 700 graduates have entered college.
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The Clark School for Concentration
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The well-known Gantz Course of Lectures and Sales Demonstrations Opens
MONDAY, FEB. 7—8 P. M.
at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Public invited to Open Session. Send for circulars.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman-Gaines
Day & Night Sessions Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

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NO WINTRY WINDS IN FLORIDA

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Down South they're enjoying the balmy weather of Summer—the fresh, sweet fragrance of flowers and orange groves. Don't risk a breakdown by staying where the snow and ice and slush may undermine your health. Get away now before it is too late.

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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Special Sailing to England
Under Neutral Netherlands Flag
Palatial Twin Screw S. S. NOORDAM
Monday, February 7, Noon
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH
PASSENGER OFFICE, 21-24 State St., New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
CHICAGO . . . Feb. 8, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia..Feb. 12 | St. Paul..Feb. 19

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic......Feb. 9 | Adriatic......Feb. 16
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 19, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Feb. 29
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*CAMERONIA, Sat., Feb. 12, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA . . SAT., FEB. 19, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA . SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
*CALIFORNIA . SAT., MAR. 4, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
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MARDI GRAS at New Orleans. Select tour leaves March 2.
CALIFORNIA Tours de Luxe by all routes. Next departure Feb. 22.
FLORIDA CUBA, NASSAU, leave during February, March. Choice of steamer or rail.
HAWAII Short Tours from San Francisco or Vancouver. Next departure Feb. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA Grand Tour leaves Feb. 16.
JAPAN in Cherry Blossom and Wistaria seasons. Elite Tours leave March 2 and 25.
Tours and Tickets to All Resorts
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
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FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
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OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Week days, $2.00; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 23d St.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie. Franklin St., 2 P. M. Telephone 4675—Franklin.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VAUBAN..........Feb. 5, 10:30 A. M.
S. S. VASARI..........Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
(Calling at Liverpool.)
CAMERONIA ....SAT., FEB. 12, 10 A. M.
TUSCANIA .....SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St.

FABRE LINES to Azores [illegible] Naples
S. S. PATRIA (New).........Feb. 8, to Naples
S. S. ROMA, March 1, to Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada and Lisbon.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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BRITAIN TO LET GOLD BE SENT TO HOLLAND

$5,000,000 Will Be Dispatched to Pay for Sumatra Tobacco Unless Market Changes.

NEGOTIATIONS NEARLY OVER

Shipment of the Metal Is Cheaper Than Transferring the Money in Drafts or Cable Transfers.

The National Bank of Commerce and the Guaranty Trust Company have practically concluded arrangements with British Government officials to permit the shipment of a round amount of gold to Holland within the next two weeks. The gold will be sent to make payment for Sumatra leaf tobacco which local cigar manufacturers buy in Amsterdam at auction each Spring. Usually from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 worth is bought and it is expected that at least $5,000,000 gold will go out under a guarantee against seizure by the British Government unless the market for Amsterdam exchange drops from its present high level to a position approaching normal.

Bankers interested in the transaction declined yesterday to discuss the matter. In other quarters it was learned that the negotiations with British authorities were nearly complete, and that the question of shipments of the metal depended alone on the market for Dutch exchange. The method followed by the bankers in presenting their request to Great Britain was not made public, but it was understood that the State Department was informed more than a week ago that importers would suffer a heavy loss through the tobacco purchase if gold could not be sent. At that time drafts on Amsterdam banks were selling at about 43 cents to the guilder against a normal quotation of 40.19 cents.

The cost of shipping gold at the present time is exceptionally high, but it would not cost so much to "lay down" the metal in Amsterdam as to send money there in drafts or cable transfers. Adding freight and insurance charges to the value of the metal, the gold would cost shippers, when delivered to the Bank of the Netherlands, about 41.37 cents to the guilder. As compared with the premium on the guilder in the exchange market last week, gold shipments would have meant a saving of approximately 5 per cent. on the amount involved, as compared with exchange operations covering the same total.

Since gold exports for tobacco were first discussed the guilder rate has declined, until yesterday there were sales of drafts at 41¾. An influence in depressing the market was the opening a few days ago by the National Bank of Commerce of a special gold fund for account of the Bank of the Netherlands. The purpose of this was to prevent losses to Dutch holders of American securities of interest and dividend remittances from this side, the gold deposited in the fund being considered as reserve by the Dutch institution. It was arranged that recipients of income from American stocks and bonds in Holland should have their checks or coupons cashed at their banks, receiving practically the face value of their paper, and the banks would be reimbursed by the Bank of the Netherlands, which would be informed from this side that gold had been deposited to cover the amounts paid out.

It is learned that bankers believe the guilder may again add to its premium at this centre, after the present declining tendency has spent itself, and for this reason they desire to be prepared for the future. The auctions of Sumatra tobacco will begin on March 10, and funds to cover American purchases must be in Amsterdam, in part at least, by that date. If gold is to be sent, the first consignment will go before Feb. 20. In case exchange rates tend to decline below 41½ for guilder drafts before that date, it is expected that the tobacco will be financed through ordinary exchange operations.

The British Government has given plain indications that gold sent from this country to Holland would be subject to seizure, and for this reason special arrangements had to be made for the contemplated transfer. The British authorities fear that the metal may ultimately find its way across the German border and add to the resources of the Central Powers. Two months ago a shipment of $500,000 from a local banking house to an Amsterdam bank was diverted to England, and no attempts have been made to export the metal since. Underwriters decline to insure gold against seizure, making the risk of loss from this probability fall entirely upon the shipper.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE BIG

Imports and Exports Increase Greatly in the Year.

Estimates prepared by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank show that the total value of the trade between the United States and South America in 1915, including exports and imports, was $465,000,000. This compares with a total trade of $320,533,000 in 1914 and $211,395,000 in 1905. The largest previous trade for a year was $372,676,000 in 1912.

An increase in shipments of agricultural implements is particularly noticeable. It is estimated that 1915 shipments amounted to $3,000,000 compared with $2,000,000 in 1914. Automobile shipments doubled and so did shipments of cotton cloth. Coal shipments were four times as great in total value. Big increases were reported also in binder twine, machinery, and leather.

A circular issued yesterday by the National City Bank's Foreign Trade Department says:

"Exports to South America for 1915 aggregated approximately $145,000,000 and were greatly in excess of 1914, and larger than any preceding year, except, possibly, 1913, when the total was $146,000,000. The imports from South America are approximately 40 per cent. more than last year and the exports to South America approximately 60 per cent. more than last year."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Vagaries of the weather again caused irregularity in some retail branches, especially in the East, but general distribution continues in exceptionally heavy volume. Extensive buying of the staple necessities fully sustains prices at a high position and disproportion between supply and demand has a strengthening effect on many commodities. Frequent evidences of depleted stocks are noted and, though overtime is in force in numerous instances, manufacturers experience difficulty in meeting current requirements with the desired promptness. While efforts to restore more normal transportation conditions are partially successful, storms and floods have aggravated delivery problems in some sections.

Clearings through the banks at the principal cities in the United States continue in substantial volume, the total this week amounting to $4,319,460,196, an increase of 44.5 per cent. as compared with the $2,912,449,146 of the same week last year and of 28.3 per cent. as contrasted with the $3,368,058,688 reported for the corresponding week in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

Visiting buyers are optimistic about conditions in their respective communities, the necessity for filling up shelves is patent scarcity of manufactured textiles, due in part to the shortage of dyestuffs, is a potent factor, labor is scarce, wages continue to rise, but prices are high, and the whole labor situation is marked by more or less discontent. The anthracite coal operators have rejected the demand of miners for an increase of 20 per cent., but on the other hand, it is thought that concessions will be granted to employes of Western railroads, whereby it is hoped strikes will be averted.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany follows:

Gold reserve, 2,453,500,000 marks, increased, 1,540,000 marks; commercial paper and Treasury bills, 5,273,000,000 marks, decreased, 175,000,000 marks; circulation and banking notes, 6,502,000,000 marks, increased, 228,000,000 marks; private deposits, 1,785,000,000 marks, decreased, 357,000,000 marks.

Gold reserve covering circulation and banking notes decreased from 39.1 per cent. to 37.7 per cent.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Thirty-six corporations were chartered today, having aggregate capitalization of $633,500. They include:

Utica Cycle and Supply Co., Inc., Utica, autos, tires, motors, $125,000; J. F., M. J., and W. F. Carroll, 325 Mary St., Utica.

Canal Mfg. Co., Inc., iron, steel, copper, wood products, capital no par value; carry on business with $500; F. A. Powell, A. Brown, D. M. Broughton, 486 St. Nicholas Av.

Power City Oil Co., Inc., drilling for oil, gas, other minerals, petroleum products, $150,000; H. S. Homer, F. A. Potter, E. C. Smith, 115 B'way.

Central Cafeteria, Inc., Buffalo, restaurants cafes, $100,000; E. W. Tanner, J. G. Ryan, C. S. Culver, 100 Plymouth Av., Buffalo.

William Beard & Co., Inc., dredging contracting, capital no par value; carry on business with $50,000; P. J. Moran, D. M. Hurley, W. Beard, 184 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

Berkshire Oil Co., Inc., oil, gas, minerals, petroleum, products, $50,000; R. A. Curtiss, E. C. Smith, F. A. Potter, 98 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J.

The Sylvia Lake Co., Inc., Gouverneur, realty, mines, quarries, deposits of minerals, $10,000; V. M. Tibball, R. C. Lipman, W. J. Spalckhaver, 115 B'way.

Probst & Schomaker Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $25,000; J. W. and H. Schomaker, J. Probst, 593 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Keen, Ramos & Co., Inc., export, commission, factors, contracting engineers, with Central American countries, capital no par value; carry on business with $11,000; S. Schwartzman, E. F. Quinn, J. Kaufmann, 141 West 116th St.

North Castle Land Corp'n, realty, construction, capital no par value, carry on business with $500; A. Deroode, W. L. Bryant, L. P. Marvin, 52 Wall St.

Blacklock Milling Co., Inc., wheat, corn, other products, $10,000; P. K. Deane, F. S. Gannon, Jr., T. G. Blacklock, 1,292 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Lawmor Improvement Co., Inc., realty, insurance, agency, brokerage, $10,000; G. W. Gelling, F. H. Stokes, J. J. Thornley, 399 6th Av., Brooklyn.

Wilbar, Inc., Buffalo, candy, art goods, newsdealer, $10,000; W. C and S. F. Barker, C. B. Williams, 1,361 Main St., Buffalo.

William Guiler Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, merchandise, building contractors, $10,000; L. C. Burdett, J. B. Nash, G. T. Parker, 82 Beaver St.

Barber Motor Patents Corp'n, Riverhead, motors, autos, engineering, appliances, $10,000; W. R. Hunter, M. F. Gordon, E. D. Deremer, 55 Liberty St., Manhattan.

Eagle Harness Making Co., Inc., harness, accessories, blankets, collars, fittings, $5,000; M. Macina, B. M. Bechert, M. Florio, 33 East 22d. St.

Pan-American Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, chemical or industrial products, $10,000; I. G. Ross, J. Taylor, G. Moore, 300 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

A. Goldstein & Co., Inc., fur manufacture, $5,000; M. Golden, R. and A. Goldstein, 26 West 27th St.

S. Masur & Co., Inc., canvas, cotton, like materials, $5,000.; A. Ward, H. M. Diamond, S. Masur, 214 West 140th St.

United Painting and Decorating Co., Inc., Brooklyn, paints, varnishes, $5,000; R. Cohen, L. Oslon, J. Sweroloff, 676 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

The Ideal Refrigerator Co., Inc., Bronx, ice boxes, $5,000; L. Gaggiano, E. and P. Tramontano, 589 East 38th St.

Prudential Shops, Inc., Brooklyn, clothing, household goods, $5,000; H. Reich, E. Samish, H. Grabenstein, 943 East 163d St., New York.

A. B. L. Holding Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; E. D. Fleck, M. E. Loeb, S. B. Lilienstern, 115 Broadway.

Authorization: The Northwestern Chemical Co., inc., Marietta, Ohio, automobiles, carriage accessories, $20,000. Representative, G. S. Scott, 47 West St., New York.

Capital increases: Albert Paper Box Co., Brooklyn, $30,000 to $50,000; MacGovern & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $70,000 to $400,000; Muller Export Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000; Universal Steel Cabinet Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $30,000 to $60,000; the Ballston Spa Creamery Co., Ballston, $3,000 to $10,000; Corporate Training Service, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $200,000; International Millinery Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $51,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Tower & Lyon Co., Manhattan; R. Davis & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Charters filed:

Waumbeck Hotel and Realty Company, Spring Lake, real estate and hotel enterprises, $250,000; Oliver H. Brown, Fred F. Schock, Helen L. Schock, Spring Lake.

Grove Street Realty, Inc., East Orange, real estate, $50,000; Harrison M. Lang, John Long, L. S. Bennett, East Orange.

Gary Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture silks, $100,000; Irving D. Ashley, John Critchley, Floyd P. Edick, Paterson.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 4.—Charter filed: Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, New York; $150,000,000; to construct, own, operate, and maintain steamboat lines, barges, &c.; to acquire, own, and operate petroleum deposits of all kinds; operate railway lines, &c. Charter filed through Kellog, Emery & Cuthell, New York, attorneys, through Corporation Trust Company of Wilmington, Del. Local Wilmington, (Del.) parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement Egner. State tax paid with filing $7,600.

Princess Motor Car Company, Pittsburgh, Penn., to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motor cars, trucks, and all accessories thereto, $1,000,000; Isaac N. White, Frank W. Barbee, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Ola C. White, Detroit, Mich.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French.5	Oct. 15,'20	95¼	95½	6.20
Argen. Govt.6	Dec. 15,'16	101¾	102	5.80
Argen. Govt.6	Dec. 15,'17	101¾	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.6	May 15,'20	101⅜	101⅝	5.55
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920	99¼	99¾	5.10
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1916	100¾	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.95
French Rep..5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Italian Govt.6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.30
Norway Govt.6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101½	4.00
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1917	101	101½	5.25
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.75
Switz. Govt..5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Switz. Govt..5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.83
Switz. Govt..5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Security. Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power..6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.15
Am. Locomo.5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T.sub.5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Am. T. & T.4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.10
Ana. Copper..5	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101¾	3.40
Ark. V. L.&P.6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.20
Balt. & O...4½	June, 1918	101½	101⅞	2.20
B. R. T......5	July, 1918	101	101⅛	4.50
Can. Nor. Ry.5	Sep., 1917	99	99¾	5.10
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅞	103⅛	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Chi. & W. I..5	Sep., 1917	100½	100⅞	4.35
Chi. El. Rys..5	July, 1916	94	96	13.70
C. P., R. & L.6	May, 1918	102¾	103½	4.50
Con. Pow.....6	May 1,'17	99¾	100½	5⅝
E. Pr. & L.C.5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	101¾	102	4.05
Gr. Rap. Ed.5	May, 1916	100⅛	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.65
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
Int. Harv....5	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102⅛	4.00
L. Gas & El..6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101¾	4.40
Mich. Ry......6	June, 1919	101	101¾	5.45
M. W. Util..6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96⅝	6.50
M. Gen. El..6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1916	93¾	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
Mor. & Wr...5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.90
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Nor. S. Pow.6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.....4½	June 15,'21	101½	101¾	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.90
Rem.Arms,Un. Met. C. Co.5	Feb., 1919	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Seab'd A. L..5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Sulz. &, Sons.6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
U.S.S.R. & M.5	June, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.45
U.S. Pub. Ser.6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†Unit. Fruit.6	May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	2.25
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.85
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101¾	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	5.10
W. Va.T.& E.6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	99½	100¼	6.00
Win. El. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅜	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Julia	.01
Alpha Con	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con	.02
Best & Belcher	.03	Mexican	.23
Caledonia	.45	Occidental Con	.75
Confidence	.20	Ophir	.21
Con. Cal. & Va	.09	Overman	.05
Gould & Curry	.02	Seg. Belcher	.04
Hale & Norcross	.03	Sierra Nevada	.26
Jacket Con	.06	Union Con	.54

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.07
Belmont	4.32½	D'field B. B.	.03
Halifax	.50	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.92	Florence	.49
McNamara	.03	G'field Con. M.	.92
Midway	.15	G'field Kewanas	.18
Mizpah Exten	.17	G'field Merger	.18
Montana	.25	Jumbo Exten	1.20
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Exten	4.40	Spearhead	.11
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.74	Man. Big Four	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.21	Nevada Packard	.37
Booth	.41	Rochester Mines	.57
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.49

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	11	Isabella	23½	24½
Elkton	37	38	Jackpot	7½	9
El Paso	97	98	McKinney	44	46
Golden C.	215½	216½	Portland	178	185
Findlay	4½	4¾	Vindicator	242	247
Gold Dol.	3	5	Rav. B. H.	2¼	3
Gold Sov.	5	5⅝			

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Criminal calendar.

U S<Tucker.
Same<Zraik.
Same<Koch.
Same<Peck, (2.)
Same<Atlantic M Co

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

People v. Pisano, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Gombert, applt., v. Niagara Junction Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs to applt. in this court, and case remitted to the Appellate Division for a consideration of the facts.

People, applts., v. Scharf.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, and judgment of the County Court of Kings County affirmed.

Sarah T. Reilly, applt., v. Simonson.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Schweld et al. v. Storandt, applt.; Hogan, as ex'r, &c., of Tully, decd., applt., v. Seymour et al.; Dilg, applt., v. Strauss; Morey et al., applts., v. Schusten et al.; Rossman v. Hensle Construction Co., applt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Darling, applt., v. the People, &c.—Application for abatement of appeal granted. Case abated by the death of the appellant.

Manhattan Commercial Co. v. Paul, applt.—Motion to amend remittitur denied, with $10 costs.

Court took a recess until Feb. 21.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

L. T. Dempsey, applt., v. M. F. O'Rourke, as admr., &c., applt., et al., respts.—Motion granted and order signed.

Re application of the C. N. Y., &c., for opening and extending of Washington Av. Borough of Queens.—Clarence Edwards, Harrison S. Moore, and Eugene V. Daly appointed Commissioners.

Re application of the Public Service Com., &c., (Bushwick Station, E. N. Y.)—J. Gratton MacMahon, Isaac W. Jacobson, and Edward F. Linton appointed Commissioners.

H. Jones, respt., v. L. M. Baldwin-Devine, applt.—Motion denied.

M. Meyer, pltf., v. United Dressed Beef Co., deft.—Motion granted.

C. Westerfield, applt., v. J. W. Francke et al., respts.—Motion denied and stay vacated, with $10 costs.

W. Allen, applt., v. H. M. and W. Downing, respts.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

Re application of J. A. Corwin et al. to be relieved of liability, &c., sureties on the bond of F. P. Reeve and S. L'Hommedieu as general guardians, &c.—Order of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. Juliano, respt., v. J. & M. Schettino, applts., impleaded with others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. McVeigh, as admr., &c., of M. McVeigh, decd., respt., T. Roulston, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

R. Meguin, respt., v. M. Buchler et al., defts., B. Elsenhans, &c., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate judgment and order for service by publication granted, with $10 costs.

E. R. Moore, by W. D. Moore, Jr., his guardian ad litem, applt., T. Blumberg, Jr., respt.—Order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

T. Parrott, respt., v. N. Y. & L. I. T. Co. and H. Leichman, &c., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People, &c., respts., v. C. F. Ames, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

The People, &c., respts., v. J. Mahoney, applt.—Order of the County Court of Westchester County, affirming a judgment of the City Judge of Yonkers, convicting the defendant as a disorderly person reversed and defendant discharged.

J. Reid, respt., v. T. M. Reid, as exr., &c., of Eliza Flanagan, decd., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

E. C. Judson and another, respts., v. W. C. Hatch, impld., appellant.—Judgment as to above-named defendant reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Clarke, P. J. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting in part and voting for new trial.) Order filed.

The people, &c., respt., v. N. Arnstein, impld., &c., appellant.—Judgment and orders affirmed. No opinion. (See people v. Zais, decided by the Court of Appeals, not yet reported.) Order filed.

D. Stewart, respt., v. R. S. Thorburn, as Pres't, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

L. Obradowitz, respt., v. E. V. Odell, applt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Ruth de Rochemont, applt., v. Boston & Maine Railroad Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Page, JJ. (Page and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Re assignment of C. H. Dickerson to William D. Gaillard.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

C. A. Peacock, respt., v. Lutz & Schramm Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

J. J. Wild, respt., v. Erie Railroad Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to apply at Special Term to excuse his default and withdraw the demurrer. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

G. Craprizzio, applt., v. Central New England Ry. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

E. R. Dick et al., respts., v. B. V. M. Busch, applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to respondents. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on motion.

S. Marcus, an infant, respt., v. S. Krinsky et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Scarpinato, respt., v. W. L. Cosgrove Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott and Dowling, JJ., dissenting on the ground that the finding of defendant's negligence is against the weight of evidence.) Order filed.

Fanny Robin, applt., v. City of New York, impld., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ed. Gould, respt., v. L. M. Fleitman, as admx., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

G. Goldwasser, respt., v. G. Barnett et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. L. Rosenfeld, applt., v. I. Jacobs, as admr., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

F. W. Bahrenburg, applt., v. F. J. Bahrenburg, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ed. J. Keuchle, respt., v. J. P. Sloane et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. E. Loborino, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re L. B. Treadwell.—Reference ordered to official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re R. W. Darling.—Reference ordered to official referee. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Palmer<Garofalo—Harry M. Lewy. Re Herson—Charles J. Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Morris Park Estates<Day—Michael J. Egan.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Sullivan<Walsh—Lawrence Sanders. Re Olline (Brinckerhoff)—Elek J. Ludvigh. Re Federal Motor Truck Co—James A. Lynch.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Daisy E. Booss<Ella J. Ball—Jacob Klein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex Parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex Parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex Parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Horowitz<Barsky—Albert Cohn.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Metropolitan Savings Bank<Antonio Palermo—John Bambey.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$2,767,928	$115,382,725
Ord. int. rev. receipts	3,577,115	225,401,813
Income tax	566,586	17,159,736
Miscellaneous	727,412	27,601,135
Total receipts	$7,639,043	$385,545,411
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	1,778,582	......
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	......	51,224,712
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	2,966,333	......
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	......	43,998,633
Expenditures	5,860,460	436,770,124

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES; cash; Gramercy 4390. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 30 East 20th St.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Old rose and cope, wanted for cash. Broder, 28 W. 27th.

TAFFETAS, crepe de chine, and meteors wanted for cash. Broder, 28 W. 27th St.

SUITS, dresses, waists, skirts, underwear for ladies; jobs of better grade desired; cash. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CORDUROYS, CORAL, SALMON, delft blue, and sand shades, in narrow wale corduroys. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

CUT GLASS, CUTLERY, bric-a-bac, and sterling silver; 40 job lots for sale to pawnbrokers, dealers, and auctioneers; dirt cheap. Ullman, 40 Maiden Lane.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge and taffeta dresses on hand for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th. Farragut 8830.

DRESSES.—We have nifty silk dresses in all the latest fabrics for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Street and evening; meteor taffetas; sacrifice price. Novelty, 116 West 29th St.

DRESSES, silk and serge; 100 to close out. S. Schulder Co., Inc., 138 West 17th St.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale, black or white, all sizes; $5.75 per great gross, on card. Call or write, "Snaps," 47 W. 34th St., suite 615-617.

GINGHAMS.—Cash paid for any quantity, 32 and 36-inch ginghams. Mitchell Bros., 543 Broadway; call Spring 9570.

GOLF SUITS, made in serges, poplins, gabardines, and checks, at $8.50. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3¼ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Taking Higher-Priced Goods.

Buyers who are now in the market are making provision for a demand that calls for a better grade of merchandise than usual. According to those who are in close touch with conditions in the market, the wave of prosperity that is sweeping over the country has induced a call for more costly goods. The head of a buying organization said yesterday that the same class of customers is exercising more discrimination in the selection of purchases. While style is still an attraction in the buying of ready-to-wear garments, the desire for a higher grade of merchandise is manifesting itself, even in staple lines.

⁂

Bigger Trade in Canned Pears.

The export trade in canned pears has assumed such proportions that the Treasury Department is being asked by manufacturers for drawback allowances. Before the European war, when outbound trade in this particular fruit was merely nominal, canners seldom bothered to make applications for drawback owing to the intricacies involved in getting back payments for duty paid the Government on the refined sugar used in canning, and produced in whole or in part from imported raw sugar. Now, with greatly expanded markets in European countries for canned pears, exporters are finding it to their advantage to secure the drawback refunds.

⁂

Are Buying Wrongly.

Because of the advances in price that are being made on staple shoes as a result of the higher cost of leather, &c., many retailers are now buying them heavily. This is said by men who know to be the wrong idea, for the dealer who has a store full of staple shoes and cannot afford, because of this, to buy novelties, is going to lose business. A big business should be prepared for this Spring, but it should be done on small stocks. The strength of the position of novelty shoes for women is illustrated by the fact that, while white calf high-cut lace boots, McKay sewed, are now retailing at $7 a pair, not very long ago it was thought unfair to the public to sell a McKay sewed shoe at $3.50.

⁂

Clothing Makers Satisfied.

The clothing trade, as a common rule, is about 20 per cent. ahead in sales over last year. The orders received so far for Spring have been for higher-priced goods, and at the same time the quantity of merchandise booked for delivery is even greater than that received for the Fall season, when conditions were considered remarkably good. While a certain amount of substitution of fabrics has been necessary on account of the sharp advances made on piece goods, this does not seem to have deterred the retailers from placing heavy orders. It is the common sentiment in the trade that the orders placed for goods for the next manufacturing season do not represent any gambling on the part of the clothiers. The manufacturers expect a very brisk business when the traveling men take to the road several months from now.

⁂

Cleaner Competition to Result.

The strike now being waged in the embroidery trade is expected to produce one result satisfactory to the large manufacturers. As conditions are now the big concerns have to contend with the small manufacturers who are working for themselves, or have members of their families employed. The representative of one embroidery house said yesterday that, if an agreement similar to that enforced in the garment trade is made between the embroidery manufacturers and the union, the whole trade would be benefited. As it is now, he said, there is quite a difference between the prices paid by the large concerns and those received by the employes of the "family" businesses. He added that a common wage advance and similar working conditions throughout the industry would remedy many of the evils that exist today.

⁂

Boston Likes Novelties.

It is considered a queer thing by a well-known local producer of novelty garments for women that the largest business done in a single city on one of the most extreme things he has ever turned out was in Boston, the alleged home of conservatism. The garment in question was a coat made of a French silk which drew its design inspiration from an Alaskan totem pole and was covered with all kinds of weird conventionalized animal figures in "high" colors. Another interesting thing pointed out by him does not affect Boston. It concerns a rather extreme type of bathing suit for use at the Winter resorts, a prominent part of the garment being pantalettes that came all the way down to the ankle. While a good business has been done on it, the call has been almost entirely for "off" sizes, that is, for sizes that will fit thin women and those that will fit fat ones.

⁂

Gray Goods Slightly More Active.

There was a little better movement of staple cloths in the local gray goods market yesterday, though buying could by no means be called active. One of the features was the way 39-inch 68-72s were taken up at 5¼ cents for delivery during the remainder of the month. Business for delivery in the next few weeks was also reported on 39-inch 80 squares at 6⅝ cents. For some titme both of these constructions have been more or less neglected by buyers, particularly the latter cloth, but now buyers are said to be commencing to realize that they are really cheap. There was not much doing on the other staple printcloth constructions, nor on sheetings for converting purposes, but fine goods and specialties continued firm and active. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4 11/16c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅛c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4 7/16c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4 5/16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

⁂

The Salesman's Day.

Many buyers in the piece goods market have remarked on the "cocky" manner now adopted by the mill salesmen. Representatives of the mills, who formerly were unable even to gain admittance to certain concerns, now put in a most debonair appearance. The salesmen are fully aware that the market is a sellers' market, and their manners are suffering as a result. A prominent buyer said yesterday that the salesman who treats his customers as he would do in normal times is going to capture business. It was this man's opinion that many customers will be lost when ordinary conditions return, because salesmen have taken an arbitrary stand. An instance was related where a salesman who had practically begged to have at least one of his fabrics featured in the line of a well-known company was heard to remark, after showing the few cloths that he was still able to take orders on, "You may take them at the advances or leave them."

⁂

Silk Salesmen to Organize.

About 100 representative traveling men in the broad silk and allied industries attended a "get together" meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Aldine Club to perfect the organization of the Silk Travelers' Association, the preliminary work for which was done at a meeting held on Dec. 31. Yesterday's meeting was opened by C. R. Clifford, who later turned the chair over to P. A. Toohey when the latter was elected Temporary Chairman. After several speeches had been made outlining the need and possibilities of the organization, among them an earnest appeal by Reid A. Kathan, local manager for D. G. Dery, resolutions were passed empowering Chairman Toohey to appoint committees on constitution and by-laws, membership, nominations, and arrangements for the first annual meeting and dinner. The objects of the association, of which H. W. Smith is Secretary, are to promote generally the interests of the travelers and of the trade at large. The next meeting, at which the definite organization will take place, will be held within a month.

HIGH-PRICED HOSIERY.

Some of the Latest Domestic Novelties for Women's Wear.

Among the latest novelties in women's silk hose to be shown in this market are Roman striped effects, with clocks, the stripes running around the stocking throughout its whole length. These goods cost $30 a dozen at wholesale. Other effects on this idea show the stripes in series, about an inch and a half to two inches apart, on white and on black grounds. Up-and-down open stripes of boot length run through both the ground and the colored stripes in these hose, which are also high priced.

Among the real novelties are stockings that wholesale at $60 a dozen. These hose show inserts of fine silk net, coupled with exquisite designs embroidered in black and in silver and gold tinsel. They are made of the finest silk, and the workmanship throughout is said to be superior to any imported goods yet shown here. They are offered in dainty pastel colorings to match evening gowns, as well as in navy, purple, and the other leading darker shades. The inserts are quite large, starting well down on the arch of the foot and running well up over the front of the ankle.

For current street wear gold clocking on bronze grounds is well favored. In the staple goods a very large business is being done on white hose.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

In One Case Value of Buckles Determines Duty on Belts.

Seiz Brothers lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a protest claiming free entry for certain regalia said to be for a Masonic organization. The Collector took 60 per cent. duty on the articles as embroidered wearing apparel. When the case came up for trial before the board the Government counsel showed that the regulations of the Treasury Department dealing with free entry of such merchandise had not been complied with. The Collector was accordingly affirmed.

J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co. were sustained in a claim for the free entry of molybdenite under the tariff's provision for crude minerals not advanced in condition, and not specially provided for. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for earthy or mineral substances partly or wholly manufactured.

Board 1 decided that the action of a single General Appraiser, in sustaining advances made by New York customs officials on importations of assorted silk quilts from Generoso Galimberti & Co., Genoa, must be affirmed. The goods were entered as having a market value of 9.66 lire each, and were held properly dutiable at 10 lire apiece.

When buckles used on women's elastic belts are more valuable than any of the other materials used in the makeup of the articles, and are designed to be worn for their ornamental qualities, the completed belts will have to stand classified under the tariff act as articles of personal adornment. The case before the board was that of B. Altman & Co., who entered belts composed of tinsel, cotton, and india rubber, furnished with buckles of brass or white metal, plated, and set with imitation precious stones. As the buckles were valued at over 20 cents per dozen, the Collector returned the goods for duty at 85 per cent. under the provision in the tariff act of 1909 for "articles of personal adornment." The importers made many claims, but the one relied upon was that entry should be given at 45 per cent. under the provision for manufactures of metal. Judge Sullivan held that, in view of the ornamental use to which the articles were put, they were properly assessed by the Collector, that officer being affirmed.

P. C. Kuyper & Co., Custom House brokers, appeared for several importers who objected to the Collector's classification of gladiolus bulbs as "all other bulbs" carrying duty at the rate of 50 cents per thousand. The claim was for free entry as mature mother flowering bulbs imported exclusively for propagating purposes. One of the importers took the stand and swore that the goods were of the kind stated in the invoices, while the Government produced no witnesses. Judge Waite said the board was of the opinion that free entry should be granted.

Davies, Turner & Co. imported musical instruments. The Appraiser found a value greater than that declared in the entry. Appeal was made to reappraisement, and the General Appraiser affirmed the value returned by the local Appraiser. When liquidating the entry, the Collector assessed additional duties and accruing penalties, this action leading to an appeal to the Board of Classification in which it was alleged that a manifest clerical error was responsible for the undervaluation. Judge Hay said in his decision for the board that the protest did not specify the error, and that upon examination of the papers in the case no clerical error was apparent. The protest was accordingly overruled.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

A. & L. METZGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham and Louis Metzger, doing business as A. & L. Metzger and Metzger & Co., importers of embroideries and white goods, 22 West Nineteenth Street, by Rosenberg Levis & Ball, for R. A. Cullum, $285; John E. McGuirk, $250, and A. S. Auerbach, $2. They also made an assignment to Abraham S. Gilbert.

CRICKS PUBLISHING CORPORATION, book publishers, 8 West Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $16,712, and assets, $4,820. Among the creditors are Harris Wolff, $8,377, secured by 6,000 volumes of the "Book of Progress," and office equipment; Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1,963; West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, $1,493; Union National Bank of Troy, $1,422, and Van Rees Press, $1,171.

WILLIAM H. COOK, 123 East Twenty-third Street, formerly an officer of the Bankers' Building Bureau, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $68,696, and no assets. Among the creditors are Israel Mendelsohn, $22,500; Isaac Mendelsohn, $6,000; Public Bank, $11,000; Adolph C. Waffler, $10,000.

CHARLES E. GOLLNER, builder, 2,151 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $58,330, and no assets. Among the creditors are the Secor Realty Company, $21,000, on a bond; Fulton Improvement Company, $15,000, on a bond, and Hubbell Standard Door Company, $4,000.

BESHER FADOUL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Besher Fadoul, dry goods, Cementon, N. Y., by Max E. Bloch, $101; Edward B. Levy, $235, and Samuel H. Klemes, $220. Liabilities are $3,000, and assets, $900.

ANNY F. HALPERIN, 3,780 Third Avenue, formerly a dealer in dress goods and trimmings, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $658 and no assets.

LOUIS JACOBY, housefurnishing goods and hardware, 786 Westchester Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,804 and assets of $7,500 in stock.

FARMER-ZEHR ENGRAVING COMPANY of 750 Lafayette Street has made an assignment to Frederick W. Stelle. It is a New Jersey corporation incorporated in October, 1908, with capital stock of $15,000, and William C. Farmer is President. William H. Zehr, Vice President, died in August, 1913.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 416 business failures in the United States during the week, against 404 for the previous week, and 481, 280, 259, and 323 for the corresponding week of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 102, New England, 37, Southern 112, Western 99, Northwestern 25, and Far Western 41. Canada had 53, against 47 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Frank I. Klayman, a Malden manufacturer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. He admits liabilities of $26,651.69, and has assets of $433.33, consisting of real estate. Edward D. Conant of Boston, with claim of $500, is the principal secured creditor. There are more than sixty unsecured creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4.—Walker-Edmund Company, jewelers, involuntary petition filed in behalf of Max L. Silverberg et al., with claims aggregating $17,630. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

Thomas J. Hudson, a clerk, voluntary petition. Liabilities $14,647, assets nil.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Arpelbaum, Louis—Marwell Bros., Inc.	$147.41
American Cartridge Co.—W. W. Gage	1,171.18
Alt, William—S. F. Goebel	178.19
Apisdorf, Bernard—A. Hart	250.00
Avron, Elias—N. Perlman	144.42
Anderson, Chas. W.—R. H. Donnelley	268.67
Albers, Rose—E. B. Kursheedt, costs	118.10
Baumann, Emily G. K.—Preferred Accident Ins. Co. of N. Y., costs	119.32
Burke, Thomas J., ex'r.—M. H. Mackenzie	3,835.34
Beall, John W.—J. Neustadt	694.52
Bergman, & Harris Pub. Co., Inc.—Chatham & Phenix National Bank of the City of N. Y.	229.45
Chisholm, Edward de C.—S. Haber	474.05
Covell, Louise B.—C. Kaye, costs	178.60
Clausen Flanagan Brewery—A. Connolly	4,640.05
Clegg, Anthony M.—Citizens National Bank	164.86
Cohen, Jacob—I. O. Schiff	324.03
Cohen, Abraham C.—G. Miller	478.58
Central Valley National Bank—J. L. Snedden	650.99
Dubin, Samuel and David—Foreign Novelties Co.	358.99
Dunn, J. Rose—Brennan Estate	771.35
Exchange Buffet Corp.—Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co., Inc., et al., costs	135.50
Ellesworth, Bradford—Brooks Bros.	112.56
Eskridge, Guy W.—J. Romaine Brown Co.	156.72
Ferrara, Vincenzo—W. H. Chapman	123.56
Friedman, Samuel D.—Cozens Cabinet Co., Inc.	1,521.38
Foerster, Oscar—Naughton & Co.	130.44
Same—same	142.19
Fifty-ninth Street Real Estate Co.—L. Furst	421.58
1,520 Broadway, Inc.—P. F. Donohue	1,028.91
Greenberg, Max, D.—R. Goldberg	350.88
Gerhardt, Charles C. & Seymour L. Rau—W. Y. Bogle	1,106.42
Greene, James W.—Fred A. Reid, Inc.	179.02
Geishenfield, Bernard—M. I. Horwitz	105.53
Hennessy, John R.—L. Doyle	197.41
Henry Kelly & Sons—A. Jolson, costs	107.70
Horton, Gifford D.—G. La Croix	200.00
Heron, Samuel or Sam—K. H. Rosenberg	120.65
Hollister, Georgia T.—S. T. Hollister	2,487.67
Homann Company, Inc.—H. Freudenthal et al.	157.26
John M. MacAdam Co., Inc.—H. Awerbuch	296.51
Kruse, Minna C.—J. Tribbe	138.39
Kohn, Leo, Katy & Alfred L.—H. B. Douglas et al.	2,409.88
Kellogg, Alfred C.—E. M. Griffith	101.51
Kiernan, Matthew, J., Jr.—J. Baran	146.91
Koplowitz, Samuel N. & Harris O. Eisenstadt—M. Levin	115.22
Levy, Sigismund & Eugene—Columbia Bank	2,490.72
Levine, Harris—H. Sklamberg	112.47
Liebowitz, Joseph—K. Muraiko	307.31
Larkin, John J.—E. D. Hobson	188.47
Morelli, Theodore—United Distillers Co.	100.18
Miller, Jacob—B. Sault	887.72
Mendlowitz, Arthur—W. H. McElwain Co.	446.81
Miller, Jacob—B. Sault	451.05
Mock, Henry I.—Weinlinger Co., Inc.	188.51
McConnell, John—A. G. Johnson	747.46
McShane, Edw. A.—E. Patterson costs	109.52
Middleton, Arthur W.—S. B. Fleming	3,119.94
Nauftes, F. A.—S. Joseph	671.94
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—J. Manglass	4,133.20
Palmer, Russell—M. Gross	643.27
Premier Sales Co.—Central Syndicate Building Co.	229.06
Queens Land and Title Co—J. Morkiewicz	547.52
Rosenzweig, Alfred, Max Rosenzweig, and Rosenzweig Bros., Inc.—Low Taussig Karpeles Co.	108.00
Stafford, James L.—G. L. Birkford	128.04
Sange, Margaret H.—Encyclopaedie Brittannica Co.	260.16
Reilly, Frank A.—M. Corbett	118.91
Stern, Jacob—A. & S. Kuflik	121.35
Sherman, Jacob—J. Emsheimer	1,386.54
Simon, Charles—J. Gallo	225.40
Stenbing, Wm. M., and Frank G. Freer—Bowker Fertilizer Co.	291.39
Sofield, Frazier A.—Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. James's Church in the City of N. Y.	161.41
Salomone, Roe—James Olwell & Co.	204.76
Saks, Irving, and Philip—M. Hauptman	106.41
Vollberg, Joseph—G. Balzer	144.91
Wiskin, Abram, or Whiskin, and Anna Wiskin—A. Garlick	153.90
Welling, Manley—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.	136.30
Wichfeld, Axsel—Hill Bros.	652.72
Waldfogel, Jacob, and Safi—Frank Brewery	168.31
Wykagill Reservation, Inc.—A. W. Law	9,421.77
Wyss, Albert—North American Watch Co.	469.14
Wolf, Julius C.—L. Sprinz	4,493.89
York, Harry A.—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.	1,050.24

In Bronx County.

Berman, David, and Max Weiskopf—B. Lehr	$294.10
Becker, Harris—M. Levine	185.27
Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc.—J. Rubin et al.	963.72
Coryell Building Co.—R. E. La Velle	63.60
Fleischl, Julius—S. Levy	74.00
Greenbaum, John S.—J. Gordon	79.27
Greenblatt, William—S. Steinberg et al.	52.97
Hirschhaut, Jacob—H. Gordon et al.	60.42
Mitchell-McDermott Realty Co., Inc.—J. Kingston	1,102.22
Mitchell, Patrick J., and John P. McDermott—Same	803.47
Progrebetsky, Joseph W.—F. W. Huber	273.55
Peluso, Michael and Angelina—R. di Toro	174.29
Sole Distributing Co.—Continental Can Co., Inc.	191.01
Tweer, Gus W.—Fritz Handrick & Sons, Inc.	162.61
Westchester Photo Play Corp'n—Manhattan Leasing Co.	1,046.94
Walsh, William F.—Park & Tilford	103.25

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brush, B. F.—W. J. Solomon, Jan. 28, 1916	$567.92
Covell, Charles H.—E. H. Van Ingen, Jan. 13, 1896	7,855.02
Copland, Alfred W.—S. H. Levy, Jan. 17, 1916	677.88
Hamburger, Pauline M.—H. A. C. Hines, April 20, 1896	1,095.93
Kaufmann, Sophia L.—M. Berlingger, Dec. 3, 1910	389.70
Moran, Owen—G. Knipe, Sept. 17, 1915	119.67
Pomrinse, Harry—Mutual Milk and Cream Co, April 2, 1912	153.49
Mecca Realty Co.—Arthur W. Tams Music Library, Inc., March 15, 1915	163.80
Rothman, Thomas—Interborough Rapid Transit Co. et al., Feb. 27, 1913	472.00
Same—Same, Sept. 24, 1915	126.56
Knox Construction Co. and Henry Freiberger—J. Gallo et al., Nov. 20, 1911	600.00
Rosenblum, Jacob M., et al.—H. Korenman, June 16, 1915	1,389.23
United States Trust Co. of New York—A. Potter, Jan. 6, 1916	2,415.91
Stancourt Laundry Co.—M. Mahoney, April 7, 1915	6,874.89
Same—Same, Dec. 29, 1915	129.28
United Mfg. Trimming Co.—City of New York, Dec. 29, 1915, (vacated)	106.42

In Bronx County.

Ettenberg, Mine—C. H. Smith	$362.65
Havender, Joseph—S. Brodbeck, April 1, 1914, (canceled)	190.01

AN INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

Some Details of Those Received at This Port Last Week.

Imports here in the week ended Jan. 29 showed a decided increase over the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Entries for consumption totaled $27,681,708, compared with $22,260,644 in the week ended Jan. 22, and $26,873,244 in the week before that. Last week's merchandise of all kinds entered for bonded warehouse amounted to $2,473,848, while goods withdrawn from warehouse had a value of $2,248,193. In the preceding week these transactions totaled respectively $1,244,677 and $1,708,939.

Cocoa imports in the week were believed to have established a record for a single week, their value being $1,702,148, compared with $548,311 the week before. British West Africa sent the largest consignment, covering 4,953,160 pounds, worth $762,375, while Brazil came next with 1,689,918 pounds, valued at $262,516. Imports of coffee totaled $2,735,825, while cane sugar was entered to the value of $3,667,080.

There was a slackening of indigo imports, their value for the week being only $64,764, against $305,783 in the week before, the countries contributing being England, $27,314; Switzerland, $25,710, and Salvador, $11,790. Logwood was brought in to the value of $28,489, the principal sources of supply being Jamaica and Haiti. Merchandise returned as "other crude dyewoods" had a value of $12,547. Coal tar colors or dyes received in the week amounted to $41,832, of which Germany contributed $6,167, Mexico, $8,488, and China, $27,177.

Sisal grass entries were put down at $244,225, while tea imports were $263,685. Undressed furs amounted to $144,966, and cattle hides to $1,378,582. India rubber entries had a value of $2,388,486. Diamonds were valued at $146,854, and pearls not set at $204,740. Burlaps not bleached were entered as having a value of $285,776.

Demand for Wool Keeps Up.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—There were 6,300 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. The demand continued good, and prices were firm. Queensland greasy merino sold at 1s. 11d. The sales will be concluded tomorrow.

WILL DELAY FREIGHT.

Detention of the Steamship Stockholm Serious to Shippers.

The detention by the British authorities of the steamship Stockholm of the newly formed Swedish-American Steamship Company at Liverpool, coupled with the fact that the vessel will not now be able to make a February sailing from this port, is working a hardship on exporters who had engaged cargo space for the sailing originally scheduled for Feb. 20.

A representative of Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., the line's agents, said yesterday that the firm received a cablegram last week to the effect that the ship would be liberated last Tuesday, but no word had since come as to whether this was done or not. The representative said the intention was to have the Stockholm proceed, if released, to Gothenburg, its ultimate destination, and discharge such cargo as had not been taken off by the British.

The Stockholm, which was formerly the Holland-America liner Potsdam, sailed from New York, Jan. 3, on her maiden voyage as the first unit of the fleet to be formed for the Swedish-American Company, but was halted off the British Isles by an English cruiser and sent into Liverpool, where a part of the cargo, alleged by the British authorities to be contraband, was discharged. She was originally scheduled to make her second voyage from here eastward Feb. 20, but on account of the delay the next sailing has been put down for March 10.

At the offices of the Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce in the Produce Exchange Building it was said that the holdup of the liner had upset plans for forwarding noncontraband merchandise not only to Sweden but to other countries of Europe as well. A good deal of freight has been coming forward to New York for shipment on the Stockholm, and much of this may have to be delayed until the vessel's March sailing. Even if exporters desired to send these goods by other steamers in order to reach their destinations sooner, it would be impossible to obtain freight room on outgoing vessels, since all available tonnage was taken up under contract for many weeks, if not months, ahead.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—Wadsworth Co.; I. H. Birnbaum, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.
ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner, Chamberlain & Co.; C. Trowbridge, domestics, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; Wallick.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—F. Schwartz & Son; E. G. Schwartz, woolens; Herald Square.
ANGOLA, Ind.—J. Stiefel's Sons.; L. A. Stiefel, ready-to-wear; Miss J. Robinson, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; Netherland.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; R. Blumberg, notions, ladies' garments, furn. goods; Herald Square.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz D. G. Co.; A. I. Abkowitz, millinery; 1,161 Broadway.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. D. Williamson, dry goods, &c.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Dworet & Co.; Z. Dworet, hosiery, knit goods, children's dresses, waists; Broadway Central.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Rockwell & Co.; L. F. Rockwell, men's, women's clothing; Marlborough.
BUFFALO, N. Y.; J. N. Adam & Co.; M. J. Saunders, gloves; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. & L. Jupp; Miss M. Jupp, Mrs. A. J. Timmins, millinery; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlin's; S. E. Conrad, notions, jewelry, ribbons, gloves, leather goods; 353 4th Av.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—B. Engle & Co.; B. Engle, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Adler, stationery; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—McCurrach & Smith; C. H. Smith, men's neckwear; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. Dauerheim, blankets; 115 Worth; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Lebold, Griffin & Morrison; J. F. Griffin, furn. goods; Imperial.
CHICAGO—S. Lyon Co.; S. Friedman, carpets; Wallick's.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. Ganspohl, rugs, upholstery goods; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; B. Norris, furn. goods, neckwear; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Shillito Co.; Miss F. H. Zimmerman, millinery; 432 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Pease, notions, jewelry; 2 Walker.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Tyroler, ladies' skirts; S. Samuel, laces, hdkfs., ribbons; Mr. Ahrens, children's coats, children's dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Ames Co.; Mrs. Moskovics, ladies' suits; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—H. Baum, furn. goods; Strand.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; C. Allen, gloves; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Higbee Co.; Miss M. Kelly, corsets; 2 Walker St.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; A. H. Canning, cotton, silk petticoats; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss M. D. Sutton, toilet goods, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.
CLINTON, Iowa—Donlan, Redden Co.; J. H. Donlan, clothing, furn. goods; Broztell.
COLUMBIA, Tenn.—Maury D. G. Co.; J. T. Wooten, general mdse.; J. C. Wooten, dry goods; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Martens Co.; Miss J. Kumberger, laces, embroidery; Miss Donovan, hosiery, knit and glove underwear; Miss K. Judge, children's dresses, art goods; Mrs. Newburger, ladies' suits; 1,170 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; H. M. Leppich, furn. goods, hosiery, laces, leather goods; Gregorian.
DALLAS, Texas—L. Kahn Shoe Co.; I. K. Kahn, shoes, &c.; Bonta-Narragansett.
DENISON, Texas—J. W. Madden Co.; Miss E. Roberts, millinery; Aberdeen.
DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; Miss E. Tea, laces, veilings, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; H. Harrington, representing; 43 Leonard; Strand.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. W. Penny, carpets; Herald Square.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—Osgood's; Miss D. M. Osgood; women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Breslin.
FORT WORTH, Texas—E. A. Corbett Co.; E. A. Corbett, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th; Aberdeen
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—R. B. Griffith; P. B. Griffith, books, toys, stationery; Flanders.
HANNIBAL, Mo.—Hannibal Merc. Co.; S. Joseph, notions, millinery; 43 Leonard.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. B. Zigner, dress goods, silks; 315 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Witmer, Baer & Witmer; D. H. Witmer, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; W. H. Smiley, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; W. M. Seery, Miss Sullivan, millinery; Mrs. Disston, women's coats; Miss C. Sheehan, waists, petticoats; T. P. Abbott, rugs; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits, furs; 353 4th Av.; Waldorf.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; J. C. Weinman, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.; Holland House.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; J. J. Donnelly, laces, notions, embroidery, toilet, leather goods; 72 Madison Av.
JOPLIN, Mo.—W. Fleischaker, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—American Outfitting Co.; W. Lehman, men's, women's clothing; 33 Union Square.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Knoxville Sales Store; Arnold Wolf, children's wash dresses, ladies' petticoats, jobs umbrellas, cotton, silk waists; 84 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Bair & Witmer; J. J. Bair, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; A. S. Whitworth, furs, millinery; 280 5th Av.
LEAVENWORTH, Texas—Ettenson-Winning Co.; Seth Ettenson, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces, hdkfs.; Moe Ettenson, ladies', infants' wear, millinery; Woodstock.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Herpolsheimer Co.; W. W. Martin, furnishings, gloves; 39 Union Sq.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. E. Adams, laces, hdkfs., ribbons; 215 4th Av.; Wallick.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; J. A. Galvin, domestics, flannels, white goods, linens, ginghams; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bullocks; C. S. Goshen, millinery; 95 Madison.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Goldstein & Moseson; S. Goldstein, clothing, furn. goods; Albert.
MARION, Ohio—Frank Bros & Co.; G. Frank, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts; 1,170 B'way.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—John Gerber Co.; R. J. Graham, laces, hdkfs.; 1,150 B'way.; Collingwood.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; William Burke, upholstery goods; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Weinkauf Hat Co.; O. A. House, men's hats; Murray Hill.
MOBERLY, Mo.—J. S. Bowers & Co.; W. S. Bowers, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
MOBILE, Ala.—C. J. Gayfer & Co.; H. B. Gayfer, notions, rugs; Collingwood.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Scheuer, Wise & Co.; N. Scheuer, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
NASHVILLE—Johnson, Karmon & Co.; A. R. Johnson, dry goods; Breslin.
NEW IBERIA, La.—King Bros.; Mr. King, ladies' wear; Ansonia.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Company; A. P. Mengelle, men's furn. goods; 15 E. 26.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Scott-Halliburton Co.; M. D. Scott, waists, corsets, infants', ladies' wear; 1,140 B'way.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess Nash Co.; L. C. Nash, Vice President; 1,133 B'way.
PARIS, Ky.—H. Simon, dry goods; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Largman Bros.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.; Broztel.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Hope Cap Co.; M. Marder, J. Marder, hats, caps, millinery; B'way Central.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—M. Weinroth, notions, hosiery, underwear, gloves, (wholesale;) B'way Central.
PINE BLUFFS, Ark.—J. Dreyfuss Co.; J. Dreyfuss, notions; D. S. Dreyfuss, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—M. Berman & Co.; M. A. Berman, men's furnishing goods, leather goods; B'way Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman-Baer Co.; E. A. O'Brien, notions; 95 Madison Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; O. F. Hunt, draperies; Bristol.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—The Sternfield Co.; H. V. Sternfield, ready-to-wear, women's, men's, children's wear; 470 4th Av.; Endicott.
PUEBLO, Colo.—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; I. K. Young, domestics, linens; 2 Walker St.
RICHMOND, Ind.—G. E. Knollenberg; Mr. Horner, notions, leather goods, neckwear; 334 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—M. Rosenberg & Sons; M. Rosenberg, men's women's clothing; Marlborough.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolfson D. G. Co.; Miss S. Stallard, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Simon Millinery Supply Co.; G. H. Simon, millinery; 821 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prager Co.; W. T. Chalmers, draperies; 303 5th Av.; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—J. Shoong & Co.; J. Shoong, manager; 72 Madison Av.; Prince George.
SHELBYVILLE, Ill.—Athey, Diddia & Herron; Mr. Athey, genl. mdse.; 334 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; C. Steiger, R. Steiger, dry goods; 315 5th Av.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Munker Company; C. P. Weber, women's ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Brother D. G. Co.; J. C. Pope, wash goods, linings, flannels; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; R. S. Walker, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Schwartz Importing Co.; A. Schwartz, ladies' ready-to-wear; 684 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros. Mfg. Co.; H. F. Eiseman, children's dresses; 2 West 33d.
SYCAMORE, Ill.—N. M. McAllister Co.; Mr. Martin, representing; 334 4th Av.
TIFTON, Ga.—S. & H. Kulbursch; S. Kulbursch, representing, dry goods, &c; Albert.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lasalle & Koch Co.; J. R. Fairley, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 1,170 B'way.
TROY, N. Y.—National Millinery Co.; L. Meyer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
TROY—M. P. Gold, sweaters, underwear, &c.; Continental.
TROY—G. P. Ide & Co.; A. H. Ide, mfrs. collars, cuffs, shirts; 156 5th Av., Flanders.
TROY, N. Y.—Savard Bros.; P. A. Savard, clothing, furnishing goods; Flanders.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—W. H. Srenberg, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Forester & Co.; R. Forester, women's, men's ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
WYANDOTTE, Mich.—A. Loeffler Co.; A. Loeffler, carpets, millinery; New Victoria.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Who?

WHO?—that's what! The last fellow delivered the printing job 24 hours late, the one before tried to sting me on the price, and the one before that turned me out such a miserable piece of work that I was ashamed to use it. I'll take advice, and go to

The Night and Day Press
Printers of Advertising Literature
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*(Just Phone *9321 Spring)*

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARSHAL'S SALE
YACHT "TITANIA"
Will Be Sold to the Highest Bidder
At Public Auction
On Wednesday, Feb. 9th, 1916, 12 o'Clock Noon, at Tebo Yacht Basin, 23rd St., South Brooklyn.

The Titania is without doubt the strongest and best built boat of her type in these waters. She has been used for deep sea fishing, but can be easily converted to a private yacht at very small expense.

She is the cruiser type, twin screw, two 50-H.P. Buffalo engines, is 65 feet long and has 15 ft. beam.

Big Opportunity for Big Bargain

LARGE, HIGH-CLASS STOCK OF
Dressed Furs
VALUATION $11,421.00.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell On Monday, Feb. 7th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., At Salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.

Positively the finest stock of Dressed Furs sold at auction in years. The stock consists of Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Fishers, Minks, Alaska Seal, Beaver, Otter, Blue Fox, Cross Fox, Black, White, Natural and other Fox, Ermines, 1,000 Ermine Tails, Russian and German Fitch, Raccoons, Fisher Raccoons, Muskrat, Marten, Kolinsky, Persian Lamb, Astrachan, Caracul, Leopard, Bear, Flying Squirrel, Civet Cat, White Hare, Coney, Pony Skins, Ringtail Cats, etc. Also 10,000 Heads, Paws, Tails, Trimmings, Fur Linings. Manufacturers and fur skin dealers should not fail to attend this sale.

Banks Show Preference for Municipal Bonds

The report of the comptroller of the currency for the year ended June 30, 1915, shows the largest specific increase in holdings to have been in Municipal Bonds.

Forty-five years' experience in handling this class of security has guided our selection of over

Fifty Issues Yielding 4% to 6%

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February Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our February General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

LOST

New York, January 30, 1916.
75 SHARES E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY COMMON STOCK. Certificate No. A-[illegible], and [illegible]0 Shares of the same stock, Certificate No. A-1417, in the name of R. H. DUNHAM. If found notify The Chatham and Phenix National Bank, 192 Broadway, New York. Transfer has been stopped and all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Break on Concern Over Relations with Germany—Favorable Factors Subordinated.

Without having had any convincing reason for doing so, traders came several days ago to the conclusion that the Lusitania case was sure to be settled satisfactorily. Yesterday the market was thrown off its balance by the dispatches from Berlin, which indicated that the German Government had not acceded to the essentials of the demands which the United States has made, and would not. The instructions which the German Government had prepared for its Ambassador in reply to the latest suggestion by the United States were supposed to have reached this side, but the day's trading came to an end without any news from Washington regarding the character of the German reply. Under these conditions the market closed not far from the lowest, and with losses in the majority of issues, though there were some which withstood the day's pressure and advanced despite it.

Had the process of liquidation which preceded the recovery which was checked yesterday been more thorough, the market might more easily have withstood the bearishness engendered by the news which made our relations with Germany seem more strained than they had been at any time since the last of our published notes was sent to Berlin. As it was the supply of stock had been somewhat increased by the few days' rise, and the market technically was less well prepared to meet the pressure put upon it than it would have been some days ago. The market acted yesterday as nine people out of ten have thought it would act should a break come with Germany. The opinion has prevailed that a severance of diplomatic relations would put the market under sharp pressure for the time being, but would hardly control the course of prices for any considerable length of time. The fall yesterday on fear a break with Germany was near was in keeping with this widely entertained view of the probable action of the market under such circumstances. In this respect it may be said that, contrary to the market adage, the expected happened.

The drift of market sentiment yesterday, and the importance which the Street attached to the news bearing on relations with Germany, indicate pretty clearly that for the present the Lusitania case has again become the dominant factor in the market. But it was common to find in the day's comment the suggestion that, looking beyond the immediate effect of a break with Germany, the market position would in the long run be governed by the state of business and finance, both of which are highly favorable. People in Wall Street talked of the possibility of war with Germany should the essentials of our demand be refused, but the worst that was thought of as a practical probability was a break in diplomatic relations. The effect of that, it seemed to be believed almost unanimously, could hardly be enduring against the many factors which are present to stimulate American industry and trade.

This was the long view of the market. The nearer view, as has been said, was controlled by the apprehension aroused by the latest turn of the Lusitania case. In some quarters the possibility of this situation causing a sharp selling movement was not unwelcomed. Reference is not made to the bear element among traders who would welcome any upset or disaster which might enable them to turn a quick profit, but to those who, while interested in the constructive side of the market, feel that a more thorough liquidation of the previously overbought position than was had in January was needed to shape the market for another period of normal response to the numerous factors which have brought increased activity and increased profit to our manufacturing and merchandising concerns, to our railroads, and to practically all branches of business. There is always going on in the market the interplay of general and of special factors. The chief of the special factors at the moment is the doubt over the settlement of the Lusitania case. The general factors remain no less satisfactory and no less promising than they have been up to now.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.36	77.38	77.54	— .73
25 industrials	98.65	96.63	97.21	— .75
50 stocks	88.50	87.00	87.37	— .74

PREVIOUS RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 3	88.55	87.57	88.11	+ .47
Feb. 2	87.84	86.32	87.64	+1.02
Feb. 1	86.92	85.40	86.62	+1.45
Jan. 31	85.91	84.47	85.17	—1.12
Jan. 29	86.90	86.03	86.29	— .93
Jan. 28	87.81	86.65	87.22	+ .40
Jan. 27	87.35	86.23	86.82	— .80

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

February—					
1915	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02
1914	73.14	4	69.33	28	70.49
1913	77.30	3	71.51	25	72.89
1912	76.61	20	72.54	1	75.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	87.37
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.00	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.15
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.40
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.75	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & E. Illinois	1916-'25	5½	5.60	5.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'20	5	4.50	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.20
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.20	4.10
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. General F.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.60	4.90
St. Louis & San F.	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.38
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	101¾	102	101¾	102
6s	Sept.,	1917	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	June,	1965	107½	107¾	107½	107¾
4½s	March,	1963	107⅝	107¾	107⅝	107¾
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅛	107½	107	107⅜
4½s	May,	1957	107⅛	107½	107	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1917	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4½s	May,	1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4¼s	March,	1964	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4¼s	March,	1962	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4¼s	Sept.,	1960	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4¼s	March,	1930-60	102⅛	102⅜	102¼	102⅝
4s	May,	1959	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s	Nov.,	1958	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s	May,	1957	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s	Nov.,	1956	97¾	98⅜	97¾	98⅜
4s	Nov.,	1955	97¾	98⅜	97¾	98⅜
4s	Nov.,	1936	98	..	98	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	88	..	88	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	88¼	89	88⅝	89
3½s	May,	1954	88¼	89	88⅝	89

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	893,567
Same day last year	312,707
Year to date	18,841,330
Same period last year	6,235,981
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.37 — .74
Same day last year	61.53 — .56

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Pools and Profits.

With only a dozen stocks in the whole list showing gains of consequence after the market began to slide off in the expectation of fresh German complications, and those stocks mostly industrial specialities, traders said that it was only the operation of several very active pools that prevented the weakness from being more pronounced. If a man holds only Crucible when Crucible is going up he is apt to see the market through that one issue. It was reported yesterday that a new pool, composed of men who were not in the original Crucible crowd, was buying stock. Similarly, it was said that other pools were at work accumulating other stock in anticipation of some expected developments. A pool-actuated movement is fine for holders of stocks until the operation is completed, but when that times comes there is usually an unaccountable slump that allows prices to swing back into line with the rest of the market. And as a rule a well-managed pool disposes of its holdings while the outsiders are still looking for a further upward movement. The trader must be light on his feet to sidestep the break.

⁂

Crucible Back in Favor.

There was only one issue more active in yesterday's session than Crucible, and that was another steel issue which sold off 1¾, to 82⅝. Crucible transactions were within a few thousand shares of those registered by United States Steel, and the close was made at 84⅝, with a net advance of 4⅜. The high point was made at 86⅝, at about the time that a report was printed to the effect that A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase, and F. A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, were going upon the board. Traders jumped to the conclusion that the changes meant that Bethlehem Steel and Midvale Steel were acquiring control of Crucible. Mr. Wiggin made haste to deny that he was interested in Crucible, and while Mr. Vanderlip was out of reach, associates said that the same denial could be made for him.

⁂

Anthracite Rail Stocks.

A disquieting factor in yesterday's trading in the rail stocks was found in the report that anthracite coal operators had flatly rejected the demands of the miners. Some coal men who attended the meeting on Thursday explained that there had been no formal rejection of any demand. They said that the informal demands had been merely under discussion, and that no executive action had been taken. The formal demands of the miners are not to be presented until Feb. 21, and some time after that, it is expected, the coal operators will give their decision. There could be no strike, of course, until after the present working agreement had expired, it was argued. This agreement expires March 31. There are eight principal anthracite carriers, and the stocks of these roads, naturally, were watched closely in the early trading. It soon developed, however, that the reaction in these stocks was even less vigorous than in the general list of railroad stocks, and some traders insisted that it was the general market depression rather than a fear of another coal strike which had affected these stocks. The losses in the anthracite stocks were quite uniform, and averaged 1¼ points. The argument of the coal operators that any wage concessions would be added to the price of coal is apt to look more encouraging to Mr. Stockholder than to Mr. Consumer.

⁂

News from Amsterdam.

Most of the "Lusitania scares," it was observed yesterday, have come by cable from Amsterdam. Yesterday's sensational scare, which was interpreted in many brokerage houses at the worst the market has had since the sinking of the Lusitania itself, also came from Amsterdam. News agencies apparently are allowed a free hand in that Holland town. In the past so many of the "scares" have been found to be of flimsy texture that there was disposition yesterday to discount the latest one. The fact that a number of stocks should go up in the face of the report helped the early endeavor to discredit the report. A little later, however, the afternoon newspapers printed eight-column headlines on Germany's alleged refusal to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania, and then the brokers looked graver. The introspection of one broker was probably typical of a good many others. "I don't know my own mind," he said. "A month ago I believed that Germany would not disavow her act. A few days later I changed my mind. Then I changed it again and again, and after that I changed it many times. Yesterday I thought everything was settled, and when I read the Amsterdam dispatch today I thought I would hold to my conviction. I compromised with myself by not selling everything I had. Now I rather think that Germany is saying to herself that she will die with colors flying, and that she actually means that she will not disavow anything, even if she must fight the United States."

⁂

Bethlehem's Peace Business.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has come to be so generally considered the leading ordnance and shell-making concern in the country that its position as a manufacturer of structural steel is often slighted in public estimation. The corporation is turning out shells, according to the best information, at the rate of 600,000 a month, but at the same time the structural plants are working under tremendous pressure. The same conditions apply to the bar and rail mills. The millions spent by Mr. Schwab in recent years in new construction have been spread over every department with the result that many well-informed stockholders believe fully that the present divided of $30 can easily be maintained with profits from the business of peace without recourse to gains from the business of war.

⁂

Mercantile Marine.

It was obvious several days ago that the strong buying of International Mercantile Marine preferred stock had been checked. When the general market rose on Wednesday and Thursday the Marine shares yielded to liquidation. It has been strongly hinted recently that "insiders" have made millions by foretelling the upward movement in Marine preferred. These insiders, according to reports, recently dropped out of the market. Yesterday the report that the committees for the preferred and common stock had broken off relations was widely circulated, and the preferred stock took a violent drop of 4 points. It recovered for a net loss of 3½ points, but to this should be added its recent additional decline from the high mark of about 6 points. The surprising thing was that the common stock was strongest yesterday when the preferred was weakest. It seems certain that the plan which will now be put out independently by the preferred stockholders will not be very favorable to the common. The strength of the common stock was explained by its technical position. The common stockholders can make it very unpleasant for the preferred stockholders. They can try to block the foreclosure and, in the event of a decree, they can try to postpone the sale of the Marine company's property. Obviously it would not serve the preferred stockholders well if they had to wait until after the war to reorganize the company. A bitter fight is a logical prospect if a last attempt to agree on a reorganization plan fails.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Treasury Will Issue New List of Purchasable American Bonds.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The supply of money exceeded the demand today and discount rates were difficult to maintain. American exchange was steady, at $4.76¼, but Paris rates were weaker.

A fair business was transacted on the Stock Exchange in colonial short term issues and the various war loans, but speculative stocks were neglected, with the exception of rubber shares, which rallied with the commodity. The tone was generally cheerful. American securities were steady despite the American-German situation, and several bonds changed hands at unchanged prices.

The Treasury announced today that it will cancel last Friday's list of additional American bonds tomorrow and substitute 45 others purchasable under the mobilization scheme.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 2 centimes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 4	$5,466,500
Same day last year	2,553,000
Year to date	134,452,500
Same period last year	66,850,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.35 + .14
Same day last year	83.92 — .15

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.35	Feb. 4	86.68	Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.97	Feb. 3	81.51	Jan. 2
Year 1915	86.97	Feb. 4	81.54	Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	90.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

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57th Street and Third Ave.
86th Street at Second Ave.
Broadway and 104th Street
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lex. Ave.
We Invite Your Account

We Buy, Sell & Quote
Guantanamo Sugar
Last dividend 12% Cash, 10% Stock. Raw sugar situation would seem to indicate a melon.
Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Telephone 4361 Broad.

Hopkins-Allen Arms
E. W. Bliss
Winchester Arms
Niles-Bement-Pond
Carbon Steel
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

WANTED
Cent. Aguirre Sugar STOCK
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925

Income Tax
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York assists customers and others in solving perplexing questions concerning the Income Tax Law requirements. Acts as agent for those who desire to be relieved of the trouble and annoyance of making out certificates and compiling annual returns.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated, January 13, 1916.

TEMPLE COAL COMPANY First and Collateral Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Bonds.—Under the provisions of the mortgage, proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until **3 o'clock, P. M., February 10, 1916,** at the office of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as **$174,274.47** will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.
C. S. W. PACKARD, President,
Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co.,
517 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

COLORADO GOLD DREDGING COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York.
February 4th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that this Company has declared a cash distribution of $1.00 per share out of the capital assets of the Company, payable February 23rd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 17th, 1916. Books will not close.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WESTLAKE, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE of common stock numbered E-14474, dated November 27th, 1907, for five (5) shares of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company of Jersey City, New Jersey, issued in the name of J. Frank Locke, has been lost or mislaid, and application will be made to said company to issue a new certificate for the same on March 1st, 1916.
If the said certificate of stock has been found, please return the same to the undersigned on or before said date and a suitable reward will be paid.
J. FRANK LOCKE,
Brookfield, Vermont.

FOR INVESTORS.
The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. 10 cents—every Monday—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101⅞	..
4s, r, 1925	109¾	..
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	..	280
Am Ag Ch pf.	97	98
Am B Sug pf.	94	95
Am B S & Fdy	101⅛	103¼
Do pf.	184	192
Am Coal	20	28
Am Coal P pf.	115¾	116
Am Cot Oil	53	54
Do pf.	98	100
Am Exp.	128	135
Am Snuff	120	148
Do pf.	104⅝	110¼
Am S Ref pf.	116	118
A T & C.	63	66
Am W pf. ctfs	96	97¼
Am Wr Pa pf.	12	13
Assets R.	6¼	7⅞
A M 1st pf	52	95
Booth Fish	..	35
Do pf.	..	99
Beth Steel	465	470
Do pf	129	140
B Un Gas	129½	131½
Brown Sh.	50	52
Do pf.	95	97
Bruns Ter.	8½	11
B, R & P.	90	95
Do pf.	113	..
But'k Co.	29¾	31
Burns Bros	82½	84
Do pf.	105	110
Canada So.	58⅝	60
Case (J I) pf.	87	88½
Cent L pf.	109¾	111
C R R of N J	275	300
C & S A Tel	137	139
Chi & Alt.	8	11
Do pf.	12	22½
Chi Gt W.	13	13⅛
C & N W pf.	172	176
Chi, St P, M & Om.	118	125
Do pf.	132½	141
C, C, C & St L pf.	70½	76
Cl & Pitts.	79¼	..
Do spec.	46¼	..
Clu-P pf.	110	111½
Col F & I pf.	..	140
C & S 1st pf.	48	55
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Com T R.	48	48½
Cons G, B.	109¾	114½
Crex Carp.	40	49
Crip C C.	45	50
Do pf.	40	45
D & Co pf.	96	97
Del & H.	150½	151½
D. L & W.	223	225
D & R G.	12	14
D P & L.	36	50
Det Ed.	138¾	140
Det U R.	69	79
Dia Match	104¼	106
D. S S & A	4½	6
Do pf.	10¼	13½
East Kod.	500	..
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	26	31
Gen Ch.	2[illegible]	300
Do pf.	114½	116
Gen Mot.	450¾	475
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	112	113
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	160	195
Do pf.	114	119
Int H Cor.	72½	73
Do pf.	107	110
Int N pf.	109½	111
Iowa Cent.	..	5
Do pf.	..	15
K C, Ft S & M pf.	62	65
Kan C So pf.	60½	61
K & D M.	3	4¼
Do pf.	30	..
K'gs Co El L & P.	129¼	130½
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	110	..
L E & W pf.	32	40
L & M pf.	120	121½
L-W Bis.	18	19
Do 1st pf	91½	94
Do 2d pf.	..	60
M'kay Cos pf.	66	67½
Man B'ch.	1	3
Man Elev.	129	131
Man Shirt.	52	60
Do pf.	105	109
M Dep Stz.	53	55
Do pf.	103	105
Mex P pf.	95	100
Mich Cent.	125	150
M & St L.	5	5½
M, St P & S S M.	122½	123½
Do pf.	135	130½
Do l l.	75	80
M P 1st pf.	94	..
Mon P pf.	112	113
M & B pf.	65	75
N, C & St L	129	135
Nat Bis.	122	123½
N C & S pf.	110	114
Nat L pf.	110	113
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23	24¼
Do 2d pf.	7	8¾
N Y, C & St L	39	42
Do 1st pf	80	88
N Y Dock.	10	13¾
Do pf.	18	35
N Y, L & West	..	123
N Y S R.	60	..
Norf So.	22¾	27
N & W pf.	83	87
N O T & Light	..	70
N W Tel.	52½	..
Pabst B pf	82¼	85
Pac Coast.	45	70
Do 1st pf	75	100
[illegible]	57	80
P T & T.	36¼	40¼
Do pf.	94	96
Peo & E.	10	14
Pett-Mull.	40	52
Do 1st pf	92	92¾
P. C, C & St L.	75	80
Do pf.	88	92
P. Ft W & C	157	..
Pitts S pf.	95	96
Pr St'l Car pf.	100	104
P S. N J.	115½	117¾
Ry St'l Spr pf.	98½	100
Rdg 1st pf	43½	45
St L & S Fran	4½	5
Do 1st pf	8¼	9
Do 2d pf.	7	7½
St L S W.	19	20
Do pf.	40	44
Sears-R pf.	126½	..
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill.	89¾	92
Studeb Co pf.	110	114
T P L Tr.	109	..
Tob P pf.	101½	102½
T, St L & West	5	8
Do ctfs.	5	6
Do pf.	10	12
Do ctfs.	10	12
T C R T.	94	95¼
Do pf.	128¼	..
Und Type.	84	89
Do pf.	110	113
U R & P pf.	28⅛	30½
U C S pf.	11¾	11⅞
Un Cig M pf.	106	111
Un Dry G.	20½	25⅝
Do pf.	67	70
U S Exp.	43	48
U S R & I	35	37
U S R & Ref	2	2⅝
U S R 1st pf.	106	107
Va-Car Ch pf.	108	110
Va I. C & Coke	53	57
Va R & P.	47	49
W F Exp.	128	130
W Md pf.	40	44
Weym-Bru.	220	240
Do pf.	115	119
W & L E.	2¾	3¼
Do 1st pf	11	13
Do 2d pf.	3½	4½
W'w'th (F W) pf.	123½	124½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	95	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	135	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	213	220	213	220
R. J. Reynolds	465	485	465	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Reaction in Prices on Moderate Trading the Curb Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 488,317 shares of stock and $711,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 205,330; oil, 66,827, and mining, 216,160. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Aetna Ex., w.i.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
5,000	‡Aetna Ex. r..	5½	5½	5	5
900	Ajax R., Inc..	70½	70½	70	70
200	Am. Inter. C..	20	20	20	20
75	Balt. T. com..	*72	*73½	*72	*73½
80	Balt. T. pf....	89	89	89	89
225	‡Can. C. & F.	69	73	69	70
275	‡C. C. & F. pf.	85	90	85	88
1,400	Can. N. G. C.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
500	‡Car. L. & P..	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
400	Carwen Steel..	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
1,885	‡Chandler Mot.	91½	92	90¾	90¾
120	‡Chev. M. C. Co.	127	127	127	127
8,900	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5½
31,900	‡Cuba Cane S..	56	56½	53	53
400	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	97	98	97	98
400	Driggs-Seab'y..	144½	144½	142	144
140	Davison Chem.	65	65	64	64
200	Eisenlohr Bros. pf., w. i.....	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
600	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
380	Emerson Phon.	12½	12½	12¼	12½
100	Fed. D. & S., w. i..........	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
1,500	Guantanamo S.	74	77	74	75
815	‡Hall Signal ..	20	20	17	19
105	†Hall Sig. pf..	42	42	42	42
1,040	Haskell & Barker Car Co..	49¾	49¾	49	49¼
700	‡Inter. Mer. M.	17½	17⅝	16⅛	17⅝
400	Int. M. M. pf..	77	77	76	76
2,400	‡Inter. Nickel, new	52⅛	52⅛	51¼	51¼
450	Intercont. Rub.	13½	13½	12½	12½
100	Jewel Tea pf..	105	105	105	105
570	Kath. Bronze pf.	24	*25	22½	23¼
600	‡Kelly Spgfld. Tire, w. i....	70	74	70	71
550	‡S.S.Kresge, w.i.	16½	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
100	‡Lee Tire	49½	49½	49½	49½
800	‡Lake Tor. Boat	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Lake Tor. Bt. pf.	11	11	11	11
3,050	Man. Transit..	2 1-16	2 1-16	1⅞	2
100	Marconi of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Marlin Arms voting tr. ctfs.	34	34	33½	33½
2,500	‡Maxim Muni..	7½	7½	7	7¼
55,000	‡Midvale Steel.	68⅝	70⅝	67¼	67¾
5,000	‡Nevins Elec..	½	½	7-16	7-16
250	Peerless Truck & Motor	26½	26½	26⅛	26½
880	Redtop El., Inc.	6½	6½	*6	6⅜
250	‡Saxon Motor..	69	69	69	69
650	‡Std. Motors..	7½	7½	7	7⅜
100	Std. Shipbldg.,	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,100	‡St. Jo. Lead..	15	15¼	14⅞	15
6,600	Submar. Boat voting tr. ctfs.	37¾	39	37	37¼
3,400	‡Texas Co. rts.	16½	16⅞	16⅛	16¾
1,500	‡Tob. Products	35½	*35½	*32½	33
200	Triangle Film voting tr. ctfs.	6	6	6	6
3,000	Unit. Prof. Shar.	1 9-16	1⅝	1 7-16	1½
1,000	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	4	4⅛	4	4
80	‡U.S.Lt.& H.pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
900	Wabash - Pitts. Terminal, w.i.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
800	White Motors.	51	51⅜	51	51¼
1,800	WorldFilm voting trust ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
2	Buckeye P. L.	107	107	107	− 3
80	Illinois P. L.	187	185	185	− 3
18	Indiana P. L.	105	102	102	..
1,200	Ohio Oil	228	223	225	+ 5
50	Prairie O. & G.	421	416	416	− 4
50	Prairie P. L.	231	229	230	..
1	South P. Oil.	370	370	370	+ 4
62	S. O. of Cal.	375	370	370	− 4
2	S. O. of Ind.	505	500	500	− 2
44	S. O. of N. J.	512	508	512	+ 7
80	S. O. of N. Y.	217	211	211	− 4
5	Union Tank L..	86	86	86	..
4	Vacuum Oil ...	222	222	222	+ 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,100	‡Barn. O. & G.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5,000	‡Cosden & Co., (oil refining).	20¼	19½	19½	− ½
400	Empire Pet....	6	5⅞	6	..
45,000	‡Federal Oil, (a prospect)	13-16	⅝	¾	..
170	Midwest	54½	53	54½	+ ½
1,200	‡Inter. Pet.....	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	− ⅛
12,200	‡Sap. O. & R..	11	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
950	‡Victoria Oil..	2¼	2	2⅛	..
500	†Alta Con	17	17	17	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†‡Am. Comdr..	10½	10½	10½	10½
12,500	†‡Atlanta	22	23	22	22½
200	Big L. Dev....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	†‡Booth	42½	43	42½	43
2,000	Butte Cop. & v. t. ctfs.....	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8¼
700	‡Cal. Copper...	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
6,000	Caledonia	95	95	93	94
2,000	‡Can. Copper..	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16
10,500	C. de P. Cop..	42½	42½	39½	39½
1,000	‡Com. Tun....	11	12	11	12
1,800	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1 11-16	1⅝
200	‡Cons. Cop. M.	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16
800	Cons. Nev.-U..	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
30,000	†‡Emma Cop..	39	39	38	39
9,200	†‡Fed. Res. M.	19	19	19	19
200	†Florence	50	50	50	50
3,500	First Nat. Cop.	7⅝	7⅝	6¾	7
6,000	Goldfield Cons.	92	92	90	90
7,600	‡Goldfield Mer.	19	20	19	20
1,800	Howe Sound...	6⅜	6¾	6⅛	6⅝
1,000	xHecla Min....	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	3¾
2,000	†‡Int. Mines...	15	17	15	17
100	†‡Jim Butler...	93	93	93	93
250	Jumbo Ext.....	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
28,400	Ken. Copper...	53	53	51⅝	51⅝
6,700	†‡Kewanas ...	19	20	19	20
1,865	Mojave Tung..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
300	Kerr Lake....	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
1,200	Magma Cop....	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
2,000	†Majestic M...	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
4,700	†‡Marsh Min...	37	37	35	36
300	†McKin.-Dar...	48	49	48	49
200	†‡Mont. Cons..	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
27,000	†‡Mother Lode.	23	23	22	22
600	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
300	†Nevada Hills.	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,500	†North Star...	15½	16	15½	16
300	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼
200	†‡Oatman Gold, (a prospect)..	65	65	65	65
2,400	†‡Oatman C., (a prospect)..	52	52	52	52
3,600	†‡Oatman Ex., (a prospect)..	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,000	†‡Oro	5	5	5	5
400	‡Ray Her. Min.	3¼	3¼	3	3
2,000	†‡Rex Con. M.	28	28	25	26
800	†Rochester M..	59	59	59	59
3,500	†San Toy	19	19½	19	19
300	‡Santa Fe M...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,000	†Scratch Gravel Gold Min.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Seven Troughs Coalition	45	45	45	45
25,500	†‡Silver Tip, (a prospect)	17	17	16	17
800	Stand. Silver-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
200	Stewart	½	½	½	½
8,900	†‡Success Min.	77	77	75	76
4,500	†Super. Min. Co., (a prospect)..	38	38	37	37
1,000	†‡Temiskaming	65	65	65	65
1,270	Tonopah Ext....	4⅜	4 7-16	4⅜	4⅜
200	†Tono. Jim B..	94	94	94	94
100	Tono. of Nev...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Tularosa	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
1,400	United Verde..	8¼	8¼	8	8
2,500	†‡U.S. Con. M.	8½	9	8½	9
1,000	†West E. Con..	75	75	75	75
175	Yukon Gold M.	2½	*2¾	2½	2¾

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000	‡Balt. & Ohio new 5s	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼
250,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s...	122	123	122	122½
40,000	‡Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s..	95½	95½	95½	95½
275,000	‡Erie con. 4s, w. i.	89⅛	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝
1,000	‡Erie rights..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
110,000	West. Pac. 5s.	24½	24½	23	23½

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

⁂

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
British Am. Tob.....	15	16	15	16
British Am. T. O. B.	15	16	15	16
Lima Locomotive.....	20	23	20	23
Pyrene	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾
New Utah Bingham....	3½	4	3½	4

MINING.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tri-Bullion	7-16	9-16	⅜	½

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives ...	60	70	60	70
Aetna Explosives pf..	81	84	81	84
American Brass	258	265	258	265
Atlas Powder	245	255	245	255
Atlas Powder pf......	102	105	101	104
Babcock & Wilcox....	117	120	118	125
Bliss, (E. W.).......	330	350	330	350
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg..	180	190	180	190
Canadian Explosives..	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	810	840	800	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	360	370	355	365
Du Pont Powder pf..	106	110	106	110
Hercules Powder	385	395	385	395
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms...	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond...	175	185	175	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	450	460	450	460
Winch. Rpg. Arms...	2525	2650	2550	2650

Big Standard Oil Earnings.

The Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, a marketing organization formerly a part of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, earned a profit of $1,124,640 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, against $704,375 the year before. Dividends of $480,000 were paid, leaving a surplus of $644,640. As the company has only $3,000,000 stock outstanding, the net earnings were equivalent to 37.4 per cent. on the issue.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York....	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia..	3	4	4	4
Cleveland ...	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond ...	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis....	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis...	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City..	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York...	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia..	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland ...	5	3½	4	
Richmond ...	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	
St. Louis....	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis..	5			3
Kansas City..	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2@2¼

Ninety days ....2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days........2½@2¾ | 5 months.........2¾@3

90 days........2¾ | 6 months.........2¾@3

4 months.....2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months.....2¾@3 | 6 months.........2¾@3

60 to 90 days.......................................2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months......3 @3¼ | 6 months......3 @3¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 11-16	$4.75 11-16	$4.75 11-16	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.88½	5.90	5.90	+.00⅝
Cables	5.87¾	5.89	5.89	+.01
Berlin—				
Demand	73.81¼	73.75	73.81¼	+.09⅜
Cables	73.87½	73.81¼	73.87½	+.00 1-16

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75 11-16	4.76 1-16
5.1826	Paris	5.90	5.89
95.28	Berlin	73.81¼	73.87½
20.20	Austria	12.50	12.55
26.70	Scandinavia	27.60	27.65
19.29	Spain	19.05	19.10
5.1826	Switzerland	5.23½	5.22½
40.19	Holland	41.87½	42.00
...	Greece	19.35	19.40
5.1826	Italy	6.76	6.75½
51.45	Russia	....	29.75
	China—		
...	Hongkong	46.70	46.80
...	Shanghai	63.87½	64.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	22.50	22.62½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.63
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $436,232,391; balance, $21,198,987; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $880,222.

The local banks have lost $2,581,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, $3.43¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27 1-16d., up ⅛d. New York, 57c., up ¼c.; Mexican dollars, 44c.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16¾	16½	16¾
Atlantic Refining....	640	650	640	650
Borne-Scrymser	280	285	280	285
Buckeye Pipe Line...	107	109	107	110
Chesebrough Mfg....	730	740	730	740
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil......	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line...	45	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe L...	58	60	58	60
Eureka Pipe Line....	240	245	240	243
Galena Signal Oil....	155	157	155	157
Galena Signal Oil pf..	135	137	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line....	185	186	185	187
Indiana Pipe Line....	103	105	105	108
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
National Transit.....	33½	34½	34	35
Northern Pipe Line..	104	105	103	105
Ohio Oil.............	223	225	219	222
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	62	64	62	66
Prairie Oil & Gas....	418	420	418	420
Prairie Pipe Line....	228	230	228	231
Solar Refining.......	295	300	295	300
Southern Pipe Line..	215	220	217	222
South. Penn. Oil....	367	370	365	370
Southwest Penn......	115	120	120	122
Standard Oil of Cal..	371	373	371	373
Standard Oil of Ind..	500	503	501	504
Standard Oil of Kan..	445	450	445	450
Standard Oil of Ky..	350	360	350	355
Standard Oil of Neb..	335	345	335	340
Standard Oil of N. J..	510	512	505	507
Standard Oil of N. Y..	213	214	211	213
Standard Oil of Ohio..	545	555	540	545
Swan & Finch........	125	130	125	130
Union Tank..........	85	86	85	86
Vacuum Oil..........	218	221	220	220
Washington Oil......	48	52	48	52

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	98½	98½	98	98
1,260	Alaska	23½	23½	22½	22½
3,000	Alaska rts....	.10	.12	.09	.09
400	Allouez	72	72½	69½	70
3,030	Amer. Zinc...	69¼	69⅝	68	68
475	Anaconda	87⅞	87½	85¼	85¼
1,185	Ariz. Com'l...	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½
1,050	Butte & Bal...	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
1,780	Butte & Sup'r	78½	79½	77¼	78
270	Cal. & Ariz...	70½	70½	69½	69½
55	Cal. Hecla....	565	565	560	560
90	Chino	53⅝	53⅝	53	53⅝
1,265	Cop. Range...	65	65	63	63½
20	Daly West....	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
95	East Butte ...	15⅞	15⅞	15	15⅛
560	Granby	94	94½	92¼	92¾
20	Greene-Can...	48	48	48	48
105	Hancock	17	17	16½	16½
100	Helvetia	.50	.50	.50	.50
10	Island Creek..	47½	47½	47½	47½
205	Isle Royale...	28	28	27½	27½
50	Lake	18	18	18	18
50	Mason Valley.	3½	3½	3½	3½
250	Mass. Con....	12½	12½	12	12
25	Miami	36	36	36	36
300	Michigan	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
174	Mohawk	92½	92½	90	90
50	New Arcadian	9	9	9	9
805	New Idria	20½	20¾	20	20
32	Nipissing	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16
280	North Butte...	29½	29½	28½	28½
461	North Lake ..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
900	Old Domin'n..	67½	67½	65½	66
75	Osceola	90½	90½	88	88
180	Pond Creek...	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
55	Quincy	92⅝	92⅝	90	90
15	Santa Fe	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
529	Shannon	9½	9½	9	9
675	Shattuck	33½	33⅞	32⅞	33¼
900	South Utah....	34	34	33	33
35	Sup. & Boston	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
645	Superior	21	21	19	19½
15	Tamarack	51	51	51	51
85	Trinity	10	10	9½	9½
400	Tuolumne	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,363	U. S. Smelter.	57⅛	57½	56⅜	56⅜
143	U. S. Sm. pf..	50	50⅛	50	50⅛
320	Utah Apex....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Utah Con.....	13½	13½	13½	13½
105	Utah Cop.....	78½	78½	78½	78½
10	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
104	Wolverine	63½	64	63½	63½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	103½	103½	103½	103½
2	Boston & Alb.	193	193	193	193
3	Boston Elev...	86	86	86	86
25	Boston & Me...	38	38	37½	37½
2	Bos. & Prov...	232	232	232	232
5	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105	105
90	Conc'd & Mont.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
12	Conn. River....	158	158	158	158
4	Fitchburg pf...	81	81	81	81
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	36	36
230	New Haven....	67½	67⅝	67	67¼
10	North'n N. H..	100	100	100	100
19	Old Colony.....	154	154	154	154
20	West End......	66½	66½	66½	66½

MISCELANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Agr. Ch...	69	69	69	69
25	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	97	98	97	98
5	Amoskeag pf...	100	100	100	100
30	Amer. Sugar...	113⅞	113⅞	113½	113½
43	Amer. Sug. pf..	117	118	117	118
358	Amer. T. & T..	127¼	127¼	126⅞	127
130	A. G. & W. I. pf.	44½	44½	44	44
50	E. Boston Land	11	11	11	11
150	Edison	244	244½	244	244½
5	Ga. Ry. & E. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½
36	Gen. Elec. ...	171½	171½	171½	171½
20	Mass. Gas....	85	85	84½	84½
15	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
10	McElwain pf..	100	100	100	100
4	Mergenthaler..	162	162	162	162
5	N. E. Tel.....	135½	135½	135½	135½
113	Nipe Bay......	118½	121	118½	119
4	Pullman	164½	164½	164½	164½
10	Reece Folding.	4	4	4	4
223	Swift	126½	126½	126	126½
30	Torrington	41½	41½	41½	41½
4	Torrington pf..	30	30	30	30
384	United Fruit..	139	140¼	138¾	139
8,700	Un. Fruit rts..	5⅜	5⅞	5¼	5½
42	United Shoe...	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
154	Un. Shoe pf...	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
103	U. S. Steel....	84⅜	84⅜	82⅞	83
610	Ventura Oil...	9⅝	9½	9	9
205	Western Union	89	89	88½	88½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92⅛	92¼	92⅛	92¼
12,000	Amer. T. & T. 4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
10,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	76½	77	76½	77
12,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	99¼
3,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	80	80	80	80
8,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.75	1½	La Rose..	.60	.67
Bay S Gas	.20	.22	Majestic...	1 1-16	1⅛
Bingham...	7¼	8	McK-Dar..	.46	.50
Bohemia...	2	2¼	Mex Met..	.41	.42
Boston Ely	.47	.53	Mines of A	2½	2⅝
Butte & L	.37	.40	New Baltic	3⅝	4
B & N Y..	2½	2⅝	N Cornelia	12⅛	12½
Bost & M..	.33	.37	Nev-Doug..	.83	.85
Calaveras..	3½	3⅝	Ohio Cop..	.18	.25
Chief Con.	1	1¼	O Dom rcts	.50	.70
Con Ariz..	1½	1⅝	Oneco	1⅛	1½
Con Cop...	1½	1⅝	Onondaga..	2⅛	2¼
Cortez ...	.70	.85	Riker-H ..	5⅛	5⅝
Crown Res	.35	.45	S W Miami	1	1½
Cal Corbin.	.06	.07	Stewart M	.50	.60
Dav-Daly..	1½	1⅝	Ton. Min..	6⅞	7
Eagle & B.	1 1-16	1 11-16	Tono Bel..	4¼	4⅜
1st Nat C.	6⅞	7	Truro	.10	.14
Goldf Con..	1	1 1-16	U Verde E.	8	8½
Houghton..	2⅝	3	Utah Met..	8½	8⅝
Iron Blos..	1¼	1⅜	Yuk'n Gold	2¼	2½
			Prof Shar.	1⅝	1¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
625	Am. W. G. M...	45	45	44½	44¾
45	A. W. G. pf...	139	139	139	139
45	Caney River....	41	41	40⅛	40⅛
10	Crucible	83	83	83	83
70	Crucible pf.....	115	115	115	115
150	Columbia Gas...	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
25	Har. & Walker.	83	83	83	83
848	Ind. B'wg.....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Ind. B'wg pf...	18½	18½	18½	18½
100	Manf. L. & H..	51	51	50⅝	51
225	Nat. F'proofing	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
200	Nat. F. pf.....	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
10	Ohio Fuel	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
35	Okla. Gas.....	72	72	72	72
80	Ohio Fuel Oil..	17½	17½	17½	17½
50	Pitts. B'wg.....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
135	Pitts. Coal.....	34	34	34	34
1,590	Pure Oil.......	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½
1,100	San Toy.......	19	20	19	20
25	Un. S. & Sig...	119	119	119	119
20	Union Nat. Gas.	143	143	143	143
50	West. Air B....	134½	134⅝	134½	134⅝
50	West. Electric..	67½	67½	66	66

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ind. B'wg 6s..	57	57	57	57

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9	Balt. Dry Dock	25	25	25	25
135	Balt. Trust....	156	157	156	157
691	Balt. Tube....	72	80	72	80
502	Balt. Tube pf.	87	89	87	88
75	Con. Coal.....	98½	98½	98½	98½
8,190	Cosden	20	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞
610	Davidson C...	65¾	66	65	65
30	Equit. Trust..	37	37	37	37
60	Hous. Oil pf..	64	64	64	64
50	Mfrs. Finance.	42	42	42	42
75	Md. Casualty.	99½	99½	99½	99½
45	Mer. & Mech. Bank.	28¼	28¼	28	28
10	Mount Vernon Cotton Mill..	13	13	13	13
56	Mount Vernon Cot. Mill pf.	52	52	52	52
10	Norf. St. Ry..	26	26	26	26
20	Penn. W. & P.	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,735	Sapulpa	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
250	Sapulpa pf....	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼
13	Union Bank...	153	153	153	153
205	Un. Rys. & E.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
140	Wayland Oil..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,500	City of Balt. 4s, '61	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Catawba P. 6s.	101	101	101	101
88,000	Cosden 6s.....	109½	110	109½	110
5,000	Coal & C. 5s..	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
5,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93⅞	94	93⅞	94
4,000	Con. Power 4½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1,500	Davidson C. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½
2,500	G.B.S.Brew. 4s	22	22	22	22
10,000	G. B. S. Brew. income	$1	$1	$1	$1
2,000	Penn. Water & Power 5s.	91	91	91	91
25,000	S. R., St. L. 4s	84	84	84	84
14,000	Un. Rys. & E. income 4s...	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
100	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator....	397½	397½	397½	397½
5	Am. Radiator pf.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
812	Am. Shipbuilding.	37½	39	37	37
15	Booth Fish. pf...	73	73	73	73
250	Chi. C. & C. Ry..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Chicago Gt. West	35	35	35	35
100	Chgo. Pneu. Tool.	72½	72½	72	72
150	Chgo. Rys., Ser. 1	1½	1½	1½	1½
65	Chgo. Rys., Ser. 2	18	18	18	18
385	Edison	146	146	145	145
363	Diamond Match..	106	106	105	105
55	Ill. Brick.........	78½	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
50	Mont. Ward pf..	113½	113½	113¼	113½
406	People's Gas.....	107	108	105	106
129	Public Service....	110	110	110	110
75	Public Service pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
26	Quaker Oats.....	350	350	350	350
5	Quaker Oats pf..	108	108	108	108
824	Sears Roebuck....	182½	182½	180½	180½
505	Stewart Warner..	87½	87¾	86	86
121	Swift	126¼	126¼	125¾	125¾
50	Union Carbide ...	175	175	175	175

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,500	Chi. Rys. Inc. 4s	35	35	35	35
1,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
21,000	Edison 5s.....	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
27,000	Morris 4½s....	91½	91½	91½	91½
10,000	Swift 5s.......	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can......	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
110	Am. Gas......	122	122	122	122
25	Anaconda	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
25	Buff. & Susq..	42	42	42	42
600	Crucible Steel.	81¼	86⅝	81¼	86⅝
10,225	Cambria Steel.	74⅝	75⅝	73⅞	74½
10	Elec. Storage..	63	63	63	63
20	Gen. Asph. pf.	72	72	72	72
23	Ins. Co. N. A.	26	26	26	26
290	Lake Sup. Cor.	9⅝	9⅞	9 9-16	9⅝
65	Lehigh Nav...	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76¼
3	L. Val. R. R..	77	77	77	77
115	L. V. Transit..	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
130	Lit Bros......	20	20	20	20
50	Northern Cent.	89	89	89	89
1,837	Penna. R. R..	57⅛	57½	55¾	56¾
50	Pa. Salt Mfg..	99½	99½	99	99
50	Phila. Co......	43	43	42½	42½
45	Phila. Co. pf...	43½	43½	43½	43½
497	Phila. Elec....	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1,278	Phila. R. T.t.c.	19	19	18⅞	19
35	Phila. Trac....	79½	79½	79½	79½
160	Reading R. R.	77½	77½	77½	77½
44	Ton. Belmont..	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	Ton. Mining...	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16
460	Union Trac....	43½	43½	43½	43½
260	Un. Gas Imp...	89½	89⅞	89½	89⅞
3	Un. Cos. N. J.	227	227	227	227
11,005	U. S. Steel....	84⅜	84⅛	82⅞	82⅞
7	U. S. Steel pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½
110	Utah Cop......	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
85	W. Cramp.....	79	81	79	80

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$500	A. G. & E. 5s.	92½	92½	92½	92½
1,000	Beth. St. 1st 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2,000	Beth. St. 6s...	120	120½	120	120½
7,000	Con. Trac. N. J. 5s	102	102	102	102
270	Electric & Peo. Trac. 4s.....	81⅜	81⅜	80	80
2,000	Eq. Il. Gas 5s..	106½	106½	106½	106½
1,000	I'state Rys. 4s.	58	58	58	58
4,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s.	98	98	97⅞	98
1,000	L. V. gen. 4½s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
5,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	106	106	105⅞	106
6,000	Pa. con. 4s, '48.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Pa. con. 4½s..	106	106	106	106
10,000	Ph. Co. con. 5s.	91	91	91	91
2,000	Ph. Co. 1st 5s.	101	101	101	101
100	Phil. Elec. 4s..	84	84	84	84
7,000	Read. gen. 4s..	95½	95½	95	95
2,000	Read'g. Jersey Central 4s..	95	95	95	95
1,000	Stand Gas 6s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
500	Welsbach 5s...	99	99	99	99
9,000	York Ry. 1st 5s.	95	95	95	95

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	41.50	....	41.25	....
Lead	6.10	....	6.10	....
Spelter	19.00	....	18.87½	....
Antimony ...	43.00	44.00	42.50	43.50
Quicksilver ..	$300.00	....	$300.00	....
Aluminium ..	*53.00	55.00	*53.00	55.00
Iron, 2X fdy..	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 25¾@26c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot..............	96	0	0	94	10	0
Copper, futures...........	95	10	0	94	0	0
Tin, spot..................	180	0	0	178	15	0
Tin, futures..............	180	5	0	179	10	0
Spelter	88	0	0	90	0	0
Lead	31	0	0	31	10	0

Bankers and Brokers

Owing to a widespread demand we have ordered a second edition of our booklet which contains the most remarkable analysis available of the ultimate effects from an economic standpoint of the war, and a strong plea for our Financial and Trade Preparedness, taken from a speech by

Mr. Vanderlip

entitled "Some Elements of National Trade Policy." This speech was delivered by Mr. Vanderlip on January 28th at the National Trade Convention in New Orleans.

Every banker and broker should acquaint himself with the facts presented.

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Financial Advertising

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GOOD LACLEDE GAS YEAR.

Gross Income Declines, but Economies Increase Net Earnings.

The Laclede Gas Light Company reports a gross income of $4,577,731 earned in 1915, a decline of $51,958 from the previous year. Economies in operation enabled the concern to save as net earnings $2,231,882, a gain of $125,800, and the surplus of $989,215 after interest and preferred stock dividends, was equal to 9.25 per cent. on the common stock. In 1914 the common stock surplus was 8.20 per cent.

President C. L. Holman said in the annual statement yesterday that gross earnings declined largely because of the business depression of much of the year. Advantageous contracts covering the purchase of raw materials and the sale of by-products, he added, were factors in reducing manufacturing costs. During the year $1,432,532 was spent on new construction and $359,498 was set aside for depreciation and contingencies, the latter being $80,978 more than the year before.

CLOSE FAYETTEVILLE BANK.

Directors, Unable to Realize on Securities, Ask Examiner to Take Charge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Fourth National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., was closed by its Board of Directors this morning. National Bank Examiner Doughton is in charge at the Directors' request. The bank is capitalized at $200,000 and had a surplus of $2,000 at last reports.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 4.—The Fourth National Bank of Fayetteville never recovered from heavy losses sustained several years ago, according to a statement issued today by its President, W. H. Lilly. He declared that since the bank was unable to realize on its securities promptly, the Directors considered it an injustice to its depositors to attempt to continue business. Officials of the bank were said to be confident that all depositors would be paid in full.

Executor   Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann   BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator   Guardian

$15,000,000

Braden Copper Mines Company

Fifteen Year 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated February 1st, 1916   Due February 1st, 1931

Authorized $20,000,000   Issued $15,000,000

Balance issuable only under careful restrictions.

SINKING FUND.

A minimum of $1,000,000 per annum to be applied semi-annually (the first payment of $500,000 being February 1st, 1917) to the purchase of bonds up to 105 and interest at which price they are callable for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. In case of issue of the balance of the bonds the minimum Sinking Fund will be proportionately increased.

SECURITY.

The Braden Copper Mines Company owns all the securities (bonds and stock) of the Braden Copper Company (the operating company) and agrees to pledge such securities now existing, or which may hereafter be created, to secure these bonds.

From a letter of Stephen Birch, President of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, under date of February 2, 1916, copy of which may be had on application, we summarize as follows:

PROPERTY.

The property is in the Province of O'Higgins, Chile. It was acquired by the Braden Copper Mines Company in 1904-5 and the development to date has brought the mill capacity up to approximately 4,400 tons of ore per day. It is proposed by the sale of these bonds to increase this capacity to 10,000 tons of ore per day.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION'S PURCHASE.

In December, 1915, the Kennecott Copper Corporation offered to purchase the stock of the Braden Copper Mines Company, paying therefor in Kennecott Copper Corporation Stock. As an alternative any stockholder might receive from an underwriting syndicate $15 in cash for each share of the Braden Copper Mines Company. As a result of this offer the Kennecott Copper Corporation now owns 97½% of the stock of the Braden Copper Mines Company. Based on the market value of Kennecott Copper Corporation stock at the time the offer was made, the stock of the Braden Copper Mines Company cost the Kennecott Corporation $42,281,300.

TONNAGE.

Mr. Pope Yeatman, Consulting Engineer of the Braden Copper Company, estimated as of January 1st, 1915, 113,694,880 tons of ore. He estimates the value of the copper contents of the above tonnage based upon a 14c. copper market and a 6½c. cost of producing copper delivered in European markets at $324,030,408 and the life of the mine as thirty-two years, based on the above tonnage and with a plant having a capacity of 10,000 tons of ore per day.

EARNINGS.

Mr. Yeatman estimates that when the 10,000-ton plant is in full operation and handling an average grade of ore the production will amount to 136,800,000 lbs. per annum, which would yield earnings as follows:

With Copper at	14c.	15c.	16c.	17c.	18c
	$10,260,000	$11,628,000	$12,996,000	$14,364,000	$15,732,000

At the present rate of production the Company's net earnings exceed $500,000 per month, and it is expected that the production will gradually increase.

Price 99 and Accrued Interest

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO

14 Wall Street   The Rookery

NEW YORK   CHICAGO

All the above bonds having been sold this advertisement is published for purposes of record only

$1,000,000

Montana Power Co.

First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1943

Mortgage covers 12 hydro-electric plants serving greater part of population of State of Montana

EARNINGS YEAR 1915

Gross Revenue	$4,320,836
Operating Expenses and Taxes	1,191,694
Net Income	$3,129,142
Interest Charges	1,052,297
Balance	$2,076,845

Price to yield about 5.20%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE

BOSTON   NEW YORK   CHICAGO

HIGGINSON & CO., LONDON

Bolt, Screw and Nut Plant

FOR SALE

A well established concern, operating overtime with a large volume of profitable business on hand, will sell its business, plant and thoroughly up-to-date equipment for the manufacture of bolts, screws, nuts and automatic screw-machine products.

The plant is admirably located for distribution east and west.

The opportunity presents most unusual possibilities for a large user of the products named, for a manufacturer who desires to increase his business and facilities, or for any one desiring to engage in manufacturing.

Reasons for selling, which in no way reflect upon the ability of the plant as a moneymaker, will be disclosed to bona fide inquirers. Address all inquiries to

Robert T. Gage Citizens Building, Cleveland

DIVIDENDS.

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Five Per Cent. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, and Five-eighths of One Per Cent. on Class "B" Debentures out of the net earnings for the year 1915, payable at No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 7, 1916, the dividend on the stock to be payable to stockholders of record February 5, 1916, and said amounts payable on the Debentures to be paid upon presentation of the Debentures for notation thereon of such payment. Income tax ownership certificates will be required in respect of the Debentures.

CHARLES W. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COTTON PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Anglo-American Cotton Products Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 331 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the annual election of Directors of said corporation, to serve for the succeeding year, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

MATTHEW H. WOOD, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Duplex Engine-Governor Company, Inc.

Notice to Stockholders.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Duplex Engine-Governor Company, Inc., will be held on the 14th day of February, 1916, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, at Number 245 West 55th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its Capital Stock from $125,000, consisting of 1,250 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $200,000, to consist of 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated, New York, the 27th day of January, 1916.

THEODORE DOUGLAS, President.
MAURICE BRENNAN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS of meeting of **Standard Tank and Seat Co.** to be held on Monday, February 7th, at 1 P. M. at Room 421, 258 Broadway, New York City, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, also for the purpose of taking up the matter of extension of the charter.

W. G. FEICK, Secretary.

BUSINESS HELP.

Educated stenographers seeking positions find The New York Times renders efficient service.—Advt.

COTTON SELLS OFF ON EUROPEAN NEWS

Rumors of German Attitude in Lusitania Affair Cause Decline.

SOUTHERN SPOTS ARE FIRM

Arkansas Dealer Foresees Farmers Willing to Take Any Figure Above 10 Cents.

After a session characterized by more or less irregularity, cotton yesterday closed steady at a net decline of 6 to 9 points. The uncertainty which characterized the stock market in reference to the Lusitania controversy was reflected in cotton, and the rumor that Germany would not make an adequate disavowal caused a recession from a rather strong opening. Liverpool was better than due, and the local market worked two or three points above Thursday's closing.

Southern spot markets reflected continued firmness on the part of holders, but at the same time the demand was very limited. Augusta prices were marked up six points on sales of only 70 bales.

The following from an Arkansas spot firm indicates less confidence on the part of interior holders:

> In spite of the small crop, the South has lots of cotton, and the last few weeks in this section show some change of opinion on the part of holders, who are pretty free sellers.
>
> At our town we have about 3,700 bales in press, and there is quite a lot of cotton scattered throughout the country among the farmers. In our opinion, before land is broken for another crop farmers are going to bring cotton in and sell at any price from 10 cents up.
>
> We are looking for a considerable increase in acreage in Southwest Arkansas and in Louisiana, as the farmers are in good shape and found some of their experiments with diversification last year rather unprofitable.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the into-sight for the week was 239,922 bales, against 504,700 bales for the same week last year. The total for the season was 8,778,000 bales, against 10,411,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 320,528 bales, against 431,949 bales last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged 6 to 14 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; middling, 12c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.95	11.83	11.84@11.85	11.93@11.94
May	12.17	12.05	12.06@12.07	12.12@12.13
July	12.30	12.17	12.18@12.19	12.26@12.27
Oct.	12.33	12.20	12.20@12.21	12.29@12.30
Dec.	12.44	12.32	12.32@12.33	12.43@12.44

Total port receipts, 37,404 bales; last week, 30,416 bales; last year, 75,187 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	2,320	6,455	5,067
Galveston	8,384	7,870	21,280
Mobile	280	656	173
Charleston	185	531	968
Savannah	3,759	3,045	11,891
Wilmington	37	256	2,028
Norfolk	1,853	1,963	3,579

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	392	459	2,074
Memphis	1,208	4,260	4,489
St. Louis	..	2,380	8,991
Houston	4,280	3,613	22,538

Exports, 29,627 bales; total thus far this season, 2,900,036 bales; total last season, 4,127,270 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,259	Galveston	12.05	442,862	579,992
3,260	New Orleans	11.62	349,383	427,716
125	Mobile	11.25	28,996	47,935
1,035	Savannah	11¾	222,648	358,001
——	Charleston	11⅝	85,513	143,747
——	Wilmington	11½	43,184	49,020
1,746	Norfolk	11.63	127,045	85,565
70	Augusta	11.44	178,472	149,791
1,400	Memphis	12c	240,657	233,217
——	St. Louis	12c	16,828	39,479
1,677	Houston	12c	208,891	220,483

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 10 points advance, at 7.89d. Sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales, all American. Market closed firm.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	377	381
American Light & Traction pf	113	115
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf	75	78
*American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Power & Light	67	68
American Power & Light pf	86½	87½
American Public Utilities	44	46
American Public Utilities pf	74	77
American Waterworks & Electric	7¾	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	17	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	60
Associated Gas & Electric pf	80	85
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	26	29
Carolina Power & Light pf	96	99
Cities Service	113	117
Cities Service pf	75¼	77
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61½	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers P. 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers Power pf., (Me.)	92	95
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric pf	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	8	11
Federal Light & Traction pf	38	44
Gas & Electric Securities	120	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	91
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	17
Northern Ont. Light & Power pf	59	64
Nor. Ont. Light & Power 6s, 1931	84	88
Northern States Power	45	47
Northern States Power pf	90½	92½
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	60½	61
Pacific Gas & Electric, old, pf	91	92
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf	88	91
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	68	70
Southern California Edison	89	91
Southern California Edison pf	103	106
*Standard Gas & Electric	8½	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	31¼	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	44½	4,
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf	53	56
United Light & Railways	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	73	75
Western Power	17	17½
Western Power pf	58½	59½

*Par value, $50.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

The meeting of the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co., both common and preferred, held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon thereof, was adjourned to be held Saturday, February 5, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon at the office of the Company, 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any Stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, February 4, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN S. ALLEY, President.

DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co.,
White Plains, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company will be held at the office of the Company, 169 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y., on the 14th day of February, 1916, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 in the forenoon of said day.

J. CRAWFORD STEVENS, Secretary.
White Plains, N. Y., January 28, 1916.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

General selling swept prices down on the Consolidated Stock Exchange all through the list, the rush to get out of stocks following the receipt of reports that Germany in her reply to the American demands emphatically declined to disavow the legality of the sinking of the Lusitania. In the late afternoon prices rallied somewhat when reports came from Washington that a more hopeful feeling had developed there, the belief being entertained that a crisis might after all be avoided. The closing, however, again reflected softness and nervousness. The two stocks which had the largest totals in the dealings were United States Steel common and Crucible Steel.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
320	Allis-Chalm.	29	29⅛	27⅞	27⅞
220	Am. B. Sugar.	66¼	66¼	64⅝	65
2,870	Am. Can.	63	63	61⅝	62
260	Am. Car. & F.	68¼	68¼	67	67¼
20	Am. Ice Ses.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
60	Am. Linseed.	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛
520	Am. Locom.	67	67	65½	65½
3,170	Am. Smelting.	101⅝	101⅝	99⅛	99⅛
6,940	Anaconda Cop.	87½	87⅝	85½	85½
80	A., T. & S. F.	103	103	102⅞	102⅞
2,920	Baldwin Loco.	113¼	113¼	110	110⅜
60	Balt. & Ohio.	89⅛	89⅛	89	89
80	Butte & Sup.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78
140	Calif. Petrol.	32⅛	32⅛	31	31
160	Cent. Leather.	53⅝	53⅝	52⅞	53
160	C., M. & S. P.	97½	97½	97⅛	97⅛
270	C., R. I. & P.	19⅛	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛
50	Chino Copper.	54	54	54	54
340	Col. Fuel & I.	45⅛	45⅜	44	44
180	Corn Products.	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛
33,750	Crucible Steel.	80⅜	86⅞	80⅜	84⅝
4,740	Dist. Secur.	47⅝	50⅛	47⅛	49⅜
1,910	Erie	38⅜	38⅜	37⅜	37⅛
480	Goodrich Co.	72⅝	73⅛	71⅞	71⅞
110	Gt. Nor. Ore.	45⅜	45⅜	44⅛	44⅛
470	Inspir. Cop.	45⅛	45⅛	44⅜	44⅛
20	Interboro Con.	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜
30	Inter. Harv.	111	111	111	111
250	Inter. M. M.	17	17¾	16⅜	17
1,410	Int. M. M. pf.	78⅜	79⅛	74⅝	75⅛
20	Kan. City So.	26	26	26	26
290	Lac. Steel.	82⅛	83⅜	81⅝	82⅛
170	Max. Motors.	72⅛	72⅛	69½	70
7,890	Mex. Petrol.	107⅝	108⅛	103⅜	104
90	Miami Copper.	36⅜	36⅜	36	36
40	Nat. Lead.	69	69⅝	69	69⅝
290	N. Y. Central.	106⅝	106⅝	104⅞	104⅞
110	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	67⅛	67⅛	67	67
10	North. Pac.	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
50	Ontario Min.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
150	Pacific Mail.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
80	Pennsylvania.	56⅜	56⅜	56	56
80	Pitts. Coal.	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛	32⅜
30	Pressed S. Car.	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
80	Ray Copper.	24⅛	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜
780	Reading	78⅜	78⅜	76⅞	77⅛
370	Rep. Iron & S.	53⅛	53⅛	51⅛	51⅛
50	Sloss-S. S. & I.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
320	Southern Pac.	100⅝	100⅝	99⅛	99⅜
20	Southern Ry.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1,960	Studebaker	151½	152	148	149½
120	Tenn. Copper.	56⅛	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛
50	Third Av.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
780	Union Pacific.	134⅛	134⅛	132⅝	132⅝
350	U. S. Ind. Alc.	155⅜	156	152⅛	152⅛
210	U. S. Rubber.	52⅜	53	51⅛	51½
36,520	U. S. Steel.	84½	84⅝	82⅛	82½
100	Utah Copper.	78⅜	78⅜	77⅜	77⅜
20	Wabash pf. B.	29	29	29	29
690	West. E. & M.	67⅛	67⅛	65⅝	66⅛
113,550					

MINING STOCKS.

900	Atlanta	.21	.22½	.21	.22½
500	Comb. Frac.	.08	.08	.08	.08
500	Elkton	.36	.36	.36	.36
600	Goldf. Merg.	.19	.19	.19	.19
200	Horn Silver	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Iron Blossom	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
400	Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25
200	Jumbo Ext.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
500	Little Chief	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Mexican	.26	.26	.26	.26
300	Montana	.28	.28	.28	.28
300	North Star	.16	.16	.16	.16
200	Portland	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
400	Round Mount.	.48	.49	.48	.49
600	Tono. Ext.	4.30	4.37½	4.30	4.37½
300	Union Con.	.58	.58	.57	.57
6,500					

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Probably fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; colder Sun.; moderate and s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy Sat.; Sun. fair and colder.

Ky.—Snow Sat.; Sun. fair and colder.

Ohio—Probably snow Sat.; Sun. fair and colder; moderate, variable winds.

Ind.—Snow Sat.; Sun. fair and colder.

Lower Mich.—Snow flurries Sat.; Sun. fair and colder; moderate, variable winds, becoming n. and n. w.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy, with probably snow flurries Sat.; colder at night; Sun. fair.

La.—Cloudy and warmer Sat.; Sun. unsettled.

Ark. and Okla.—Sat. unsettled; Sun. unsettled and colder.

E. Tex.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun., unsettled, colder in n. w.

W. Tex.—Sat., cloudy, colder in n. Sun., unsettled and colder.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat., with snow in n., colder by night. Sun., probably fair and colder.

Mo.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., colder Sat.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder Sat., snow in e. Sun., fair and cold.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., colder Sat.

Iowa—Fair and colder Sat. Sun., unsettled.

N. Dak.—Fair and cold Sat. and probably Sun.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably snow, colder Sat.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably snow in s. and w.

DRY GOODS SALES INCREASE

Merchants Flock to Chicago for Market Week.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods have been in excess of the corresponding period a year ago. Road sales continue to exceed those of a year ago for both immediate and later Spring delivery and are far ahead for Fall delivery.

"More customers have been in the market during the week. Active interest is being shown by merchants everywhere in Chicago Market Week and Fashion Show to be held the week of Feb. 7, and it is expected that many more than the usual number of buyers will visit the market during the week.

"Collections are normal. Prices in staple cotton goods are very firm, and goods are becoming scarce."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of January showed the following changes compared with last year:

Canadian Pacific	$2,733,000+	$853,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,558,351+	429,282
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	187,691+	46,720
Denver & Rio Grande	550,800+	75,700
Minn. & St. Louis	219,948+	11,804
St. Louis Southwest	370,000+	77,000
Western Maryland	278,492+	68,058

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the fourth week of January:

Total (7 roads)	$5,898,282+	$1,561,564

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$310,960	$274,457	$296,677
Net	120,489	80,925	97,282
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,969	*15,593	210
6 mos. gross	1,679,601	1,703,881	1,782,317
Net	558,345	507,076	613,828
Def. aft. chgs.	33,931	54,483	†50,167

*Deficit. †Surplus.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for December—

Gross	2,009,477	1,631,485	1,865,909
Net aft. taxes	801,466	500,978	469,902
Other income	92,899	163,774	172,005
Total income	894,365	664,753	641,907
Sur. aft. chgs., skg. fd., &c.	276,903	72,386	40,110
6 mos. gross	13,512,921	12,197,380	13,421,985
Net aft. taxes	4,992,724	3,641,430	3,691,922
Other income	547,615	625,336	686,481
Total income	5,540,339	4,266,766	4,378,403
Sur. aft. chgs., skg. fd., &c.	1,957,491	694,452	759,982

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for December—

Gross	5,154,737	4,136,922	5,161,270
Net aft. taxes	1,594,668	836,236	1,083,794
6 mos. gross	29,265,242	26,844,279	31,734,325
Net aft. taxes	8,683,483	5,462,051	7,303,684

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for December—

Gross	1,141,029	883,387	1,182,664
Net aft. taxes	361,091	49,649	312,055
Sur. aft. chgs.	197,997	*93,279	150,404
Gross, 6 mos.	6,280,779	5,633,616	6,946,844
Net aft. taxes	2,016,048	874,807	1,694,878
Sur. aft. chgs.	890,550	*126,456	697,953

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER for December (earnings in milreis)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	6,527,000	6,010,490	516,510
Net aft. taxes	3,115,000	2,693,140	421,860
Gross, 12 mos.	77,113,110	73,351,478	3,761,632
Net aft. taxes	44,114,420	41,927,578	2,186,842

JULIUS KAYSER & CO. for the year 1915—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net pr. aft. dp.	1,448,847	1,250,869	1,203,828
Raw silk res.	254,138	......	......
Balance	1,190,709	1,250,869	1,203,828
First pf. div.	169,990	180,250	190,750
Second pf. div.	48,650	48,650	48,650
Common div.	360,000	360,000	360,000
Fund for red. of stock	156,092	157,930	158,492
Plant deduc.	......	746,830	757,892
Surplus	455,977	504,040	445,935
Prev. surplus	1,306,507	802,467	356,532
Total surplus	1,762,484	1,306,507	802,467
P. & L. surp.	1,762,484	1,306,507	802,467

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT, for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	4,577,731	4,629,689	4,533,491
Oper. exp.	*2,346,349	2,524,113	2,479,486
Net	2,231,382	2,105,576	2,054,005
Interest	1,117,167	1,103,129	1,055,405
Surplus	1,114,215	1,002,447	998,600
Preferred divs.	125,000	125,000	125,000
Surplus	989,215	877,448	873,600

*Taxes, interest, and depreciation.

STANDARD OIL OF KENTUCKY for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, compared as follows—

Net profits	1,124,640	704,375	1,002,457
Dividends	480,000	470,000	100,000
Surplus	644,640	234,375	902,457

PETTIBONE-MULLIKEN COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Mfg. profits	*219,152	126,159	583,140
Other inc.	13,659	13,046	13,392
Total inc.	232,811	139,205	596,532
1st pref. div.	115,938	120,313	157,500
Surplus	116,873	18,892	439,032
2d pref. div.	52,500	52,500	52,500
Surplus	64,373	†33,608	386,532
Depreciation	72,514	72,514	71,505
Deficit	8,141	106,122	315,027
Sinking fund	176,000	......	......
Deficit	184,141	106,122	315,027

*After deducting taxes, selling, and administrative expenses and maintenance.
†Deficit.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was moderately active, and, while price changes were still feverish and selling pressure increased on the bulges, the undertone was firm and final quotations showed net gains of 1c. The Liverpool market was much firmer than expected, and this caused active buying around the opening, with shorts disposed to cover, while there was more or less new buying in anticipation of further export business. Nervousness over the Lusitania incident and the decline in stocks brought about a reaction from the early advance, but toward the close of the day the market showed a hardening tendency. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.47, No. 1 Northern Duluth at $1.54, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba at $1.56¼, free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.42	1.41	1.71
July	..	..	1.35	1.34	1.48½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.34⅝	1.33¼	1.34	1.33	1.65⅝
July	1.26⅜	1.24⅝	1.25½	1.24½	1.41⅜

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, but prices were steadier, in sympathy with wheat, closing with net gains of ⅝c. Receipts at primary points were small and for the week have shown a sharp falling off. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	79¼	78⅝	79⅛	78⅝	81⅛
July	79½	79	79⅜	79	83

OATS.

The oats market was steady, although offerings increased on the bulges, and final quotations were only slightly above the lowest, with net gains of ⅛@¼c. The export demand was uncertain and no sales came to light. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white quoted at 55½@56c; No. 4 white, 54½@55½c; fancy clipped white, 57@59c; ordinary clipped white, 55@57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	51⅛	50⅜	50⅝	50¼	60⅛
July	47⅞	47⅜	47⅛	47⅝	57⅜

PROVISIONS.

Reports from the West said that a leading Indiana operator had purchased about 1,000,000 pounds of lard at Chicago yesterday, but apparently packing interests sold, for at a moderate upturn prices developed an easier feeling, and at the close were barely steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000; estimated for Saturday, 22,000. Kansas City received 6,500 and Omaha 13,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.22	10.12	10.17	10.07	11.37
July	10.37	10.32	10.35	10.25	
Ribs—					
May	11.05	10.97	11.02	10.95	10.60
July	11.17	11.12	11.15	11.10	
Pork—					
May	20.55	20.45	20.50	20.45	19.90
July	..	..	20.50	20.45	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil again showed firmness, and at the close of the day values were 2 to 9 points net higher. The March position sold at new high records for the season and late months were only a few points under the previous high marks. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.20@	9.15
February	..	..	9.24@9.50	9.21
March	9.35	9.30	9.33@9.35	9.21
April	9.20	9.19	9.21@9.25	9.15
May	9.25	9.19	9.23@9.24	9.14
June	..	..	9.23@9.26	9.16
July	9.28	9.23	9.26@9.27	9.19
August	9.30	9.24	9.28@9.29	9.21
September	9.28	9.25	9.28@9.30	9.23

COFFEE.

The local coffee market was under a little more pressure yesterday, and at the close of the day values were 2 to 6 points net lower. Europe sold here early, and this started local liquidation which checked the advancing tendency shown in the market recently and brought about the reaction. Total sales were 54,500 bags. The local spot market was only moderately active, but prices were firm, with Rio 7s ⅛c higher, at 8⅝c. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.40@7.42	7.42
March	7.59	7.50	7.52@7.54	7.54
April	..	..	7.53@7.54	7.56
May	7.60	7.54	7.54@7.55	7.59
June	..	..	7.58@7.60	7.64
July	7.66	7.62	7.63@7.64	7.68
August	..	..	7.68@7.70	7.73
September	7.76	7.71	7.73@7.75	7.78
October	..	..	7.77@7.79	7.82
November	..	..	7.81@7.83	7.84
December	7.85	7.80	7.85@7.87	7.88

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, unchanged to a decline of 1 point, with first sales of 100 tons. There was a little trade buying during the day, but scattered selling, due to easier spot situation and labor troubles at the refineries, with reports of one refinery having closed down and others greatly delayed in making shipments, eased the market off at the close, and prices were 2 to 4 points net lower, with sales for the day 1,150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	3.86@3.88	3.88
March	3.83	3.81	3.82@3.84	3.85
April	..	..	3.87@3.89	3.91
May	3.96	3.93	3.93@3.95	3.97
June	..	..	3.98@4.00	4.02
July	4.05	4.03	4.03@4.04	4.06
August	..	..	4.07@4.09	4.10
September	..	..	4.11@4.12	4.14
October	..	..	4.12@4.13	4.15
November	..	..	4.13@4.15	4.15
December	..	..	4.13@4.15	4.15

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,241 packages. The market gained a little strength on the higher grades of fresh creamery, and stock was cleaned up somewhat better than heretofore, though there are still quite a good many shipments out. Secondary grades are also finding a better place in the trade and tone is steadier. Renovated unchanged. Ladles in rather better demand. Packing stock selling close up to receipts at about late prices. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 27@30½c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 22@23½c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 20@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,606 cases. Arrivals continue light, advices indicate very moderate to light supplies in transit, previous accumulations are gradually being reduced, and the general position regarded as a firm one. The trading in local trade channels was, however, quieter yesterday, and the market lacked some of the buoyancy lately experienced. Values are, however, very well sustained about as last quoted. Storage eggs are meeting a steady, fair demand, rule firm, and offerings sufficient at unchanged prices. Nearby white eggs a little irregular; some receivers report a little slackening of demand at the recent advance, but others are clearing quite promptly and values are generally sustained. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33c; extra firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 27½@29c; thirds, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18c; lower grade checks, 14@16c; refrigerator, firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19@20c; thirds or poorer, 15@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@42c; ordinary to good, 35@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine 35@40c; small whites, 35@36c; hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 29@33c.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Grolier Club Buys Site for New Home in East Sixtieth Street—Residence of the Late John E. Parsons in Murray Hill Restricted Zone Sold to a Corporation—Delmonico Rumor.

An interesting deal which will have the effect of materially strengthening the new club section in the east side district between Fifth and Park Avenues north of Fifty-ninth Street was closed yesterday in the purchase by the Grolier Club of the two four-story residences at 47 and 49 East Sixtieth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

The former house was bought from the estate of Benjamin Perkins and the latter from G. Lawrence and Russell Perkins. The combined plot has a frontage of 31 by 100.5. When the existing leases expire early in the Summer the dwellings will be torn down and the new home for the Grolier Club will be erected on the site. J. P. Whiton-Stuart was the broker in the deal.

The Grolier Club has been at 29 East Thirty-second Street for nearly twenty-five years. That property was sold last year to General Meany, who owns the adjoining loft building on Madison Avenue. When the club moves the building will be torn down and the site used for an addition to the adjoining commercial structure. Edward G. Kennedy is President of the club.

Parsons Realty in Murray Hill Zone Sold.

The former residence of the late John E. Parsons and other properties which he owned and in which he had an interest in the restricted Murray Hill zone have been purchased by a corporation. The Parsons home was at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, opposite the Morgan library, 30 feet front by 98.9, and with it was sold the stable in the rear at 29 East Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

The same buyers also purchased the undivided interest held by Mr. Parsons in the two buildings at 211 and 213 Madison Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, having a total frontage of 64.3 feet. The former structure is used as a garage.

These two parcels were purchased several years ago by John E. Parsons, J. P. Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, and other Murray Hill residents through the same brokers, who have now sold the Parsons holdings, the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company. The brokers declined to give the names of the purchasers.

Delmonico Corner Rumor.

Rumors which have been current for some time of a prospective sale of the Delmonico property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, owned by the Havemeyer estate, culminated yesterday in the report that it had been sold.

William Butler Duncan, who represents the Theodore A. Havemeyer estate, declined to discuss the matter. From other sources it was learned that, while negotiations have been pending for several weeks, nothing definite has been arranged regarding a sale. The Delmonico firm has a lease on the property for several years. The plot fronts 65.5 on Fifth Avenue by 140 on Forty-fourth Street.

Private Dwellings in Demand.

Private dwellings purchased for occupancy figured prominently in yesterday's market. Among the more important transactions in the upper West Side was the sale of 323 West Eightieth Street, adjoining Riverside Drive, which was purchased by a member of the firm of Anderson and Anderson, attorneys.

The property, which consists of a five-story American basement dwelling on a plot 43 by 49.6, was sold by Pease & Elliman for the Hudson City Savings Institution of Hudson, N. Y. It was held at about $50,000.

Another deal in the same vicinity was the purchase by Julian Eltinge, the actor, of 240 West Seventy-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2. The house is situated between Broadway and West End Avenue and was purchased from Mrs. F. T. Sanford through Slawson & Hobbs, as brokers.

On the East Side Daniel Freedman resold to a son of the former owner, a Dr. Victoria, the four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 75.6, at 965 Lexington Avenue, near Seventieth Street. Mr. Freedman, who bought this property last Monday from B. L. Lopes de Victoria, says that the buyer paid him a substantial profit for his contract.

E. T. Gerry Buys Madison Avenue Building.

Elbridge T. Gerry has purchased from Eliza Van Wyck Butler and Katharine Butler Thompson, represented by George W. Olvany, attorney, the premises 67 Madison Avenue, being about 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets.

The improvements consist of a four-story building occupied by the American Express Company. Cruikshank & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Owners Increase Harlem Holdings.

An interesting transaction on Harlem's most important business thoroughfare was reported yesterday by Porter & Co., who sold for Hugo S. Mack to Oscar D. and John D. Thees the three-story store and loft building 72 West 125th Street, near Lenox Avenue.

The purchasers own the adjoining property, 74 West 125th Street, and the disposition of owners to enlarge their holdings on this thoroughfare forecasts a renewed activity in this section.

Realty Co. Buys Heights Corner.

A vacant plot 103.3 by 110.11 by 100 by 84.2 on the southwest corner of Haven Avenue and 170th Street has been sold by Thomas Ward to the Sterling Realty Company.

Baron Astor to Erect Thirty-third Street Building.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a six-story building at 27 to 31 West Thirty-third Street by John I. Downey, which will be put up and leased to a wholesale feather firm by the Farmers Loan and Trust Company as trustees for Baron Astor of Hever Castle, owner of the property. It is 75 by 98.9, adjoining the Astor Court building. Cozzens & Pierson were the brokers in the lease. The present tenants will vacate the old building by June 1. Edward Margolies recently had a long lease on the property.

Bronx Sales.

H. A. Douglas & Co. has sold for the Valhalla Realty Company to an investor the private house, plot 75 by 100, on the west side of Valentine Avenue, 360 feet north of 183d Street. The same firm also sold for Charles S. Stevens to Carl Roubzenae the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Concourse, 93 feet south of 183d Street.

The McAvoy-Koester Construction Company sold to a cash investor the northeast corner of Webster Avenue and 182d Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 90.

$100,000 Bronx Factory.

The Tremont Mills, one of the largest silk ribbon mills in America, has filed plans for a six-story dye house and bleachery surrounding the northwest corner of Park Avenue and 174th Street, to cost about $100,000.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to a firm of builders a plot 88.5 by 100, on Seventieth Street, 160 feet from Seventeenth Avenue, and 88.10 by 100 on Seventy-first Street, 164 feet from Seventeenth Avenue. The buyers will erect ten one-family houses.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold to William Watson of Watson & Bremner of Yonkers two plots on Morningside Road, Nepperhan Heights; and to George Smith of Yonkers three plots on Marlboro Road, Nepperhan Heights.

$362,500 for Queens Buildings.

Continued activity is shown in building operations in Queens, where since the first of this week there have been filed ninety-three applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $362,500 and forty-two applications for alterations to cost $78,000.

$4,000,000 Increase in Queens Mortgages.

The January issue of "Queensborough," the monthly bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, contains the following table showing that the value of mortgages recorded in Queens during the year 1915 exceeded that of the year 1914 by over $4,000,000:

	1914.	1915.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	$2,541,400.00	$3,646,712.00
Bond, mortgage, and surety companies	218,337.00	169,580.00
Nassau-Suffolk bond & mtg. companies	310,550.00	557,450.00
U. S. Title Guar. Co.	643,750.00	759,800.00
Title Ins. Co. of New York	9,750.00	......
Queens Co. Mtg. Co.	72,350.00	......
Lawyers T. & T. Co.	167,500.00	589,600.00
Lawyers Mtg. Co.	......	140,550.00
L. I. B. & Mtg. Co.	200,500.00	214,300.00
Home Title Ins. & Mtg. Co.	488,650.00	580,900.00
First Mtg. Guar. Co.	461,250.00	134,100.00
The Thrift	253,125.00	269,450.00
Realty, construction, and invest. cos.	392,362.13	666,970.36
Life insurance cos.	4,800.00	58,050.00
All banks, trust cos., and bldg. loan assns., (except title cos.)	3,874,394.71	5,331,949.53
Miscellaneous cos.	460,407.39	337,958.15
All others	8,023,557.32	9,022,893.72
Total	$18,222,683.55	$22,480,214.26

Commercial Leases.

Ames & Co. have leased the store and basement at 479 Sixth Avenue, for a term of years for F. Livingston Pell, to Samuel Dauer, who will make extensive alterations for the restaurant business. Also the store and basement at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, for the Gallatin Operating Company, to the Knickerbocker Sales Rooms, dealers in automobiles.

A. H. Matthews has leased for the Trinity Church Corporation, store, basement, and sub-basement, at 30 Warren Street, to B. S. Alder & Co.

The American News Company has leased 23,000 square feet of space comprising the sixth and seventh floors at 316 to 320 Hudson Street, from Trinity Church Corporation, for a term of years. L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. negotiated the lease.

The Equitable Building Corporation leased to the Pittsburgh Steel Company about 8,000 square feet on the thirty-third floor of the Broadway and Pine Street wing of the building.

Huberth & Huberth have leased the store, 8 Central Park West, in the American-Circle Building, to the Adelson-Chambers Motor Company, Eastern distributers for the Sterling Automobile Company of Paterson, N. J.

Cross & Brown Company has leased at 239 West Fifty-fifth Street the store to the Swedish Crucible Steel Company for a term of years.

A Recent Buyer.

Max J. H. Rossbach, of the leather firm of J. H. Rossbach & Co., is the buyer of the residence at 9 East Eighty-eighth Street, reported sold yesterday by Mrs. Herbert Sheftel.

Receivers Appointed.

The J. Romaine Brown Company has been appointed receiver of the following properties: Three hundred and twenty-eight East 112th Street, 106 East 116th Street, 1,803 to 1,809 Lexington Avenue, 34 West 128th Street, 24 Maiden Lane, 671 to 679 Eighth Avenue, 217 and 219 West 111th Street, 503 and 505 West 133d Street, and 507 and 509 West 133d Street.

Frank D. Ames, of the firm of Ames & Co., has been appointed by Judge John N. Tierney receiver of the property, 456 East 141st Street, Borough of the Bronx.

Realty Note.

A meeting of the Law and Legislation Committee of the United Real Estate Owners' Association has been called for this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Suite 1,401-5, 170 Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

142d St, 255 West, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; Lambert Suydam, Jr., trustee, against D. H. Jackson Co. et al; W. R. Adams, attorney; Lucille Pugh, referee; due, $20,031.62; taxes, &c., $265; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

Cherry St, 122, n s, 67.6 ft e of Catherine St, 22.8x104, five-story building; adjourned to Feb. 18.

By Henry Brady.

Christopher St, 181, n s, 54 ft e of Weehawken St, 28.6x63.6, two-story house; adjourned to Feb. 18.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Boston Road, 1,061, w s, 318 ft s of 166th St, 37.11x129x irregular, five-story flat; Joseph Kugler against Kassel Oshinsky et al.; A. D. Pape, attorney; C. H. Friederich, referee; due, $5,796.28; taxes, &c., $1,193; prior mortgage, $28,000; to the plaintiff for $32,000.

By Charles J. Dunn.

Fillmore St, 714, e s, 150 ft n of Van Nest Av, 50x100; J. G. Strub, administrator, against John Falk et al.; F. W. Hottenroth, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due, $1,172.28; taxes, &c., $180.47; prior mtg, $5,500; to Francis X. Kelley, a party in interest, for $55 over prior liens.

St Lawrence Av, 1,218, e s, 125 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; same against M. M. Brohmer et al.; same attorney and referee; due, $1,510.30; taxes, &c., $348.53; prior mortgage, $4,000; to Francis X. Kelly, a party in interest, for $55 over prior liens.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 672, e s, 525 ft s of 156th St, 27.8x115, four-story tenement; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Madison Av, s e corner of 32d St, for a twelve-story loft, 49.5x135; 149 Madison Avenue Co., Inc., 96 Broadway, owner; H. C. Pelton, 8 West 38th St, architect; cost, $250,000.

174th St, n s, 136.3¾ ft w of Park Av, for a six-story brick factory, 40.2¾x97; Tremont Silk Mills, Carl A. Jacobs, 428 4th Av, President, owner; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost, $70,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

47th St, 22 West, to a four-story store and loft; G. & H. Blumenthal, 15 East 26th St, owners; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, Architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 8, e s, 140.7 ft s of Grand St, 20.7x100x irregular; Eugene L. Richards as temporary receiver in bankruptcy of Abraham L. Kass, private banker, to Abraham L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Jan. 20; attorneys, Phillip, M. & W., 51 Chambers St....$1

ATTORNEY ST, 8; same property; Abr. L. Kass to Depositors Assets Corporation, 100 Essex St, b. and s., Jan. 20; attorneys, same....$1

ATTORNEY ST, 6, e s, 161.3 ft s of Grand St, 20.6x50; Eugene L. Richards, temporary receiver, &c., to Abr. L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Jan. 20; attorneys same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Abr. L. Kass to Depositors Assets Corporation, 100 Essex St, mtg $7,500, b. and s., Jan. 20....$1

BAXTER ST, 83 and 85, e s, 50x100; Domenico Casella to Benedetto Casagrande, 287 Sackett St, Brooklyn, mtg $69,500, Feb. 1; attorney, Charles Zubarini, 346 Broadway....$100

BEEKMAN ST, 82 and 84, n e s, 164.3 ft n w of Cliff St, runs s e 50.8 x n e 123 x n w 10 x n e 35.6 x n w 47 x s w 55.4 to beginning, mtg $50,000; Beekman St, n e s, at n w s Cliff St, 128.5x134.9x131x134.9, mtg $100,000; Cliff St, 63 and 65, w s, 166.9 ft n of Beekman St, 35.6x127x irregular; Cliff St, 61, w s, 133.5 ft n of Beekman St, 33.4x127x36.5, vacant strip used as alley adjoining above and about 134.6 ft n e of Beekman St, old line, and 131 ft n w of Cliff St, old line, runs n w 10 x n e 150 x s e along Ferry St, 10 x s w 148.3 to beginning, mtg $200,000; Ferry St, 30 to 34, w s, 53.10 ft n of Cliff St 33.4x72.4x irregular; Cliff St, 67, n w corner Ferry St, 36 and 38, runs n 84.9 x n 101.1 x e 49.7 x s 48.6 x e 33.3 to w s Ferry St x s 53.10 to beginning, mtgs on last two parcels, $50,000; Ferry St, 50x95x44x95, and adjoining on one side land of Mary Bloodgood, and s e on other side by alley leading from Ferry St; also other lot, being part of a large lot purchased by Thomas Burling from William Field et al, contains in front on passage way 20x44, with right to alley, &c, said premises being 26 and 28 Ferry St; Charles A. Schieren et al, heirs, &c, Charles A. and Louise Schieren and Charles A. Schieren et al, executors, &c, to Schieren Realty Corporation, 34 Ferry St, B. and S., Feb. 1; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St....$100

CHRISTOPHER ST, Lot 15, map filed May 1, 1829, belonging to City of New York, —x—; Alban Spooner to John H. Sinex, Edgewater Park, N. J., mtg $10,000, Dec. 30; attorney, J. J. Crowley, 1012 Franklin St, Philadelphia, Penn....$1

ESSEX ST, 100, e s, 70.2 ft n of Delancey st, 18.11x75.1; Essex st, 102, e s 89.2 ft n of Delancey st, 18.11x75.1; Abraham L. Kass to Depositors' Assets Corporation, 100 Essex st, mtg $50,000, b and s, Jan. 20; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers st....$1

ESSEX ST, 122, s s, 87.6 ft s of Rivington st, 17.6x100x irregular; Abraham L. Kass to Depositors Assets Corporation, 100 Essex st, mtg $11,000; Jan. 20; attorneys, same..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Eugene L. Richards, temporary receiver for bankruptcy of Abraham L. Kass and Superintendent of Banks, State of New York, to Abraham L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn; attorneys, same....$1

ESSEX ST, 100, e s, 70.2 ft n of Delancey St, 18.11x75.1; Essex St, 102, e s, 89.2 ft n of Delancey St, 18.11x75.1; same to same, quitclaim, Jan. 20; attorneys, same....$1

GRAND ST, n e s, at n w s of Goerck St, 25x75; Elijah Blankley, Jersey City, to Margaret A. Downing, 150 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, mtg $11,000, Jan. 31; R. F. Downing & Co., 47 Pearl St....$100

HAVEN AV, w s, at n s land to Pancrazio P. Grossi by Rube R. Fogel and recorded March 13, 1912, 15x92.10x irregular; Palacio Co. to Alto Realty Co., 320 5th Av, B. and S., Feb. 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 139th St, 49.11x85; 139th St, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Eugene L. Richards, temporary receiver in bankruptcy, &c., to Abr. L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn, Jan. 20; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Abr. L. Kass to Depositors Assets Corporation, 100 Essex St, mtg $101,000, b. and s., Jan. 20; attorneys, same....$1

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 124 ft s w of Houston St, 23.10x87.10; Gertrude Palmer, Stonington, Conn., to J. Culbert Palmer, 840 Park Av, c. a. g., May 20, 1913; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St....$1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 90 ft e of Centre St, 30x—; Eugene L. Richards, receiver in bankruptcy of Abraham L. Kass, and Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, to Abraham L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Jan. 20; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham L. Kass to Depositors Assets Corporation, 100 Essex St, mtg $50,000, Jan. 20; attorneys, same....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 571 and 573, e s, 50 ft n of Houston St, 50x75.6; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee of Annie L., wife of Howard Townsend, to John J. Bradley, 645 West End Av, ½ part, Jan. 17; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St....$8,000

SAME PROPERTY; same, as trustee of Marion, wife of Royal P. Carroll, to same, ½ part, Jan. 17; same attorneys....$8,000

WASHINGTON TERRACE, w s, 106.6 ft s of 186th St, 17.6x62.6; Loretta Owles to Frederick S. Owles, 14 Washington Terrace, Feb. 4; address, 470 4th Av....$1

WATER ST, 28, n w s, 46.8 ft n e of Broad St, 27.11x35.9; James O'Donnell to John Gerken of Brooklyn, mtg $12,000, March 25, 1910; attorney, H. H. Gibbs, 40 Pine St..$100

WATER ST, 103, e s, 18.6x89.8; Edward F. Phelan to James A. Walsh, 7 Plaza St, Brooklyn, Jan. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WATER ST, 172, n s, 19.1x84.8x19.1x85.10, e s; Bella Ertheiler and another, executors, &c., of James Ertheiler, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway mtg $15,000, all liens, Feb. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$28,500

SAME PROPERTY; Florence D. Bing and another to same, quitclaim, Jan. 28; attorney, same....$1

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 113th st, 25x75; Daniel Laino to Lina Laino, 2209 1st av, all title, b and s, all liens, Dec. 8; attorney, A. S. Colillo, 95 Liberty st....$1

2D AV, 1,836, e s, 26 ft s of 95th St, 24.11x75; Hy. Hof to Annie M. Harrison, 431 Woodland Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $13,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

3D AV, 1,877, e s, 50.9 ft s of 104th St, 24.10x110; Schnell Realty Co. to Bertha Ecker, 1,081 Simpson St, Feb. 3; attorney, J. Wilson Bryant, 391 East 149th St....$1

5TH AV, w s, 29 ft n of 43d St, 28x125; Andrew J. Connick to John Hoge, 49 North 6th St, Zanesville, Ohio, b. and s. and c. a. g., Feb. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

14TH ST, 344 and 346 West, s s, 550 ft w of 8th av, 50x103.1x irregular; Eugene L. Richards, as Superintendent of Banks, in trust for creditors of Abraham L. Kass, private banker, to Abraham L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Jan. 20; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St..$1

Same property, Abraham L. Kass to Depositors Assets Corporation, 100 Essex St, b. and s., Jan. 20....$1

26TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Eugene L. Richards, receiver in bankruptcy of Abraham L. Kass, and Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, and Abraham L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Jan. 20; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham L. Kass to Depositors Assets Corporation, 100 Essex St, Jan. 20; attorneys, same....$1

56TH ST, s s, 124 ft w of 1st Av, 18x80; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Salvatore Di Salvo, 930 1st Av, mtg $6,000, Feb. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

58TH ST, n s, 146.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.4; Rudolph J. Muller, Monticello, N. Y., to R. J. Muller Realty Corporation, 59 Wall St, all liens, Jan. 14; attorneys, Forster, H. & K., 59 Wall St....$100

63D ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.5; Arthur McGlone to James A. Farley, 72 West 48th St, mtg $9,500, c. a. g., Feb. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

107TH ST, 339 East, n s, 71.10 ft w of 1st Av, 28.2x75.6, foreclosure Feb. 17; James A. Lynch, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Feb. 2; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St....$12,000

112TH ST, 133 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 30x100.11; Delia Freund to Adolph Mansen and another, 131 West 112th St, mtg $28,500, Feb. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

112TH ST, s s, 195.6 ft e of 3d Av, 19.6x100.10; Sol Hanford, referee, to Honor B. Douglas and ano., executors and trustees, Morristown, N. J., Feb. 2; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St....$6,000

120TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of 1st Av, 49.4x—; Eugene L. Richards, as temporary receiver in bankruptcy of Abraham L. Kass, and Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, to Abraham L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn, Jan. 20, quitclaim; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham L. Kass to Depositors Assets Corporation, 100 Essex St, Jan. 20; attorneys, same....$1

122D ST, n s, 215 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Elizabeth Anderson to William H. Eagleson, 295 Hawthorn St, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, b. and s., Dec. 8; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$100

125TH ST, 72 West, s s, 122.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.1x109.11; James A. Perry, Plainfield, N. J., to Oscar D. Thees, 271 Lenox Av, and John D. Thees, New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 140, e s, 20x75; Charles Langfield to Cora B. Langfield, Mountain Home, Penn., mtg. $4,500, Oct. 5, 1915; attorney, H. C. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St....$1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,351-3, n w s, 37.6x142; Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., to Samuel Gordon, 253 Grand St., mtg. $18,700, Feb. 3; attorney, Joseph S. Weinberger, 220 Broadway....$100

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, 153.4 ft s of Railroad Av, 50x108; Harry J. Sherry to Harry P. Evans, 261 West 129th St, ½ part, Oct. 29, 1915; attorney C. W. Dollinger, Hotel Cecil, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av....$1

LOTS 31 and 32, plot 26, map of William B. Ogden; Hephta Realty Co. to John F. Kaiser, 440 Riverside Drive, mtg. $2,000, Jan. 31; attorneys, Todd & St. J., 258 Broadway....$1

LOT 130, map W. F. Duncan; Angelo Justo to Salvatore Consentine, 3,610 Barnes Av, Feb. 4; attorney, R. J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway....$1

LOTS 427 and 428, map Bradish Johnson; John J. Elfers to Frank Fiore, 1,728 East Chester Road, Feb. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, being s 25 ft, lot 757, map Wakefield, 25x105; Munzior Valentine to Fred'k Sliman, 2,333 Belmont Av, mtg $5,100, Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$1

3D AV, w s, 120.5 ft s of 165th St, 25.2x irregular; Jas. Hahn to Lena Vogel, 794 East 158th St, Feb. 3; attorney, Lena Vogel, 794 East 158th St....$1

4TH AV, e s, 46.2 ft s of 228th St, 23x105; Julius Muller to Anna Otto, 368 East 155th St, mtg $3,750, Feb. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$100

177TH ST, s s, 50.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Wicklow Building Co., Inc., to J. C. Henry Knebel, 1,014 Park Place, Brooklyn, mtg. $23,000, Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

181ST ST, 865 East, n s, 42.11x86.7; Lillian Hof to Annie H. Harrison, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $20,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....Exch.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BAXTER ST, 83 and 85, e s, 50x100; Benedetto Casagrande to Domenico Casella, 743 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, prior mtg $48,000, 5 years, Feb. 1; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....$21,500

GREENWICH ST, w s, 100.1 ft n of Leroy St, 24.11x92.2; Francis G. Livingston et al. to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Feb. 3, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$12,000

MADISON AV, 340, w s, 75.5 ft n of 43d St, 25x95, equal lien with mtg $105,000; Pease & Elliman to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, Feb. 2, 5 years, 4½ per cent; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St....$25,000

WASHINGTON ST, 571-573, e s, 50 ft n of Houston St, 50x75.6, equal lien with other mortgage $7,500; John J. Bradley to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee of Anne L., wife of Howard Townsend, 52 Wall St, Feb. 3, demand; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St....$7,500

SAME PROPERTY; equal lien with above; same to same, trustee of Marion, wife of Royal P. Carroll, Feb. 3, demand; attorneys, same....$7,500

56TH ST, 346 East, s s, 124 ft w of 1st Av, 18x80; Salvatore Di Salvo to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 3, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

58TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Eliz. H. Jordan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Feb. 3, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$5,000

80TH ST, 175 East, n s, 166.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100; Mally P., wife of Edward S. Beach, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Feb. 3, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$16,000

122D ST, n s, 335 ft w of 7th Av, 14.6x100.11; Rebecca Gilbert to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 4, due as per bond....$5,500

125TH ST, s s, 103.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.1x100.11; Oscar D. and John D. Thees to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Feb. 3, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$28,000

Bronx.

HANCOCK ST, w s, 187.6 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; Mina Sanatore Favalle to Anna E. Ryer, 2,265 Powell Av, Jan. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, 152.4 ft s of Railroad Av, 50x104.8; Harry J. Sherry, 615 Eagle Av., and another, to Jane M. Dollinger, 261 W 129th St, Dec. 1, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, C. W. Dollinger, Hotel Cecil 118th St and St Nicholas Av....$2,500

MOTT AV, 599, w s, 48.4x irregular; Marion D. Risse to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Feb. 3, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$3,000

NETHERLAND AV, centre line plot begins at s s plot 33, 150 ft w of Riverdale Av, 99.6 ft to centre line Neverland Av x s 120 x e 115.6; x n 119.2; Delia Trainor to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 E 138th St, Feb. 4 installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 E 138th St....$300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,506, e s, 50x100; Simpson Construction Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, prior mtg $32,000, Feb. 3, due Nov. 3, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$5,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,307 and 1,309, n w s, 48x139.11; Max Peters to Roseff Realty Corporation, prior mtg $38,000, Jan. 28, due Feb. 1, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St....$14,600

134TH ST, s s, 318.9 e of Cypress Av, 18.9x103.7; Edward Erickson to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 E. 138th St, Feb. 3; installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 E. 138th St....$250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 453 and 455, store and basement; Aimee A. Keyes to Edward C. H. Vogler, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, J. M. Ruck, 271 Broadway....$1,584

LENOX AV, 56 to 60, first floor, store, and basement; Salo Cohn to Joseph Bushel, 154 Lenox Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915..$900

1ST AV, 1,944, two stores and basement; Frank C. Stoddard to Charlie Zavottoni, 1,944 1st Av, 9 3-12 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn....$840

3D AV, 1,309, store, basement, and second floor; Arbutus Realty Co. to Thomas Latham, 1,309 3d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Eisman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway....$2,110

5TH AV, 574, first floor, store, and basement; Rudolph M. Haan to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacob, 30 Broad St....$21,000

54TH ST, 425 East, all; Charles J. Kroehle to Julius Weiss and another, 415 East 54th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Weiss & W., 415 East 54th St....$900

Bronx.

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 145th St, 30x150; Elizabeth Blackman to John W. Blackman, 2,737 3d Av, from Feb. 1, 1916, to April 1, 1936, 21 years' renewal; attorney, J. Levy, 257 Broadway....Taxes, &c., and $2,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

105TH ST, 403 to 413 East, and 106th St, 404 to 414 East; Jennings & Welstead against Nathan Manufacturing Co., owner; Brown Brothers, Inc., contractors....$750

MADISON ST, 174; Isidor Goldman against Louis and Minnie Frank, owners and contractors....$106

169TH ST, 651 West; Mugler's Iron Works, Inc., against County Engineering Co., Inc., owner; Paul Windols and Walter J. Clarke, contractors....$601

44TH ST, 128 to 134 West; South Amboy Terra Cotta Co. against The Lambs, owner; Brown Brothers, Inc., contractors....$1,600

BARCLAY ST, 34; M. Talsky & Co., Inc., against Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, owner; Acme Building Co., owner and contractor....$300

Bronx.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 101 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x130; Sydney J. Freidin against H. C. Jackson Realty Co., owners and contractors....$110

145TH ST, 542 East; Abraham Zindler against Isidor Horowitz, owner; Kay Bee Construction Co., Inc., contractors....$141

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

46TH ST, 46 West; Nicholas Gregorio Co. against Arthur Brisbane et al., March 17, 1914....$1,262

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, April 27, 1914....$1,262

SAME PROPERTY; Hull, Grippen & Co. against same, March 4, 1914....$51

SAME PROPERTY; Claremont Iron Works against same, March 10, 1914....$285

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, April 22, 1914....$235

SAME PROPERTY; M. J. Callahan Co. against same, March 31, 1914....$304

SAME PROPERTY; Sydney Freidin et al. against same, March 17, 1914....$805

SAME PROPERTY; Kawneer Mfg. Co. against same, April 9, 1914....$250

SAME PROPERTY; A. Gross et al. against same, March 17, 1914....$256

SAME PROPERTY; Adam Gross et al. against same, May 12, 1914....$206

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas J. Fanning against same, Feb. 5, 1914....$627

SAME PROPERTY; Charles A. Hasbrouck against same, March 5, 1914....$219

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Storm & Co. against same, March 9, 1914....$217

SAME PROPERTY; Gustav B. Geiger against same, March 9, 1914....$365

SAME PROPERTY; Larkin Lumber Co. against same, March 12, 1914....$299

SAME PROPERTY; Bronx Cut Stone Co. against same, March 18, 1914....$125

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Blumberg against same, March 18, 1914....$185

SAME PROPERTY; Mark Harris against same, March 18, 1914....$180

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Lefrak against same, March 20, 1914....$40

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Somerville against same, March 25, 1914....$1,110

SAME PROPERTY; Murtaugh Elevator Co. against same, March 25, 1914....$185

SAME PROPERTY; Charles A. Hasbrouck against same, May 5, 1914....$219

SAME PROPERTY; Gustav B. Geiger against same, May 18, 1914....$365

42D St, 124 West; David E. Kennedy, Inc., against N. Y. Edison Co. et al., Feb. 2, 1916....$225

38TH ST, 36 West; Isidore Dolisky against Jefferson Clark et al., Jan. 24, 1916....$44

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

BYRON AV, w s, 195.99 ft s of 237th St, 25x95; Arthur B. Haaser loans Patrick D. Sullivan, to erect one 2½-story apartment, 3 payments....$4,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 1,271 and 1,273, and 73d St, 201 and 203 East; Casualty Co. of America against Joseph P. Meagher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. A. Miller.

70TH St, 148 West; Helen S. Hodges against Bertha De Kraft et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bond & Babson.

WEST END AV, 911; Solomon C. Guggenheimer against Mary Mitchell et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

54TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25.5x100.5; Katie Vogt against Christian Pabst, notice of attachment; attorney, J. A. Palmer.

Bronx.

LOT 190, map of 211 choice lots, being a portion of the Downing estate; Charles J. Wacker et al. against Mary A. Farrell, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocks, Koch & Reidy.

TINTON AV, 633; Henry H. Jackson et al, as executors, against Benjamin Harris et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Jackson.

230TH ST, s w corner of Liebig Av, 45x101.6; John J. O'Keefe et al. against Alice O'Keefe Fitzgerald et al., partition suit; attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

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SUMMER HOME
Property adjoining Shadow Lawn, President Wilson's Summer home. House containing 13 rooms, 3 baths; stable and garage; 4½ acres. Inquire H. ROSENSOHN, 800 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

BEST BUSINESS CORNER
For suits, gowns, clothing, tailoring, trimmings
Corner 34th St. & Madison Ave.,
Opposite Altman's
Third floor, 4,000 square feet. Rent all or half. 12 big show windows. Low rental.
W. H. MOFFITT, 185 Madison Avenue.

33 UNION SQUARE, Broadway, nr. 16th St.
Modern Fireproof Building, 3 Elevators.
LIGHT OFFICES, $25 and Upward
LIGHT SHOWROOM, 31x150

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent; Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.
THE LORRAINE
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2969-73 BRIGGS AVENUE,
Bet. Bedford Park and Mosholu Parkway.
4-5 Room apts. unusually attractive. High-class inducements to select tenants. Now ready for occupancy. $24-$30

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th & St. Nicholas Ave.
High Class Elevator Apt., 6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $50.00.

BRONX.

Park View Apartments,
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms & Foyer, $38.00
The Gaines-Roberts Co., on Premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessaloniki," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by an Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said Steamship, her equipment and pending freight, if any, shall be paid into Court by the petitioner, or a stipulation for value therefor shall be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by said foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before said Court in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—High pressure and generally fair weather prevailed Friday throughout the East and South, while a disturbance of minor intensity over the Upper Mississippi Valley is causing snows in that region, the Missouri Valley, and the lake region.

Unsettled weather continues west of the Rocky Mountains, with rains on the California Coast and snow in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Western Montana.

Temperature has risen over much of the country east of the Rockies, and it is falling again in the Northwest.

Indications are that there will be local snows Saturday in the Ohio Valley, the region of the Great Lakes, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England, followed by generally fair weather in these regions on Sunday. In other parts of the country east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperatures will fall Sunday in the lake region and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. They will not change decidedly Saturday and Sunday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming east and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh east; East Gulf, moderate east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, probably followed by local snows; Sunday, fair.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably followed by local snows; Sunday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, probably followed by snow or rain; Sunday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Snow flurries Saturday; Sunday, probably fair and colder.

Northern New England—Probably fair Saturady and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	20	18	4 P. M.	30	26
6 A. M.	22	17	6 P. M.	30	24
9 A. M.	21	22	9 P. M.	29	22
12 M.	25	25	11 P. M.	27	21

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 21; for the corresponding date last year it was 25; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 18; at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 26 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 16 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.58 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.49 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
8:20—308 W. 42 St.; Gus Ringe	$5,000
9:55—6 E. 118 St.; Morris Usupnik	Slight
10:40—730 3 Av.; Gillespie H'dware Co.	Slight
P. M.	
1:20—80 7 St.; S. Schaffer	Slight
2:40—125-127 E. 4 St.; S. Goldo	Slight
2:45—855 Tremont Av.; F. Lang	Slight
4:50—225 W. 62 St.; the Rev. Walter D. Shields	Slight
5:20—92 1 St.; H. Schneider	Not given
5:30—262 W. 24 St.; Delia Shaw	Slight
6:10—97 W. 143 St.; Yetta Hamburger	Slight
8:00—499 W. 124 St.; W. Rushmeyer	Slight
8:15—27 W. 125 St.; Charles Coy	Slight
8:40—2,200 8 Av.; ——. Weiss	Slight
8:45—1,531 S. B'vard; Isaac Leach	Slight
9:00—127 E. 103 St.; not given	Slight
9:55—2,058 8 Av.; W. Sendrick	$100
10:50—2,128 B'way; A. P. Lorch	Slight
11:10—Queensboro Bridge, north walk	Slight
11:20—1,642 Park Av.; Max Levinson	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—1st Lt. C. A. Dougherty, Signal Corps, (Cav.,) is assigned to 1st Cav., effective Feb. 8.

2d Lt. J. C. Walker, Jr., 12th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

Capt. J. M. Coffin, M. C., Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo., will report to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty pertaining to annual inspection of the Sanitary Troops, Organized Militia of the State of Montana.

Orders of Jan. 24 directing 2d Lt. G. D. Riley, C. A. C., to report to Examining Board at Fort Monroe, Va., upon relief from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, amended to direct him to report to the board upon expiration of any leave that may be granted him.

1st Lt. L. P. Quinn, 6th F. A., is attached to 4th F. A. until March 6, when he is transferred to that regiment. He will join the 4th F. A.

Capt. W. H. Tobin, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. C., effective Feb. 28, vice Capt. G. F. Connolly, Q. M. C., relieved from detail in that corps, effective Feb. 27.

Capt. G. M. Grimes, 8th Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Feb. 24, will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

2d Lts. C. W. Russell, 8th Inf., and H. C. Davidson, 27th Inf., aviation students, are announced as on duty requiring them to participate regularly in flights from Jan. 22.

Capt. W. B. Renziehausen, 2d Cav., is transferred to 11th Cav.

Leaves: Capt. W. C. Metcalf, retired, recruiting officer, 5 days, and 1st Lt. S. Miles, F. A., 1 month and 15 days.

Navy.

Ensign F. E. Pelton, the Maryland, to San Francisco, Cal., Naval Training Station.

P. A. Surgeon E. F. Curtis, 4th Regt. Marines, to Mare Island Hospital.

Ass't Paym's H. J. Hauser, resigned, and S. M. Mathes to Mare Island Yard.

Acting Chaplain R. L. Lewis to Atlantic Reserve Fleet, March 1.

Gunner J. K. Campbell, the Constellation, to connection fitting out the Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Marine Corps.

Majors W. N. McKelvey, San Diego Barracks, to Fleet Marine Officer, Pacific Fleet, and M. J. Shaw, Fleet Marine Officer, Pacific Fleet, to San Diego Barracks.

Captains E. B. Manwaring, Mare Island Barracks, to Guam Barracks, and G. Bishop, Jr., 1st Brigade, Haiti, to resume duty at Philadelphia Barracks.

First Lts. J. P. Willcox, 1st Brigade, Haiti, resume duty, Philadelphia Barracks; R. L. Donig, to San Diego Barracks upon arrival in United States, and J. R. Henley, Port Royal Barracks, to Norfolk Barracks.

Second Lt. L. W. Williams, headquarters, to Charleston Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore at Guacanayabo Bay, and the Jason at Norfolk.

Sailed—Arethusa, Port Arthur, Tex., for Guantanamo; Delaware and Kansas, Guantanamo, for Cape Cruz; Nero, San Diego, for San Francisco; Drayton, New York Yard, for Guantanamo; Wadsworth and Winslow, Key West, for Guantanamo.

The Sterling was placed in service at Philadelphia Yard Feb. 2.

The Georgia was placed in reserve at Boston Yard Feb. 3.

The Pittsburgh has been ordered placed in reserve at Puget Sound Yard.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Local School Board of District No. 26 has urged upon the Board of Education that Dr. Joseph S. Taylor be re-elected to succeed himself as District Superintendent.

Though the payment of the December checks to the retired teachers of the city seemed doubtful, after much work on the part of those in charge enough money is available to pay them tweney-nine-thirty-firsts (29-31) of their December salary within a few days, and the balance, it is hoped, within the month. The President of the Retired Teachers' Association, after consultation, thinks it best for them to accept this amount on account, as so doing will in no way invalidate the claims for the full amount of the pensions.

There has been placed, as of Jan. 28, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening high schools the names of the following:

Architectural Drawing—Milton L. Wertheimer, 87.625.

Carpentry and Joinery—Joseph G. Hunt, 91.5.

Electric Installation and Practic—William J. Brophy, 89.25.

Freehand Drawing—William A. Levy, 94.25; Anthony F. Gruenthal, 89.375.

Mechanical Drawing—Edward A. Osse, 90.75; Charles J. Carpenter, 90; Henry E. Colton, 90.

Tailoring—John Beveridge, 88.

There will be a meeting of the Associated Teachers of Shopwork at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, at 10 A. M. today.

District Supt. Edgar D. Shiman will address the Brooklyn Heads of Department Association at Grant Hall, 489 Washington Avenue, at 4 P. M. on Feb. 8.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for female inspector disposal of trade waste. The salary is $1,800 a year. The age limits are from 25 to 40 years. There is one vacancy in the Street Cleaning Department. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; duties, 3; general, 3. The duties will include the supervision of at least five subordinates engaged in investigating and verifying work records and making statistical studies of street cleaning methods as related to the disposal of waste. Familiarity with laws, ordinances, and charter provisions, relating to the department, are essential.

United States.

The examination for postal clerk and letter carrier, Manhattan, and postal clerk and letter carrier, Brooklyn, will be held May 6. The salary is $800, with automatic promotion up to $1,200. The minimum age is 18 years.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., Feb. 5, (mutual): Sergts. F. S. Bosman, 1 to 170; J. Dillemuth, 170 to 1.

Temporary Assignment: Sergt. D. Glenn, 35, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of property clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 7.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol. D. M. Fisher, 18, 1 day, noon Feb. 12; J. R. Brickley, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 7; W. Sinnott, 31, 1 day, 12 P. M., Feb. 6; F. E. Mullahey, 36, 1 day, 8 P. M., Feb. 9; J. Alexy, 39, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 7; H. L. Monaghan, 43, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 6; J. J. Eller, 151, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 5; J. Shepherd, 159, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 5; A. G. Logan, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 11; J. Stossel, 281, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 5.

Sick Leave: Act. Det. Sergt., 1st gr., J. Dalton, Det. Bu., 14 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 4.

Full Pay While on Sick Report: Patrol. G. E. Monahan, 33, 10:50 A. M., Jan. 8, to noon, Feb. 1; M. Decker, 81, 11 P. M., Jan. 25, during disability; H. Guran, Central Office Squad, 11 A. M., Jan. 27, to noon, Jan. 29.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Engr. of Str. G. E. McEvoy, Eng. 1, (neglect of duty,) complaint dismissed; Fire. 2d Gr. W. T. Berle, Eng. 1, (neglect of duty,) complaint dismissed; Fire. 1st Gr. F. G. Vieth, H. & L. 22, (neglect of duty; violation of Section 104, Rules and Regulation, 1912,) seven regular leaves withheld.

Retired on their own applications: Eng. of Str. F. Olsen, Eng. 51, on annual pension of $800, 8 A. M., Feb. 5; Lt. J. B. Sterling, Eng. 246, on annual pension of $1,050, 8 A. M., Feb. 22; Eng. of Str. W. T. Tibball, Eng. 246, on an annual pension of $800, 8 A. M., Feb. 15; Fire. 1st Gr. C. R. Adams, Eng. 247, on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Feb. 15.

Fined: Fire. 1st Gr. L. A. Smiley, Hose 4, $1, (loss of copy book;) Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20, $6, (loss of badge and key.)

Special leave, without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. A. J. Ludwig, Eng. 48, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 5.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOFTS, 12,350 sq. ft. each, Finck Building, 318-326 West 39th St.; rigid construction; excellent light; high ceilings and clear floor spaces; minimum insurance rates; power at cost. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER.
174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations.
Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings.
Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

DESKROOM.—All conveniences; stenographer, telephone, bulletin listing; $7.50 up; 408 Long Beach Building, 42d St., Lexington Av.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Private office, attractively furnished. Room 704, 30 East 42d. Phone 8495 Murray Hill.

LEGAL NOTICES.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: Whereas, WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, ABRAHAM GRUBER, WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, TERENCE J. McMANUS, IRVING L. ERNST and THEODORE B. CHANCELLOR, up to the time of the death of the said Abraham Gruber on December 10th, 1915, and continuously for more than three years just prior thereto, practiced law and transacted business at No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the firm name of OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS; and

Whereas, said firm had and its successor firm continues to have business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, the business of said firm continues to be conducted by the undersigned;

Now, therefore, the undersigned, who were partners in said firm, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, do make, sign, and acknowledge this certificate and do declare that the persons intending to practice law and deal under the name of OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

William M. K. Olcott, 58 West 84th Street, New York City.
William H. Bonynge, 20 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Terence J. McManus, 450 Summit Avenue, Hackensack, N. J.
Irving L. Ernst, 151 West 86th Street, New York City.
Theodore B. Chancellor, 732 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

And do declare that the principal place of business of said OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS is located at No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, New York, February 3d, 1916.

W. M. K. OLCOTT,
WM. H. BONYNGE,
TERENCE J. McMANUS,
IRVING L. ERNST,
THEODORE B. CHANCELLOR.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.—On this 3rd day of February, in the year one thousand, nine hundred and sixteen, before me personally appeared WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, TERENCE J. McMANUS, IRVING L. ERNST and THEODORE B. CHANCELLOR, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same. H. M. SPENCE, Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 53, Certificate Filed N. Y. Co. No. 50, Kings Co. Register No. 6045, New York Co. Register No. 6174.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On January 25, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 BARRELS OF CATSUP, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 14, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL desired in the County of New York.—GEORGE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Defendant.—Action for a Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, January 24th, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 27th, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County of the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for Contract 172 for furnishing and delivering bronze gate valves for the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, March 6, 1916, for furnishing Stationery; Office Supplies and Office Furniture, (Schedule No. 1;) Hardware and Tools, (Schedule No. 2;) Toilet Articles, Soap and Cleaning Materials, (Schedule No. 3;) Cordage, Canvas, and Burlap, (Schedule No. 4;) Packing, Waste, and Hose, (Schedule No. 5;) for delivery during the fiscal year 1917, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE GARAGE, 178 EAST 75TH ST. William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

STABLE OR GARAGE, 242 WEST 69TH ST. William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$1,000 CASH.
RENT, $2,220. PRICE, $16,500.
Fine avenue; store property; good investment.
GILBERT ELLIOTT,
165 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 1621 Cort.

Bargain.—Sacrifice beautiful $9,500 modern three-family apartment in Bay Ridge for $8,500 to quick cash buyer; annual rental, $972. For particulars address Donnelly, 5,616 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have a special department for the exchange of country and city real estate. What are your wants? Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., 47 West 34th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SUBURBAN HOMES, restricted, refined; 30 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for "1916 Spring List." Queens Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3876 Cortlandt.

If you are looking for a small house complete for $875, near trolley and town, only $50 down, balance $7 monthly, call at once. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Fine house; 35 minutes out; steam plant, electric light; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporationsn now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Charming bungalows & dwellings—6-9 rooms, modern throughout; large plots; restricted section; $5,000 up; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 14, Nutley, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

To Let—Furnished.

TO LET

At St. Irene, County of Charlevoix, Quebec, near Murray Bay, comfortable Summer cottage, completely furnished, facing St. Lawrence River; contains 12 rooms; large living and dining room, 2 bathrooms; all modern conveniences; telephone, electricity, also tennis court; large grounds and stables if desired. For further aarticulars apply to C. Donohue, 28 St. Foy Road, Quebec.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line

East Side.

Park Av.—Handsomely furnished eight-room apartment; sublet May or longer; bargain. F. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST.
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Attractive suite, kitchen. Call after 7 and Sunday; $12-$15 weekly. West Point, 336 West 95th St.

Corner sublet sacrifice, 11 rooms, 3 baths, facing park. Call 12-3, 1 West 70th St., third floor east.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

50 East 86th.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent very low.

Madison Av., 1,062, (80th.)—Modern two-room apartment; reasonable. Meyer, florist.

West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Married couple desire parlor and bedroom with private family. In writing, give particulars. C 373 Times Downtown.

Married couple want small furnished apartment. State particulars. C 374 Times Downtown.

For a Client 5, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Invalid and aged ladies taken as boarders; expert care given; beautiful neighborhood. Mrs. K. James, General Delivery, Jamaica, L. I.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Long Island.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.; six minutes from Highland Station, Lackawanna R. R.; single and double rooms, with board; moderate rates; reference exchanged.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food, or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths; steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

TRAINED NURSE, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address X 302 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

Farm board for consumptive, lady only, with special dietetic care that produces results; guests limited to two; terms, $15 weekly; apply now for next vacancy. Sunrise Farm, Ridgefield, Conn.

Massachusetts.

"FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD." 85-acre estate, complete, Berkshire Hills; modern residence; $9,500 cash; worth looking into. ARCHER, 10 East 43d St.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms; private bath; board. Telephone 1,978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,332, (89th St.)—Delightfully furnished small, large rooms; home cooking; meals optional; telephone; worth investigation.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Warm rooms; running water; excellent board; quiet home atmosphere; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; table guests; references.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; table board; attractive rates.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large and medium-sized rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

79TH, 121 WEST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; HIGH GRADE.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large room; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; ample closet; beautiful river view; modern, clean, quite, refined home for couple or gentlemen; references. Riverside 3084.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large room, running water; reasonable if permanent; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single, sunny rooms; L. Park; superior board; business people.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; attractive American home; very best cooking; $20 to $30.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Single room; private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Large rooms, ample closets, hot water, steam heat; high-class house; references.

128TH, 16 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room; home cooking; telephone; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; southern family; home comfort; married couple preferred; references required. Leonard.

147TH, 510 WEST, (Near Subway.)—All conveniences; home comforts; private family; reasonable. Curtis.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family Home of High Standard.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow rent, with board, large room, 4 windows, facing Hudson; other desirable room. 8926 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 871.—Double front room, private Jewish family; home environment; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Desirable rooms; top floor; up-to-date house.

Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; private home with man and wife; reasonable to right party; board optional; telephone 1463W Flatbush.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST. — Well-furnished rooms, large, small; bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Small, desirable, sunny rooms, all conveniences; near subway.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Large, well-heated rooms, hot and cold water, shower bath.

63D ST., 133 EAST.—Two very desirable, large, sunny rooms in private house, exclusive neighborhood, to two or more gentlemen; reference required. Call before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

30TH, 342 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; steam; bath; French family; $4. Talot.

55TH, 49 WEST. — Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Resident, non-resident studios and rooms furnished; unfurnished; studio by hour.

64TH, 147 WEST.—New, select, convenient, back parlor, front basement, $3 up; phone. French.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; single, double; elevator; electricity; references.

66TH, 62 WEST.—Newly furnished room; steam, bath; subway, "L" express; phone. Fair.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Bright, well-kept rooms; every convenience; also parlor floor.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium size room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, with or without board; five bathrooms; references.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Gentlemen accommodated; also physician floor; electricity, basin, cabinet. 7977 Columbus.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Fine rooms, suites, $3.50 to $10; gentlemen. Phone Columbus 806.

71ST ST.—Front room, adjoining bath; mantel; finely furnished; private house; near river and 72d St. express subway. F. D. W., Times Downtown.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Two large, beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful, large, well-heated room; private bath; quiet; refinement.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also suite, with bath and kitchenette.

73D, 159 WEST. — Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; board; references; phone; subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Room; private bath; parlor, suitable doctor, studio; ideal location; reasonable.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has large furnished room for gentleman; high-class; references; owner

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single front room; southern exposure; electricity; parquet floor; newly furnished.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large front room; also medium-sized room.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large sunny room; private bath; references. Telephone 2528 Schuyler.

77TH, 108 WEST. — Single or connecting rooms; bath; one flight; private family; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; also two-room suites, handsomely furnished; electricity.

78TH, 214 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms; single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms; telephone; reception room; $3 to $7.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Exceptional room; private bath; conveniences; reasonable; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Single room, with lavatory; high-class apartment; gentleman. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome front room, second floor; single rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, elevator.

82D, (451 West End Av.)—Large front room; quiet; bath convenient; telephone. Lounsberry.

82D, 132 WEST.—Well heated, nicely furnished parlor; also small room; reasonable.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Southern exposure; newly furnished rooms; every conceivable convenience.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; heated; in select private house; reasonable; references. Phone Schuyler 4505.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Choice room; nicely furnished; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Freeman.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant single, double rooms; reasonable; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private washroom, adjoining bath; every convenience.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

95TH, 171 WEST, (near Subway.)—Steam heated, running water, electricity; conveniences. Marsh.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen, couple appreciating refined home; suite, single. Apt. 9.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Newly furnished room; elevator apartment; refined environment. Harrison.

101ST, 211 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, private bath, $8; gentlemen only; modern conveniences; private family. Nesbitt, 7550 River.

102D, 305 WEST, (Between West End, Riverside Drive.)—Private house, exceptionally furnished large rooms, bath; gentlemen, couples; references given, required; board optional. Riverside 2007.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, single or en suite; no other roomers; rate $4 and $5. Apartment 21.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean large, sunny room; also smaller, light room; reasonable. 6th floor west.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive front room in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH, 226 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms in apartment; business woman preferred; elevator; telephone; use kitchen. Call Sunday. Garrison.

113TH, 541 WEST. — Beautiful, light room, bath adjoining, in elevator apt. Hart.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light, sunny front room; near bath; $7. Phone Morningside 2896.

118TH, 418 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Medium-sized room; elevator; no other roomers.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 31.)—Facing Morningside Drive; sunny room; adjoining bath.

120TH, 257 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; all conveniences; $2 up; private house; references.

120TH, 137 WEST.—Parlor floor, well furnished, in private house; all modern improvements.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms, beautifully furnished; single room; quiet; subway. Seller.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

123D, 541 WEST.—Two rooms front; sunny; near Riverside, Columbia, $9. Duncan.

126TH, 151 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny front rooms; reasonable; all conveniences; phone.

127TH, 150 WEST.—Comfortable large room, second floor, suitable two; reasonable; others.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Unusual large and small rooms, well heated; running water; telephone.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside rooms; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; $4. Audubon 6568.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; lavatory; shower; elevator; moderate.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable, single, front; $5; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient. Turner.

145TH, 518 WEST.—Clean, sunny rooms; electricity; phone; heat; subway; $2.50. Ross.

BROADWAY, 1,730, (Corner 55th.)—Outside rooms, double, single, bath; electricity, telephone. Shorter.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Connecting outside rooms; running water; gentleman. Beeten. 7878 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 2.)—Newly furnished rooms; bath adjoining; private family; subway.

ELEGANT SUITE.

Library suite in oak and white, two fireplaces, private bath, dressing room, large closets, elegantly furnished, electricity, steam heat; private house, near river and 72d St.; $27.50 week; express subway. W. F., Times Downtown.

Library room, large, elegantly furnished, connecting dressing room; southern exposure; private residence, near river and 72d St. expess, subway. Private, G 344 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Large, outside rooms, bath; excellent service. Apt. 3A.

ST. NICHOLAS, 211, (117th.)—Large corner room, suitable 2; reasonable; conveniences; phone. Kellen.

WEST END AV., 350.—Nicely furnished rooms; private home; telephone; electricity; references.

WEST END AV., 251, (Near 72d.)—Attractive rooms in private residence; private bath.

WEST END AV., 936.—Beautiful front; running water; elevator. McNamee.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

73d St., 103 West.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, running water; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

West End Av., 794, (98th.)—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; modern.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

2 connecting rooms, southern exposure, modern apt. house, Washington Square to 121st St., west; $25 month. S 100 Times.

Wanted, unfurnished room, with bath, west of or near Broadway, in 70's or 80's; private house. S 123 Times.

Furnished.

Young business lady wishes furnished room, with board preferred, with private family; in good location. M 8 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILE "20" Roadster, 1912; excellent condition; sacrifice.
PEERLESS 1911 seven-passenger; excellent condition; just the car for hacking; sacrifice $275.
FORD 1915 Touring Car; first-class condition; no reasonable offer refused.
HUPMOMLIE 1914 three-passenger coupe; overhauled, repainted; $500.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway, New York.

1912 Mercer Runabout, painted green with red wheels, electric lights; guaranteed condition; very classy; price $950. X 344 Times Annex.

Packard (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Marmon (1916) Runabout, 41 H. P.
Pierce-Arrow (1914) Touring, 48.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Motor Trucks.

Thoroughly overhauled Packard two and three ton trucks. Motor Truck Department Packard Motor Car Company, 1,861 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Auto Renting Service.—Renaults, S. G. V. P., Packards; high-grade cars at reasonable rates; coupe-landaulets, coupe limousines, landaulets, limousines; monthly, weekly; theatre calls. E. Haeiters, 36 West 64th. Columbus 2958.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE, MONTHLY OR SEASON.
Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recommendations. Napier Garage, 109 West 51st.

Automobiles.—Peerless limousine to hire monthly; good running condition; free demonstration. Spengler Garage, Phone Lenox 8767.

Packard Cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour; special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, Phone Lenox 8282.

Packard landaulet, monthly, hourly; reasonable rates; experienced, private chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 156 East 120th St. Harlem 4832.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models.
Lowest rates; day, week, month, year.
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Packard, landaulet, (new), handsomely equipped, for rent, weekly or monthly; owner drives. Mr. Davis, 333 5th Av., city.

Private party would like to rent his 7-passenger Packard landaulets; $350 per month. R 153 Times.

Packard limousine; best service; lowest rates; hour, day, month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Town limousine, with Pullman seats; $250 monthly to reliable party. Columbus 8963.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A STENOGRAPHER accustomed to dictation, also billing work; none but experienced operator need apply. 23 Jane St., 2 blocks south, 8th Av., 14th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, girl for general housework; must understand cooking; German preferred; high wages; city references necessary. Apt. 15, 318 West 100th St.

SALESLADIES, extra, $1.50 day. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — French-English stenographer, man or woman, able to take dictation in both languages, also general office experience, for city in Central New York State. Write personally, stating experience, references, and salary desired, X 331 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Wanted, by a large corporation, several apprentice stenographers; no experience necessary, but must be efficient and use the touch system; reply, stating age, school of graduation, and machine accustomed to. C 355 Times Downtown.

TEACHER. — Wanted immediately, experienced teacher of Isaac Pitman's shorthand. Address full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th.

TYPIST and Dictograph Operator.—Young woman, American; answer giving age, experience, education, and references; salary, $10. C 336 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

FILE CLERK to take charge of filing department in large law firm; must have law experience, be well educated and refined; salary $20 to $25. Call from 9 to 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL
SCHOOL.
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to
Commercial Engineers' Building,
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, A1, experienced in automobile line; to receive consideration replies must state full particulars, giving age, nationality, and salary expected. M 18 Times.

BOY, 16 to 18 years, wanted by a banking house in Wall Street district; must be neat and well recommended; reply in own handwriting, stating age, schooling, and references. Banking, C 377 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy of German-American parentage, 16 years of age, to learn diamond setting; no compensation first three months; excellent opportunity. Address Box L 217 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — Reliable, experienced English or Scotch married man; wife to assist housework; permanent family position to right man. Position includes chauffeur's house, on country estate, eight months yearly. M 16 Times.

DETAILERS AND CHECKERS. — Several first-class men wanted in Pittsburgh on structural detail. Apply Room 1,103, 21 Park Row, New York, Wednesday, Feb. 9, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen, with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards and circuit breakers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

FACTORY BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of acting as manager of busy plant, 150 men; must possess executive ability and able to install own system of control in all departments—shipping, workshops, stock, purchasing supplies; in fact, man of broad capacity, not an entry clerk; salary to start, $35 weekly, with rapid advance; do not apply unless you can fill the requirements. Call 550 West 36th St. Monday and Tuesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

INSPECTOR. — Wanted thoroughly competent machinist to take charge of inspection of screw machine work; previous experience essential; must be able to rapidly and accurately check and adjust gauges; state age, nationality, experience, references, and wages expected. Inspector, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER and draughtsman; good opening for bright and energetic young graduate of exemplary habits. C 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for city and suroundings, with trade on hats, caps, and straw goods; salary and commission. Call between 9 A. M. and noon. Moss & Jackson, 40 Bond St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for New England and New York States, to sell high class line of ladies' suits, from $15.50 to $40; also man may carry a side line of coats or dresses; salary or commission. M 4 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to handle well-known line of electrical fans, &c., as side line; liberal commission. M 11 Times.

SECRETARY.

Wanted by President of large corporation with general offices in New York.

To qualify for consideration you must be 28-40 years old, exhibit exemplary references as to character and ability, possess fine health and pleasing personality, and have had actual experience in this particular kind of work. Unusual opportunity. Salary, $30-$45 per week.

Do not answer except with fullest description of yourself and your business history.

Applications opened and read by principal only, and handled in strictest confidence. You will run no risk in answering, even though you are an employe of this corporation.

Address W. H. K., Post Office Box 206 Madison Square, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER in advertising agency, with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; good chance for advancement to willing worker; salary $10-$12. Apply Room 701, 116 West 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND FILE CLERK.—Young man possessing experience, initiative, and not afraid of work. G 348 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN. — Man of ability and character to place issue of high-grade securities on extremely liberal commission basis. B 63 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—English teacher wanted of high school grade for morning class. J. E. Eron, 187 East Broadway.

TIME CLERK, with experience in payroll work and job cost department; experience in newspaper or job printing plant preferred, but not essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. X 353 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS handle latest sensation, Little Marvel self-lighting burner attachment, just out; fits any burner; retails 15c.; made by makers of famous Simplex lighter. Call, write Automatic Gas Appliance Co., Inc., 25 East 14th St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with modern methods of accounting and office management, wants position with good house; thoroughly competent to control a department or an office force; is also capable secretary; long and varied experience. S 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; experienced; references; willing, capable. L. L., Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,416 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, disentangled; systems installed; tax statements; arrangements, firms, corporations not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ABILITY, knowledge of detail, qualify me for position in advertising dept. large firm or department store; part time also. Adsom, 525 Henry St., Brooklyn.

ADV. ASSISTANT, college graduate, and I. C. S. advertising course; some experience; now employed; selling experience; no soliciting or selling; prefer copy writing; 30; single; salary secondary. S 132 Times.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, (27,) Chicago resident, open for a first-class proposition; references. Address A. A. Smith, 745 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Equipped foundry at Trenton, N. J.; siding to main line of Pennsylvania Railroad; price low. Atkins & Watson, 203 East State St., Trenton, N. J.

Wanted, a partner to join me in the importing business not in the war zone; no competition; sells to jobbers in department stores; $5,000 is required. M 17 Times.

Partner.—Lady with $5,000 to extend established business, (no services;) very liberal income assured. Thomas, 350 8th Av.

Will rent factory having ten or more one-inch capacity screw machines. X 338 Times Annex.

Building contractor wants partner, active or to back contracts. 747 Madison Av.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, &c.—Active young man, (20,) with business experience, seeks position as assistant manager, buyer, or salesman; can furnish excellent reference; employed at present. S 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, ten years' experience in office management, following up of credits, &c., now in employ of public accountants, desires making a change; can accept position in week or ten days. H. B. R., Room 1,937, 50 Broad St., city.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, (18;) experienced; high school graduate; hard worker; salary $8 to start. Moskowitz, 427 East 121st St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; young man, good business and executive ability. L 209 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Hooker, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR or mechanician in automobile manufacturing concern; experienced; no bad habits; ambitious, industrious; would travel. X 352 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR. — Expert driver; good mechanic; trustful, obliging; six years' best references; any car. Carroll, 307 W. 117th St.

CORRESPONDENT, bookkeeper, completely experienced in banking and export trade, perfectly speaking and writing French, German, Portuguese, some knowledge of Spanish, wants position. S 85 Times.

COUPLE, German, man experienced chauffeur, wife waitress, seek position; best of reference. X 350 Times Annex.

EFFICIENT SERVICE.—Expert linguist, stenographer, German, French, Spanish, technical, law and mercantile experience; excellent translator, desires moderately salaried position offering unquestionable opportunities. C 375 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE

experienced in increasing individual and collective efficiency of clerical force; 6 years cashier, 2 years assistant manager, 2 years department head operating 150 clerks; married, (33,) Christian. S 72 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; references; $50; board. J. Dickson, Riverside Av. and 231st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (21;) knowledge bookkeeping; thorough business training; neat, ambitions. C 371 Times Downtown.

OFFICE or CLUB MAN.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of supervising details; 7 years' executive experience; also purchasing agent; knows how to get efficiency from system; desires to make a change. Address Efficiency, S 110 Times.

POSITION sought by man 40 years of age; B. A. college degree; legal education and ten years' practice; has exceptional ability as writer and speaker; experienced in public affairs, and in meeting people; willing to undertake secretaryship, publicity management, administrative position, or to assume duties or responsibilities of any kind; can furnish the highest references as to ability and integrity. X 348 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with ten years' successful experience selling high grade specialties, wants to connect with reliable firm; giltedge references; bond. S 86 Times.

SALES OR OFFICE MANAGER, 35; forceful correspondent; energetic, resourceful, tactful; interview will convince. S. K., 32 W. B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, 24, wishes position; wide experience. M. G., Times Harlem.

THE HOUSE COMITTEE of one of the oldest downtown clubs, which is about to vacate, can recommend its staff of employes to any club in the city or elsewhere desiring the use of their services. Address T. P., P. O. Box 878, New York City.

YOUNG MAN; 7 years' experience coats, suits, dresses; can handle contractors' shipping, piece goods stock, typewriting. C 370 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, 3 years' banking, 1 year selling, 1 year law, wishes position with brokerage or banking inst.; best references. G. I., 1,173 Vyse Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, conscientious worker, wishes position with prospects. N 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, knowledge stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial work; excellent references. S 129 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AGUSTE HILL, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 15th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furniture, desks, chairs, cabinets, mirrors, settees, chiffoniers, dressmakers' forms, rugs, sewing machines, fixtures, etc.

HENRY F. RESSMEYER, Trustee.
NATHAN BURKAN, Attorney for Trustee, 165 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURPHY WAIST HOUSE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Feb. 7th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of Voile and Net Waists.

JACOB J. BLUMBERG, Assignee.
MAX BERG, Attorney for Assignee, 949 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,615.—In Bankruptcy.—RICE & DANZIGER, Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on January 31, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, February 15, 1916, at 2 P. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,741.—In Bankruptcy.—PHELPS BROS. COMPANY, INC., (a domestic corporation,) Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Phelps Bros. Company, Inc., (a domestic corporation,) are hereby given notice that on January 31st, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 17th, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22542.—In Bankruptcy. — SCHMIDT RAYMOND COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Schmidt Raymond Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 15th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated February 4th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22560.—In Bankruptcy.—LA MODE SHOP, INC., Bankrupt.

La Mode Shop, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 13, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22,663.

Notice is given that JOHN KERR, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Between 46th St. and 60th St., 5th and Park Avs., small, light blue enameled spherical watch, with gold and enamel chain. $20 reward paid upon return to Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—On Amsterdam Av. car, at 14th St., or 14th and 6th Av., 6:30 Friday night, black silk purse, containing jewelry and some cash; finder can keep cash and receive reward in addition by returning jewelry, valuable to owner as keepsake. 245 West 14th St.

LOST—Near 70th St. and Central Park West, black silk bag containing sapphire pendant and sapphire, pearl barpin; liberal reward. Bird, 1 West 64th.

LOST—Long pearl chain attached to black spangled fan, between Hotel Biltmore and East 52d St., possibly in a taxicab; liberal reward; no questions asked. L 204 Times Downtown.

LOST—Friday, Jan. 28 in or about Waldorf-Astoria, two gold purses attached with gold ring; handsome reward. Return to Cashier Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

LOST—Platinum lorgnon and chain, between 72d St., Broadway, and Metropolitan Opera, elevated or Knickerbocker Hotel; reward. Telephone 1939 Columbus.

LOST—Large barrel Kolinsky muff in taxi, Tuesday evening, Feb. 1, about 6:45, from 69th St. to 92d, on Madison Av.; reward. L. Kahn, 1 East 92d St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, open face, Tiffany, monogram "J. W. B."; reward; lost Monday. Bartlett, 16 East 83d. Murray Hill 3282.

LOST—Wednesday, subway, 42d, or 5th Av., gold lorgnette; $5 reward. Jesse Johnson, Sherman Square Hotel, 71st and Broadway.

LOST—Pearl barpin, old-fashioned gold setting, Comedy Theatre or on way home. Reward. Stevenson, 104 East 81st.

LOST—Gold bar pin, with four square amethysts, in subway or Times Square, Thursday evening; reward. X 355 Times Annex.

LOST—Lady's wrist watch, Plaza Hotel; initials E. H. S. on back; reward. Mrs. Turner, 206 West 99th St.

LOST—Gold Masonic charm, name engraved inside. Reward. Apply Superintendent, 96 Warren St.

LOST—Lady's wreath pin with tiny diamonds; reward. Wicks, 128 Broadway.

LOST—Purse, $10.40; Kindly return keys if not money. Derby, 17 Madison Av.

LOST—Initial watch fob, initials L. F.; reward. 449 West 24th St.

REWARD $25.—Will party who called Mrs. Brooks, Riverside 996, concerning small bag containing pocketbook, watch, R. R. ticket, &c., lost N. Y. Central 125th station, (ladies' room,) return bag and contents 123 West 93d and receive reward?

REWARD—Package containing book and papers, Feb. 2, either Jackson or Grand St. Wm. E. Watson Son, phone 9730 Spring.

REWARD—Crescent pin of pearls and amethysts, platinum tips. Waterhouse, 135 West 79th.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, return bracelet, 33 diamonds, set in platinum, lost Jan. 14, between West 72d St. and West 92d St. Marcus & Co., 544 5th Av., New York City.

$50 REWARD for return of pearl and diamond lorgnette and chain lost Feb. 2, between St. Thomas's Church and East 76th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—Woman's purse with sum of money, on 6th Av., Monday. Owner can claim same by describing to Miss Grace Leigh, 140 West 55th St.

FOUND—Gold locket containing human hair. Aply John D. Gluck, Woolworth Building.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston brindle, male, 6 years old, no collar, white chest, white butterfly on nose; answers to name Beans. Liberal reward if returned to 325 West 85th St.

LOST—White fox terrier, both sides face and ears black, two brown spots on eyes; suitable reward. Kline, 118 West 82d.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Purchase and Exchange.

We buy diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac, bronzes, pawn tickets. Berger, 204 West 42d St., Times Square.

Will buy ten or more 1-inch capacity automatic screw machines. X 339 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22,803. — U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BIEREGEL, Bankrupt.

John Bieregel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 28th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 15th, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Feb. 4, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—No. 22508.—In Bankruptcy.

JACOB SCHEFF was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 14, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, New York City, on February 18, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—No. 22320.—In Bankruptcy.

GRANDIN FILMS, INC., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 17, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, New York City, on February 17, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22750.—In Bankruptcy.—BARNEY LEVINSON, Bankrupt.

Barney Levinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 31, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 17, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—No. 22,820.—In Bankruptcy.

CHARLES MILLER was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 31, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, New York City, on February 18, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—No. 22,572.—In Bankruptcy.

MAX STEINBERG was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 24, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, New York City, on February 17, 1916, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy 22,647.

Notice is given that WILLIAM WAHL, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—No. 22,785.—In Bankruptcy.—ANTOINETTE J. BIENER was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 25, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, New York City, on February 18, 1916, at 10:10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—No. 22,798.—In Bankruptcy.—GOVE S. TAYLOR was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 27, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, New York City, on February 18, 1916, at 10:20 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FOR PRESERVATION.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial should be preserved by all interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures, beautifully reproduced. 10 cents a copy; $5.00 a year. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT THE TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—Address by M. Sturgeon.
8 P. M.—"Tribulation's Designed Effect."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
Seats Free. No collection.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Sunday, Feb. 6, 11 A. M., "Messages to the Churches, (IV. Thyatira.)" 8 P. M., "The Question of the Ages." 9:45 A. M., Sunday School.
Midweek Bible Study, Thursday Evenings.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., preaches.
11—"The Marks of the Lord Jesus."
8—"The Excuses We Make."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"How a Christian May Limit the Limitless Power of God."
8 P. M.—"The Son of the Living God; or, the Rock on Which the Church Is Built. Christ, and not Peter, the Rock."
Monday night, Feb. 7, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will answer the question: "Ought a Baptist Church to be an Open Communion Church? Has Any One a Right to the Lord's Supper Who Has Not Been Immersed?"
Monday night, Feb. 7, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will introduce Rev. WM. FETLER—a Russian Baptist who has suffered for the faith in Russia. He will speak on sending the Gospel to the Russian War Prisoners in Germany.
A cordial invitation to all.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11 A. M., A. RAY PETTY, "The Lord's Supper a Pledge." 8 P. M., THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, "Common Sense in Prison Management."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation."
8 P. M.—"Why the Bible Is Different."
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—Lecture by Thos. Mott Osborne.
11 A. M.—"The Sources of Reality."
8 P. M.—Musical Service, "Elijah"; Choir assisted by Miss Grace Kearns.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent. Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Baptism Valley of Shadow."
8 P. M.—"Madam Bubble."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Holy Communion, 10:15. Church Service, 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "WHEN I AWAKE!"
Pastor's Class, open to all, 12:20.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject 8 P. M.: "Hypocrites, Ancient and Modern."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.
"America's World-Wide Obligations."

PRESIDENT WILSON, CHIEF OF the U. S. A., needs the backing of the churches in his efforts to bring the people to a better understanding of the important matters that must be acted on patriotically, intelligently, and wisely.

THE MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

at Broadway and 76th Street,

through its Pastor,

THE REV. DR. STIMSON,

will do its part. You are invited to hear a Lecture SUNDAY NIGHT, February 6th, at 8 o'clock, on the subject:

"AMERICA'S WORLDWIDE OBLIGATIONS."

The lecture is free. The pews are free. The talk will be straight from the shoulder. All of you should hear it. A man who was there last Sunday says: "It will make you better American citizens."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. FOR ALL MANKIND.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Mr. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Speaker. Subject: "THE THEATRE AND THE DRAMA; THEIR FUNCTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY."
8 P. M., Mr. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "HEBREW HISTORY FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE TIME OF JESUS."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Ave. and 76th Street.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, Sunday morning at eleven.
"The Spiritual Tragedy of All Ages."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "The Deeper Things of Life."
I. "BIRTH AND BEFORE."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "LOVE OF GOD."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. S. R. COHEN of Brooklyn on "SPIRITUAL PREPAREDNESS." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. ENELOW on "THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE ORIGINAL BIBLE." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. at 120th St. Dr. HARRIS.
Sat., Feb. 5, 11—"A Freewill Offering."
Fri., 11, 8:15—"Is the Attempt to Make Jewish Proselytes to the Church Justifiable?"

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. Remensnyder; service 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner, 11, "Hopefulness." 7:45, "Our Postman." Letter Carriers' Band Will Play.

Lecture—EDWARD P. MITCHELL—10 A. M. "Efficiency in the Twenty-first Century."
PARK AVENUE CHURCH, 86th St. Dr. JAMIESON, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, Sixtieth Street.
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. Allan Mac Rossie, D. D.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Services at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., The Beasey Sisters' Sacred Concert. Sermon: "The Cross-Roads."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister.
11, "When It Is a Sin to Forget"; 8, Thirteenth Love Story, "The Secret of a Bethany Home"; 6 to 8, friendly tea and Bible study.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue.
CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Dr. Goodell. Holy Communion and Reception of Members at the Morning Service.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Rev. CHARLES A. ROSS.
8 P. M.—Rev. R. W. SOCKMAN.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker.

ANNA W. MILLS,
110 West 40th St., 11 and 8:30 P. M.
Advanced Scriptural Teaching.
The Inspired Life.
Thursday Class, 5 P. M.

DIVINE SCIENCE,

Hotel Astor, 45th St. and Broadway. 11 A. M.

Speaker, Dr. Horatio W. Dresser of Harvard.

Subject: "THE HIDDEN SELF."

HARRY GAZE,
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., 218 Madison Av.,
"CREATIVE MENTALITY."
All welcome.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS,
23 West 44th St. Sunday, 11:15,
"FOR YOU WHO ARE LONELY."

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 WEST 78TH ST.
Service Sunday afternoon at 4. Subject: "The Power of God in the Individual." Also services every morning (except Saturday) at 11. Special Service Wednesday evening at 8:15. Subject: "Success Through Visualizing."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "THE THREE HYPNOTISMS; OR, IS THE RACE DELUDED?"
8 P. M., Misha Appelbaum, Founder and Leader of the Humanitarian Cult, "Social Preparedness vs. Military Preparedness."

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 & 8. WEST END PRESBY., Amsterdam at 105th. 8—"LEVEL BEST LIVING." Annual Young People's Day.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, 310 East 42d St. GRAHAM C. HUNTER, Pastor. Fiftieth Anniversary Services.

DR. PARKHURST
Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Madison Av. and 24th St.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., will preach at both services.
Offering for New York City Mission Society.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway.
Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Communion, 11. Hon. M. Linn Bruce, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "THE CASE OF THE HYPHENATE."

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill. / Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 A. M.
Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.
Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Feb. 12,) 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor KIRSOPP LAKE, D. D., of Harvard University.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Communion 4 P. M.
Evening Service omitted.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. H. M. Barbour.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning.
Daily services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral, except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer and an Address to Young Men by MR. C. C. ROBINSON of the Y. M. C. A. MOVING-PICTURE SERVICE at 8 P. M. in Parish House, 251 West 80th St.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 251 West 43d St.
Commemorative service, forty-sixth anniversary of the Rector, Rev. Dr. John F. Steen, Sunday, February 6th, 11 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services, 8, 10:15, 11, 7:15, and 8.
Preacher 11 A. M., Rev. Francis L. Hawks Pott, D. D.
8 P. M., The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Broadway and 155th St., Rev. Dr. Gates, Vicar.—8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 12, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion, Sermon by Rev. Dr. George William Douglas.
Prelude, "Adagio" .... Kistler
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Communion Service in E Flat .... Parker
Anthem "Arise, Shine" .... Elvey
4 P. M., Popular Vespers.
Prelude, "Meditation" .... Deffes
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Violin Solo, "Meditation" .... Massenet
Quartet, "Oh, Come Every One That Thirsteth" .... Mendelssohn
Trio, "Andante" .... Frommer
Violin, 'Cello, Harp.
Anthem, "Behold the Days Come," .... Woodward
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., Evensong.
Sermon by Rev. John Acworth.
Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Dr. Henry Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:45 P. M.—Italian Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, W. L. Kinsolving.
8:00 P. M.—Thursday—Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 and 10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Litany and Holy Communion. Sermon, the Very Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Evensong, RUSSIAN MUSIC.
RUSSELL B. KINGMAN, Cellist.
Address by the Rev. E. Russell Bourne.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 o'clock, 10:30, CALKIN'S MASS AND SERMON by DEAN ROBBINS. CHORAL EVENSONG and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY. 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer .... 10:30 A. M.
Holy Communion, (Rector) .... 11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital .... 7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Mr. Burgess) .... 8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Stuart L. Tyson).

POPULAR VESPERS, Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., 4 P. M. Ada Pratt, Soprano; "Agnus Dei," Bizet; Recit., "Open Unto Me the Gates of Righteousness," and aria "I Will Extol Thee, O Lord" from "Eli," Costa. Leo Riggs, Recital Organist, "Fanfare d'Orgue," Snelley; "Communion" in G, Batiste; "Marche Heroique d'Arc," Dubois; "Prelude" in C minor, Chopin; readings from the Apocrypha by Dr. Gates. Address, "Lessons From Wisdom."

ST. ANDREW'S, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 127TH ST.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
Will preach on "IMPENDING FAMINE," 11 A. M. Rev. FRANCIS H. POTT, D. D., on eve of returning to China, will tell about his monumental missionary work in St. John's College, Shanghai, at 8 P. M., preceded by special music by the surpliced choir. Maunder's celebrated cantata, "Penitence—Pardon—Peace."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, East of 3rd Avenue. All seats free. All welcome.
The Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays mass at 7; holy days and Friday at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, (BISHOP COURTNEY.)
4.—Evensong and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St. and Second Av.
Regular morning service—with sermon by the Rector (preceded by musical programme from 10:30 on) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, } Clergy.
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, }

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway.
Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST., Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector.)
4—Evensong, Schubert's "Miriam's Song of Triumph."
8—Mr. Hastings H. Hart, "The Difference Between a Criminal and a Human."

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Stoning the Saviour." Communion.
8 P. M.—"The Deserted House."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Communion and reception of new members. 8 P. M., Musical Service, "Stabat Mater."

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. J. Frederic Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Tribulations of Little Faith."
8 P. M.—"The Square Deal."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School at 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., subject: "Salt and Light—The Effect of Christian Character on the World."
Special Music. Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise.'

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15, "NATURE AND DESTINY OF THE SOUL." Swami Bodhananda.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15; subject, "Individuality," Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th St.,
Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate.
Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "OBJECTS OF OUR LOYALTY. III. OUR COUNTRY. ETHICS OF PATRIOTISM." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av., 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "BARRIERS TO BROTHERHOOD." 8:15 P. M., Public Conference—DR. LUTHER H. GULICK on "THE BENEFITS OF THIS WAR."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "THE RADICALISM OF EMERSON." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "THE ENEMY," and at 4:30 P. M., "MIRACLES OF HEALING." II.—"CAN THEY BE EXPLAINED?" Motet, "O God, When Thou Appearest," Mozart.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, "THE BATTLE OF LIFE."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

OTHER SERVICES.

CHINATOWN.
The Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. Live Gospel Service. Nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by the Pastor. Evening Sermon to young men: "Is the Young Man Absalom Safe?"

OTHER SERVICES.

DISCUSSIONS ON PREPAREDNESS.
PILGRIM HALL, (BROADWAY TABERNACLE,)
Broadway and 56th Street.
SPEAKERS:
Tuesday, February 8th,
Rev. William L. Sullivan, D. D.
Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D.
Tuesday, February 15th,
George Haven Putnam,
Oswald Garrison Villard.
Tuesday, February 29th,
Bible School Hall,
Bainbridge Colby,
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Vice Chairman of the Woman's Peace Party.
All Meetings at 8 P. M.
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

HENRY FRANK, THEATRE FRANCAIS, 21 West 44th St., Sunday, at 3.—"Twentieth Century Faith." Prolog: "Louis D. Brandeis."

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS
Every Sunday morning at the Hotel Empire (Broadway & 63d St.) at 11:15 A. M.
Tomorrow's Topic: "CONQUEST OF POVERTY—CONCENTRATION."

REV. STUART L. TYSON, M. A., (OXON,)
formerly Professor of the New Testament in the University of the South, is to give a series of lectures on "Studies in the Bible" at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Av., above 45th St., on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 2:30 o'clock, ending March 2. No tickets of admission will be required.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. Park West. Swami Bodhananda, "Science of Breathing," 3 P. M.; "Gita," Tuesday, 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "How Jesus Attacked the Problem of Vice, Caste, and Poverty, Through Brotherhood and Humanity."
Evening subject, "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln."

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, (Two Blocks from Borough Hall Station.)—Rev. Prof. G. A. Johnston Ross of Union Theological Seminary will preach Feb. 6 at 11 o'clock. Topic: "Deciphering the Meaning of This Era." Prof. Ross is regarded by many as one of the greatest preachers in the American pulpit today. 7:45 P. M., at the Hometime in the Church Parlors, Mrs. C. M. Field will speak on "Prison Reform." Mrs. Field is the author of the well-known book on "Canada Blackie."
Public cordially invited to all services.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av. F, Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop Service at 11.

OTHER SERVICES.

Prof. W. G. WIRTH delivers a timely and interesting stereopticon Lecture on "MOHAMMEDANISM: ITS PAST AND PRESENT IN HISTORY, AND ITS FUTURE IN PROPHECY,"
Sunday, Feb. 6, 8 P. M., S. D. A. Church, Adelphi St., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. All welcome.

NO ALIMONY FOR AGED WIFE.

Justice Can't Decide Which of Elderly Couple Is at Fault.

Expressing regret that an aged couple should find it necessary to resort to the courts to settle marital differences so late in life, Justice Kapper in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application for alimony and counsel fees made by Mrs. Jeanette Bernard, 61 years old, pending the trial of her suit for separation against her husband, 78 years of age. Mrs. Bernard lives in Winfield, L. I. Her husband was said to be living at 55 Christopher Street, Manhattan.

In her separation suit Mrs. Bernard charged her husband with abandonment. She also accused him of being on too friendly terms with Miss Jennis M. Thompson, 51 years old, a school teacher, who lived in Flushing, L. I. The friendship of Bernard and Miss Thompson, according to Mrs. Bernard, grew out of their relations as teacher and pupil, Bernard once having been her teacher. He and Miss Thompson were interested in painting and Bernard gave the school teacher lessons in painting, according to Mrs. Bernard's complaint.

In his memorandum on the case Justice Kapper said:

"It is a pity that the elderly couple have reached a bitter matrimonial litigious stage instead of that peaceful evening of life to which the happily mated look forward. Just who is at fault is difficult of determination on the conflicting affidavits, which call upon me to say whether the husband has abandoned the wife, and if so, what amount he shall be obliged to pay, pending trial of the suit, for her support. If abandonment there was, it occurred so recently as to hardly give rise to the dignity of the term.

"It does not seem to me to be made out—or, at least, so inconclusive does it appear as to force me to the conclusion that it is not reasonably probable that plaintiff can succeed in establishing the charge. The claim of non-support up to the time of instituting the action seems unfounded. I am unable, therefore, to award either alimony or counsel fees. If plaintiff's case is one of merit it can be tried not later than March of this year, and a determination of plaintiff's rights can thus be speedily reached."

ANNEX HOMES CO. INQUIRY.

Creditors Urge Speedy Prosecution of Two Women.

District Attorney Swann received a visit yesterday from a committee representing complainants and creditors of the Annex Homes Company of New York, City, Inc., a real estate corporation through which Matilda Francolini and Rose Halley, now under indictment for grand larceny, are alleged to have swindled many of their clients out of large sums of money. Elias Marshall, a civil engineer, was Chairman of the committee, and was anxious to know just what was to be done about the prosecution of the women.

There are five indictments pending against Matilda Francolini, four charging grand larceny and one forgery. Two indictments charging grand larceny are pending against her sister, Mrs. Rose Halley.

District Attorney Swann assured the committee that the matter would be looked into at once, and he assigned Assistant District Attorneys Ryttenberg and Brogan of the Commercial Fraud Bureau to assist Assistant District Attorney O'Malley in the prosecution of the cases. The District Attorney stated that the affairs of the Annex Homes Company of New York City, Incorporated, would be thoroughly investigated, with a view to prosecuting any other persons who may have been implicated in fraudulent transactions.

FIGHTS INSPECTOR DILLON.

Alleged Burglar Made Prisoner When Patrolman Appears.

Inspector James E. Dillon, who lives at 510 East Eighty-seventh Street, was on his way home at 7 o'clock last evening when he heard the blast of a police whistle and saw a man run up the stairs from the basement shop of Charles E. Mauersberger, an electrician at 300 East Eighty-sixth Street. Dillon grappled with the man, who was big and husky, and gave the Inspector a hard fight. Policeman Lawler of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who had heard the whistle, came to the Inspector's assistance and took charge of his prisoner. Mauersberger accused the man of having broken into his shop, although nothing had been stolen.

He had left the place at 6 o'clock, Mauersberger said, and had returned an hour later for something he had forgotten. As he opened the door he heard some one moving about in the rear, and then had begun to blow his whistle. He said he found a hole cut through his wall from the cellar adjoining.

At the Third Branch Detective Bureau the prisoner said he was James Quinlan, living at the Olive Tree Inn, Twenty-third Street and First Avenue.

CHURCHILL REPLIES TO FLEXNER'S BILL

Education Board Head Denies He Ever Sought to Have Friends Appointed.

SILENT ABOUT MAXWELL

Says Accusing Commissioner Missed 20 Out of 52 Board Meetings in Two Years.

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, made answer yesterday to the charges made against him by Abraham Flexner. When Commissioner Flexner charged several days ago that Mr. Churchill had sacrificed the schools in order to advance his personal and partisan interests Mr. Churchill came back with a request for a bill of particulars. This was promptly furnished by Mr. Flexner. The President of the Board of Education read it yesterday and here is his reply:

Mr. Flexner's bill of particulars is doubtless intended to be a complete reply to my demand that he furnish the public with every vestige of information that he possessed regarding the "repeated occasions" that the schools had been sacrificed in order to advance personal and partisan interests, that he tell the "axes ground" under my administration, that he give the name, position, and date of promotion of "personal favorites to positions they are unfit to hold."

It fails as an answer for the following reasons:

1. Mr. Flexner's allegation that the President of the Interborough Teachers' Association was to be favored by promotion because she was "the chief ally" in the struggle to have enacted into law the so-called McKee bills, is absolutely false. Were I to consider advocacy of those bills I should vote for Mr. Willcox for President, because he was an ardent supporter of the McKee bills as "beneficial legislative measures." Mayor Mitchel also believed in them and urged Governor Sulzer at Albany to sign them. The District Superintendent alluded to is not unfit. She is a woman of conspicuous administrative and teaching power, and I should have been proud through my vote to have her promoted. Magnanimously, she withdrew from the contest because of opposition of a high official of the City Government in order to help the policy of the Board of Education in co-operating with the municipal administration for the benefit of the schools.

Says Flexner Was Absent.

2. The Director of the Bureau of Attendance was nominated by the Board of Superintendents pursuant to statutory requirement. He is not unfit. As teacher, Principal, and District Superintendent, he had spent a quarter of a century in the service of the public schools of New York City. If I had been instrumental in securing his choice I should be glad. The only place where I discussed his merits was at the City Hall in the face of an unwarranted attack. It is pleasant to record that the city officials whose opinions had first been formed through Mr. Flexner's influence have, since the Director's incumbency, attested to their error and have commended the Director, stating that from many sources they had learned of his remarkable executive ability in the conduct of the bureau. The Public Education Association, of which Mr. Flexner is a Trustee, has commended the Director's work. Mr. Flexner was absent when the Board of Education elected the present incumbent.

3. The Principalship of the New York Training School for Teachers was filled by nomination by the Board of Superintendents, and was approved by the Board of Education after the rigorous tests of the Board of Examiners. He is a distinguished scholar, well known throughout the educational world as such, and in the estimation of unbiased witnesses has raised the New York Training School to a plane it had never reached before. His record in this department is one of lifelong service as teacher and as Principal in the day and evening schools. Again was Mr. Flexner absent.

The by-laws were changed upon the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents because the qualifications were "narrow and discriminative against some of the ablest and most efficient men and women."

From Jan. 29, 1914, until June 10, 1914, the matter was under consideration by the Board of Superintendents and the Board of Education. During this time, at my direction, the Division of Reference and Research conducted an investigation throughout the country as to the qualifications for headship of a training school. The results of this study were considered in connection with the amendments of this by-law.

No Time to Discuss Gary Plan.

4. I agree with Mr. Flexner that this is no time to discuss the merits of the Gary plan. It is in process of experiment, and members of the Board of Education should regard their judicial position. I shall not now undertake to review the history of the Gary experiment, but I purpose at a very early date to record all the facts.

Mr. Flexner is right in saying that the Associate Superintendent put in charge of that experiment in this city is a personal friend, nor am I loath to believe that the others mentioned are. However, my service as a teacher has given me opportunity for wide acquaintanceship.

At the time of taking up this work Dr. Ettinger's plan was not a rival plan, whatever it may have since become. Mr. Flexner knew, when he made the allegations he did, exactly what Dr. Ettinger's attitude toward this experiment has been, for under date of May 18, 1915, I wrote to him: "In the exercise of his discretion, Dr. Ettinger has given Supt. Wirt a free hand in the introduction of the Gary system in schools chosen by Supt. Wirt for experimentation."

Mr. Flexner heard John Martin, whom I had the honor to designate as the Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training, not because the situation was intolerable, but because he was the sternest critic, give the following testimony at an open meeting of the board:

"My attention has been called more than once to newspaper articles which have stated or implied that this board or its officers were—and especially Dr. Ettinger—acting in a clandestine way to block the work of Mr. Wirt. * * * The Board, having taken that action, Dr. Ettinger was in duty bound to go forward along the lines that had thus been sanctioned. And it would be contrary to all decent principles of administration for any members of the board present on that occasion to consent to hostile criticisms of this executive officer for carrying out as he did its orders. * * * I think we ought to be prepared, when the board itself has taken action, to assume the full responsibility for that action, and to defend its executive officer who has carried out its orders from aspersions upon his professional character."

5. I am unable to tell what the reasons were that prompted members to vote against District Superintendent Taylor. It is pure conjecture to say that it was because of his attitude toward the Gary experiment. The fact is that under Mr. Flexner's absent leadership the guillotine was fixed for the neck of the President of the Interborough Women Teachers' Association and descending at the time not prescribed fell on the neck of another.

Flexner's Record of Attendance.

Mr. Flexner's ignorance of the board's current history is not to be wondered at. It is common for Mr. Flexner to be absent. From Jan. 1, 1914, when he took office, to and including Feb. 4, 1916, there have been fifty-two meetings of the Board of Education. Mr. Flexner was present at thirty-two. Mr. Flexner is a member of the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training. He was present at five of the fourteen meetings of that committee. Mr. Flexner is a member of the Committee on Studies and Text Books, which has held thirteen meetings. Mr. Flexner has been present at three. He was a member of the Executive Committee on Hunter College, which held five meetings. Mr. Flexner was present at two.

Mr. Flexner has failed to substantiate his assertion that "other positions, instead of being filled by searching out the really capable men and women who have quietly devoted themselves to doing their duty, have repeatedly been filled with colorless individuals possessing only the one important recommendation—that they have been 'acceptable' to the powers that be."

Never since I have been President have I asked a member of the Board of Superintendents to support a candidate for promotion. Never have I submitted or had anyone else submit in my behalf, to any member of the Board of Superintendents the name of any candidate for appointment or promotion to any office whatsoever.

I should think that Mr. Flexner would prefer, in view of what has been disclosed regarding a recent conspiracy, to refrain from any allusion to the City Superintendent.

Furthermore, let me remark that Mr. Flexner has ignored my invitation to record what constructive measure or helpful recommendation or suggestion he has made since he has been a member of the Board of Education.

ASK FLEXNER'S REMOVAL.

Labor Men Want Mayor to Oust Commissioner Fosdick Also.

The Conference of Organized Labor on Vocational and Industrial Education, through Peter J. Brady, its Secretary, wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday asking that he request the resignations of Abraham Flexner and Raymond B. Fosdick as members of the Board of Education. Secretary Brady inclosed a photographic reproduction of a letter from Commissioner Flexner to Commissioner Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., who was President of the board until succeeded by President Thomas W. Churchill. This reproduction has been printed on a circular which was widely distributed. The letter to the Mayor said:

"In view of the antagonistic attitude of the Rockefeller interests to organized labor, and their persistent efforts to destroy unions as exemplified by their conduct in Colorado and elsewhere, and the further fact that the enormous wealth that has been accumulated at the expense of the men, women, and children of this country, we feel justified in requesting you to remove Commissioners Flexner and Fosdick so that the public schools of the City of New York and the 800,000 school children who attend them will be protected against the evil influences of the Rockefellers, whose vast accumulation of wealth is a menace to our form of government and to a free people."

This is the so-called secret Flexner letter:

61 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 26, 1916.

Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., 32 Liberty Street, New York, City:

Dear Winthrop—It seem to me that there was a painful lack of clean cut decisiveness about our conference yesterday afternoon. Unless we can stick to a resolution once formed and not raise questions continuously and show an inability to hold to a line of action once determined upon, these other fellows will run away with the situation despite our majority.

I have just spoken to Wile over the telephone. In my opinion we should postpone action not only on the report of the nominating committee, but also on Dr. Maxwell's letter asking leave of absence, because we shall not have our full voting strength there today. Arnstein, Fosdick, and I shall be absent and perhaps others. On the other hand we shall have our full voting strength on election day. If Maxwell's letter is brought up today and we lose on it the other fellows will infer that we have not control of the board, and two or three wobblers may go over to them on the Presidential election. Please show this to Mr. Whalen and for heaven's sake take no chances of being defeated on any proposition between now and Feb. 7!.

Very sincerely yours,
ABRAHAM FLEXNER.

Telephone me what you think.

The circular says in explaining the letter:

"The 'conference yesterday afternoon,' referred to in the letter, was held in the office of Commissioner Cornelius Sullivan, and was evidently called for the purpose of agreeing on candidates for officers of the Board of Education who would be satisfactory to the Rockefeller interests. The election takes place on Feb. 7, 1916. The conferees were Commissioners Levy, Halpin, Atkinson, Leventritt, Dreier, Mullan, Draper, Carroll, Sullivan, Gilpatric, Harrison, Bamberger, Wingate, Fosdick, Winthrop, and Whalen. This conference agreed to support Commissioner Willcox for President and Commissioner Whalen for Vice President.

"The above conference was the second one of its kind. The former was held in the office of Commissioner Whalen, and Commissioner Willcox was then present."

MONTESSORI TEACHER QUITS.

Miss Naumberg Says Class Got No Supplies and No Heat.

Miss Margaret Naumberg of 88 Central Park West, a Montessori teacher in the public schools, has sent in her resignation to the City Superintendent.

Last Spring, she says, two young women interested the Director of Kindergarten, Miss Fanniebelle Curtis, Principal Hirsdansky of P. S. 4, the Bronx, and others in a project to establish in a public school an experimental Montessori class. The originator of the idea, Miss Naumberg, had been to Rome, and had taken the first teachers' course under Mme. Montessori. For a year she and Miss Claire Raphael conducted a successful class at the Henry Street Settlement, and have since then run a private Montessori school at 17 East Sixtieth Street.

The Montessori class was moved to the Trinity Annex, 176th Street and Washington Avenue, which has an inclosed porch on the second floor. School closed without a particle of apparatus or any supplies having been received. In September two teachers were appointed to the class. In two weeks' time two men came to the school, measured the walls, and told the teachers that heating apparatus could be installed for $200. They went away and never returned.

The class, for want of heat, was forced to move downstairs into a dark and badly ventilated cellar gymnasium. On Dec. 19 Chairman of the Committee on Buildings Wilsey visited the school and personally measured the wall for blackboards. He assured Miss Naumberg he would bring the whole matter up before the committee, which referred it to the Committee on Elementary Schools. After the Christmas holidays Miss Naumberg learned that not a single supply had been ordered. She wrote to George J. Gillespie, Chairman of the Elementary Schools Committee, saying that the heat for the classroom had been refused on the ground of economy, and asked what sort of economy it was to save $40 a year for heat in consideration of the $9,000 a year being spent on rent for the Trinity Annex, and after nearly $1,000 had already been expended on launching the class experiment.

CALLS HIDDEN PUMP STATION IMPOSSIBLE

President Strauss of the Board of Water Supply Discusses Morningside Problem.

PRESSURE CHIEF OBJECTION

Water Rises in the Shaft to a Height Even with the Ground Level of the Park, It Is Said.

An underground pumping station, or unwatering plant, in Mornside Park, instead of a plant in a forty-foot-high building, which is being erected there in connection with the Catskill aqueduct system, would not be feasible, officials of the Board of Water Supply declared yesterday, because the water will stand in the shaft up to the ground level. Other plans which have been suggested as possible solutions of the problem were said to be impracticable by Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, and J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer of the board.

A high point in the aqueduct system, Mr. Strauss said, is reached at Hillview. The pressure makes the water rise in the shaft in Morningside Park to a height even with the ground level. Part of the machinery, Mr. Strauss said, must be kept out of water, so the only possible solution is to keep it above ground in a permanent building.

A narrow ledge of good rock at the Morningside Park Point, Mr. Strauss said, made the problem still harder. That is one of the objections which the engineers of the board raise to a detour, so as to bring the pumping station out of the park. Moreover, they assert, questions of friction and the possibility of breakages on a sharp curve or angle make a detour impossible.

Suggestions to continue the low section of the tunnel so that it is brought out of the park and a dumping station may be built outside may not be considered, the engineers say. They maintain that the drainage chambers must be at regular intervals, because they contain machinery for measuring the water pressure and are necessary for other observations in relation to the aqueduct system.

"We have taken the only course that is possible," Mr. Strauss saiad. "Of course, we would not build a superstructure there unless it were absolutely necessary. But we could never have got the money to build the Catskill system unless we had decided to go through the parks and under the streets."

Friends of the parks are asking why the plan to build the pumping station, which, with the comfort stations and resting place added by the Park Department, will be one of the few large buildings in the parks in Manhattan, was not made public until a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES from a resident of Morningside Drive resulted in an inquiry into the proposed building which is under construction.

The Board of Water Supply as early as 1911 told the Park Department that a permanent building at that point would be necessary. The following is taken from a letter to ex-Park Commissioner Stover from the Board of Water Supply on May 15, 1911:

"It was stated that the chamber to be constructed there (in Morningside Park) would be entirely beneath the surface of the ground, and that upon completion of our work the original surface would be restored. Upon completing the designs for the chamber it was found impossible to follow the original plan, and it is now proposed to place above the chamber a gate house on the lines suggested in the attached sketch."

How the proposed "gate house" grew into a building 40 feet high and about 95 feet long is told in a letter from the Park Commissioner on July 6, 1915.

"The building so designed," the letter says, "would undoubtedly be a very excellent classic structure, perhaps too severly so, considering its location, and, inasmuch as the structure would add another building within the park area, it would be advisable, I think, to make it at least partially useful to the public. Would it not be possible, therefore, to include the erection of a comfort station for men and women in conjunction with the structure, making the design as inconspicuous as possible and, at the same time, have it harmonize with the rugged landscape of Morningside Park?

"A comfort station is sorely needed in this section of Morningside Park. The prospects of this department being allowed funds are very remote, therefore I would greatly appreciate if you would consider the suggestion and revise your design to include toilet facilities, together with a suitable tool house for Park Department use."

MORGAN LOSES $20,000 SUIT

Dairyman Gets Verdict for Fall Over Rope on Banker's Estate.

Doomed to total blindness because of an injury to his brain, Michael Killilea of 189 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, received a verdict of $20,000 in the Supreme Court in Mineola yesterday in his suit for damages against J. P. Morgan. Killilea originally sued Mr. Morgan for $50,000. The trial of the suit before Justice Kelby lasted three days.

On July 1, last, Killilea at that time employed as a dairyman on the estate of Mr. Morgan at East Island, was riding a bicycle when he tumbled over a rope stretched across the entrance of the estate to keep out intruders. Killilea fell on his head and suffered a severe injury to his brain. Physicians who examined him, testified on the witness stand that the injury was progressive and would result inevitably in total blindness.

HUBER'S ROADHOUSE BURNS

Bronx Landmark Famous In Racing Days Had Been Sold Out.

Huber's Roadhouse at 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, one of the landmarks since the days of horse trotting in New York, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Wind swept sparks and embers for blocks around and householders of the neighborhood wet down the roofs of their frame houses to keep these from catching. The place failed as a roadhouse some time ago and recently the interior fittings were sold at auction after the old roadhouse had had a short life as a dance hall.

Ernst Kohlberg, his wife, and two children, who have been occupying a flat in the building, were the only occupants. They escaped before the fire reached their part of the big structure.

How the blaze started is unknown but four alarms were turned in for it after poor water pressure had let it get a start on the firemen and it was destroyed.

IN DR. TRUDEAU'S MEMORY.

A $500,000 Foundation Planned to Honor His Name and Work.

To perpetuate the name and fame of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, "The Beloved Physician," whose life was devoted to the fight against the white plague, plans have been made for raising $500,000 to endow a Trudeau Memorial Foundation.

A meeting of the trustees of the Trudeau Sanitarium was held last week in this city and a committee is about to announce the plans for obtaining the endowment.

The main object of the foundation will be to conduct research work to determine the causes of tuberculosis and to develop methods of treatment. Much that Dr. Trudeau himself had planned along these lines were left unfinished. The activites of the foundation will be carried on through three institutions, the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis, the Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis, and the Society for the Control of Tuberculosis.

The name of Dr. Trudeau will be used more than it was in his lifetime, for with characteristic modesty he objected to the various schools and institutions at Saranac Lake being designated after him. The trustees since his death have changed the title of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium to the Trudeau Sanatorium.

The current number of The Saranac Lake News says that the plans for the Trudeau Memorial will not interfere with the two other approved memorial plans, one being for a memorial at the sanitarium to be erected by patients and former patients, and the other for a park in the village proposed by the local Board of Trade.

George S. Brewster, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees in this city, said yesterday that the details of the plan for raising the endowment would shortly be formally announced.

Dr. E. R. Baldwin, who is connected with the sanatorium was here yesterday conferring with those interested in the movement. On the night before he had read a paper on tuberculosis before the New York Academy of Medicine. This physician is one of the lecturers at the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis and is much interested in constructive work for preventing the spread of the disease. The school is to open in May with at least fifteen physicians in attendance. The sanatorium has some endowment of its own which is used in aiding patients without adequate means and in supplying any deficits which might develop in the running expenses. It is hoped to provide an income of at least $25,000 for pure research work.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Lancelot Berkeley Held in $3,000 Bail on Client's Charge.

Lancelot Berkeley, a lawyer with offices at 220 Broadway, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a bench warrant issued by Supreme Court Justice Tierney in the Bronx on an indictment charging him with conspiracy. Berkeley was later released in $3,000 bail by County Judge Gibbs.

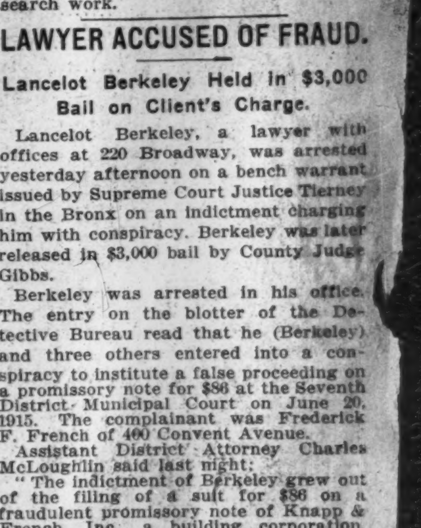
Berkeley was arrested in his office. The entry on the blotter of the Detective Bureau read that he (Berkeley) and three others entered into a conspiracy to institute a false proceeding on a promissory note for $86 at the Seventh District Municipal Court on June 20, 1915. The complainant was Frederick F. French of 400 Convent Avenue.

Assistant District Attorney Charles McLoughlin said last night:

"The indictment of Berkeley grew out of the filing of a suit for $86 on a fraudulent promissory note of Knapp & French, Inc., a building corporation, where Berkeley acted for Knapp & French and never notified them of the suit. No defense was put in and judgment was recovered.

"A receiver was appointed in the City Court to sell the stock of the corporation to satisfy the judgment. The stock, worth several thousand dollars, was sold to a dummy, who acted for Berkeley for $150. In spite of an injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Brady a meeting of stockholders was held and French was ousted from the directorate of the corporation."

Mr. McLoughlin added that more arrests in the case probably would be made today.



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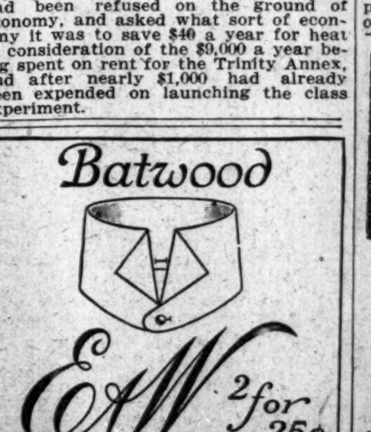

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